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Vaisakha 14, 1901(Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)

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# CONTENTS

*No. 50, Friday, May 4, 1979/Vaisakha 14, 1901 (Saka)*


COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 990 to 992 and 994 to 996 . . . . 1—31

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 989, 993 and 997 to 1009 . . . . . 31—51

Unstarred Questions Nos. 9601 to 9628, 9630 to 9633, 9635 to 9639, 9641 to 9701 and 9703 to 9800 . . . . . 51—288

*Re.* Question of Privilege

Mis-reporting of certain Lok Sabha Proceedings in the *Hindustan Times* . . . . . 289

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 289—294

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported discontentment in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu on the imposition of President's Rule . . . . . 294—309

Shri Saugata Roy . . . . . 294, 296—300

Shri H. M. Patel . . . . . 294—295

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta . . . . . 300—302

Shri Eduardo Faleiro . . . . . 303—309

Committee on Papers Laid on the Table —

Sixteenth Report . . . . . 309

Business of House . . . . . 309—317

Matters under rule 377—

(i) Reported appointment of an official of American Embassy on the Working Group on grant of autonomy to the Films Division :

Shri Vasant Sathe . . . . . 317—318


*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question s actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(*ii*) Reaction of the Government of India to change of Government in Zimbabwe:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath . . . . . 318—319

Shri Samarendra Kundu . . . . . 319—320

(*iii*) Report of the Judicial Inquiry into clashes between Caste Hindus and Harijans in Villipuram in 1978 :

Shri T. Balakrishnaiah . . . . . 320—321

(*iv*) Celebration of 1000 years of Installation of Statue of Bhagwan Gomateshwar in Karnataka :

Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain . . . . . 321

(*v*) Reported delay and Cancellation of Indian Airlines Flights due to non-cooperation of Technicians :

Shri B. Rachaiah . . . . . 321—322

(*vi*) Supply of foodgrains to Bangladesh :

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . . . 323

Special Courts Bill:—

Motion to consider Amendments made by Rajya Sabha . . 324—337

Shri P. Shib Shankar . . . . . 337—343

Shri Jagannath Sharma . . . . . 343—344

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Thirty-third Report . . . . . 345—349

Bills Introduced—

(1) Judicial Functions and Powers under certain Economic Laws Bill :

by Shri Manohar Lal . . . . . 349—350

(2) State of Goa, Daman and Diu Bill :

by Shri Eduardo Faleiro . . . . . 350

(3) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Order V*)

by Shri Om Prakash Tyagi . . . . . 351

(4) Government Service (Age Limit) and Unemployment Allowance Bill .

by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . . 351

(5) Prevention of Violent Bundhs, Morchas, Strikes and Lock-outs Bill : Columns

by Prof. R. K. Amin . . . . . 351—352

(6) Anti-Hijacking Bill :

by Shri Yadvendra Dutt . . . . . 352

(7) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (*Omission of Sections* 109 *and* 110) .

by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav . . . . . 352

(8) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Substitution of article* 341) .

by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . . 353

(9) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Substitution of article* 335) :

by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . . 353

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Sections* 2 *and* 5) . . . . . 353—360

Motion to Consider as passed by Rajya Sabha—*Debate adjourned* .

Constitution (Amendment) Bill—(*Substitution of article* 16)

Motion to Consider :

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav . . . . . 361—365

Shri K. Lakkappa . . . . . 365—369

Dr. Ramji Singh . . . . . 369—374

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder . . . . . 374—378

Chowdhry Balbir Singh . . . . . 378—380

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . . 381—386

Shri Om Prakash Tyagi . . . . . 386—390

Shri R. L. P. Verma . . . . . 390—393

Shri Mahi Lal . . . . . 394

Companies (Amendment) Bill—*Introduced*

(*Substitution of Sections* 275, 276 *etc.*)

By Shri Saugata Roy . . . . . 395—396

Emergency Courts Bill—*Withdrawn*

By Shri Ram Jethmalani . . . . . 396

Half-an-Hour Discussion— Columns

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by Parle Group of Companies . . . . . 397—414

Shri K. Lakkappa . . . . . 397—402

Shri Satish Agarwal . . . . . 402—409, 412—414

Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu . . . . . 409

Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth . . . . . 409

Shri Mallikarjun . . . . . 410—411

Business Advisory Committee—

Thirty-fourth Report . . . . . 414

LOK SABHA

*Friday, May 4, 1979/Vaisakha 14, 1901 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**STC's New Export Strategy**

+

*990. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation plans big thrust in new markets;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the details of the same; and

(d) whether new export strategy of 1979-80 will lay greater emphasis on improved trade exchanges with East European countries which has been on decline during the last financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(c) STC's new export strategy includes the following:—

—select areas of major thrust to achieve socio-economic objectives;





—plan to move progressively towards increased direct trade;

—modify the functional structure of the organisation and regroup the items handled by the Corporation in terms of internal procurement and international marketing;

—re-organise Indian and foreign branches to make the STC's operations more efficient and effective.

—promote the exports of the small scale sector through consortium approach, supply of critical inputs and extension of financial support.

—ensure better coordination with State Government organisations in export development efforts.

—redefine the policies and procedures to suit new activities.

—assistance in strengthening the export production base particularly of the small scale sector.

(d) The main strategy for improving exports to East European countries is through providing adequate bargaining strength for the Indian exporters against the buying strength of the monopoly importing organisations in those countries. For this purpose STC has generally organised consortia of suppliers for different products. This approach eliminates unhealthy *inter-se* competition.

Since exports to this region showed a decline last year because of paucity of rupee funds, STC is planning to import more items and in larger quantities to generate more rupee funds subject to quality and price being satisfactory.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Sir, of course the Minister has given us a long list of measures he wants to

take to improve the condition of STC, but he does not realise that the STC has failed completely to develop the infra-structure to bring up the quality of Indian goods for the international markets and also to supply the products in time. In this direction I do not know whether the Government have taken any measures to improve the conditions and if so, what are the measures?

SHRI ARIF BAIG: Sir, that is not true. As far as the performance of the STC is concerned, for your information I should say that in the last year, in 1978, the total business of STC was to the tune of Rs. 1,070 crores. Last year the exports were of the value of Rs. 557 crores and this year, Rs. 608 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said, quality of goods. What have you done about it?

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, in the reply it has been stated what are the steps that were taken, and naturally quality is one of the aspects Here, it is not only for the STC, but for the whole of the country and for all exporters who have been insisting on quality, a Bill has also been drafted, it is being examined at the final stages by the Law Ministry and we would like to take care of our quality. Not only that. At one end we would introduce a system of self-certification where the importers are equally happy, and if they say that they have no objection, then we shall allow these exports of quality to be made. Along with that there will be periodical or surprise inspections also. But any moment if it is found that the exporter has not behaved, if he has not delivered the goods according to the specifications and quality, we shall see that there are penal provisions in this Bill itself. I am sure the Parliament will give all it support, but I do share the concern of the hon. Member that we must observe good quality, and so far STC and all organisations coming under my Ministry or under the Government are concerned, we are very much conscious of it and all efforts are being made.

MR. SPEAKER: The second aspect of it is delivery in time.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, when I say quality and also the maintenance of schedule, I am saying that both shall have to be done.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Another field which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is the field in which we have failed and that is market intelligence. Here also we find in the recent past that crores of rupees have been lost because of this factor. In this regard also, I would like to know what is your aim and what are you doing to improve the conditions.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: At one end we are strengthening all our Embassies and High Commissions so far as the market intelligence is concerned. Besides, we have formulated several groups of the world and specific officers will be in charge of those regions and with a view to have better marketing abroad we are trying to have direct contract bilaterally with all these countries. We are sending out delegations, we are inviting their delegations, we are making all possible efforts to publicise our goods. But again, it is not enough. It is in this context that with a view to have better market intelligence, to have a better perspective, I have taken a decision to constitute a group under the leadership of Mr. Prakash Tandon and that group will examine the prospects of the whole foreign trade for the eighties. Eminent persons will be involved in this group and I am sure that on the basis of their guidelines and recommendations, it should be possible for our country to take all possible care including

the market intelligence, the production base and all other facilities that are required for better exports.

**चौधरी बलबीर सिंह** : क्या मंत्री महोदय की नोटिस में इस किस्म के कैसिज भी आये हैं कि अब बाहर के मुल्कों वाले भी कई बार गड़बड़ करते हैं, आर्डर प्लेस कर देते हैं, माल पहुंच जाता है, फिर वह कहते हैं, कि यह माल हमें नहीं लेना है, उस के बाद उनको कहते हैं कि इसको इतने भाव पर दें तो हम लेने को तयार हैं। एक्सपोर्टर जो हैं उसका आलरेडी पैसा ब्लाक हो चुका है, माल वहां पहुंच चुका है और इधर बैंक वाले तंग करते हैं कि उन को पैसा दिया जाय। उनको बाज दफा इतने घाटे पर माल देना पड़ता है कि उन का सत्यानाश हो जाता है। सरकार इस किस्म के केसिज में उन एक्सपोर्टस को जिन का माल क्वालिटी के मूताबिक है और उनके आर्डर के मूताबिक है... .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : सवाल बहुत लम्बा हो गया।

**चौधरी बलबीर सिंह** : मैं इनकी नोटिस में कैसेज ला सकता हूं ...

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting the reverse of it. This is about export. You are speaking about the import.

**चौधरी बलबीर सिंह** : यह एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है और एक्सपोर्ट की क्वालिटी का सवाल है। हमारा सवाल है कि एक्सपोर्टर अगर ठीक क्वालिटी का माल भेजता है और उसे कोई रुकावट होती है तो सरकार क्या मदद करेगी ?

**श्री मोहन धारिया** : ऐसी भी कुछ शिकायतें जरूर आती हैं और इसीलिए एक तो जिस देश से यह काम होता है उसके साथ हम बात करते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारा ईसी जो सी है, जो एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन गारंटी करता है उसके माध्यम से हम ने इंश्योरेंस का भी इंतजाम किया है और अगर कोई ऐसा माल भेजता है जिस के पैसे वहां से नहीं मिलते हैं तो ये पैसे उसको यहां से देने का इंतजाम करते हैं। इस से काफी सुविधा मिल गई है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The greatest asset of the STC is its Minister. May I ask him whether the STC will be entrusted with the monopoly export of tobacco, which is now being done by various private traders? Some foreign countries are exploiting the situation and their money is now being used for political purposes also. I would like to know whether that day is not far off when the Virginia tobacco, which is available for export in this country will be routed through the STC. While replying the Minister said that such of those exports who have defaulted, sufficient penal action will be taken against them. I would like to know whether a case has been brought to his notice against an exporter, who has violated and who has not given good quality, no action has ben taken, but he has been rewarded by putting him on the Tobacco Board as member. In that case, how does the Minister say that proper action is being taken in respect of those people who have violated the conditions and who have also exported the inferior variety.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the first question is concerned, the House may be aware that tobacco is not a crop where we can have any monopoly operations because it is available all over the world. If we introduce monopoly or canalise the export of tobacco, it is likely that we may lose our buyers also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Under the circumstances, the best course is to see that our tobacco growers get remunerative prices. It is in this context that the hon. Member will also remember of the Tobacco Board. He is well aware of it. We have introduced a system whereby we do not allow tobacco to be grown in more areas than what is required by the country and for our export purposes, here we are taking care so that our producers get a remunerative price. Here we are looking after the interests of the producers and the hon. Member may be aware that we have introduced several measures including our direct intervention into the market. So far as other supplementaries are concerned, the complaint has been received, but it is absolutely vague. If I could get some concrete evidence from the hon. Member, I can assure him today that we shall take care and see that he does not continue as a Member of the Tobacco Board.

**Monex-79 Programme**

+

*991 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Monex-79 Programme;

(b) when was it started and which is the country conducting experiments;

(c) what are the details thereof; and

(d) how many American scientists are now in Calcutta to participate in the monsoon experiments and how many artificial satellites, ships and aircrafts are being used/or are going to be used to probe and take meteorological readings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (d) I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha, giving the required information.

**Statement**

(a) and (c). MONEX (Monsoon Experiment)-79 is a regional subprogramme of the Global Weather Experiment being carried out under the joint auspices of the World Meteorological Organisation and the International Council of Scientific Unions. The experiment is designed to collect meteorological and oceanographic observations over India, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the equatorial Indian Ocean during the period 1 May—31 August, 1979. The overall objective is to acquire a reliable and comprehensive data base for research to lead to an increased understanding of the south-west monsoon so vital for agricultural production and economic development of India The oceanographic data collected during the experiment will be of value to the country.

Three ships of Indian Navy and one of the Indian Institute of Oceanography, Goa, equipped with meteorological and oceanographic equipment will participate in Monex-79. One aircraft of the National Remote Sensing Agency of India is scheduled to participate in the experiment for recording air borne observations.

In addition to the above, three aircraft of U.S.A. and four ships of U S S.R. are expected to record observations of great scientific value.

Facilities for reception of cloud pictures from the American Geostationary Satellite (GOES) now located at 60 E over the equator will also be provided at Bombay during the Monex-79 programme

(b) The Monex experiment Project commenced on 1st May, 1979. This is an international experiment and India, U S A and U S S R are its major participants India's participation in Monsoon experiment Project was approved by Government in November, 1976.

(d) At present no U.S scientist is at Calcutta or Monex From around 25th June till the first week of August, 1979, about 50 to 100 U.S. scientists are likely to participate in the experiments at Calcutta. (Their exact number is not yet known).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the House is aware how dangerous these things are There was a project called Genetic Control on malaria mosquitoes which was examined by the Public Accounts Committee in 1973-74 and it was found that it was done by the American Defence Department in order to do exhaustive research in India on biological, herbacidal and chemical aspects and the Government was compelled to throw them out of the country and the project was completely dismantled. But within 7 years' time they have done the mischief. This is another example where the main collaborators are the United States and India. Nine artificial satellites are picturing pole to pole every half-an-hour. The USA ships and the USSR ships will take

readings on the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. About one hundred American scientists are now in 5-star hotels of Calcutta to participate in the monsoon experiments, or they are about to come to Calcutta for this purpose. The participating scientists in this project are 5000 in number and are from different countries and a huge number of aircrafts are employed to probe and take meteorological readings. I am deeply concerned about this. I have a lot of material but it is not the occasion to go into them. Sir, since it covers the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the littoral States including China have been consulted in this matter and whether they are also participating in this project. If so, give details thereof. If they are not participating, what are the reasons for the same? What is the value of the total project and how much is India supposed to give and how much has been spent altogether so far?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as China's participation is concerned, we have received a proposal that China is also going to send some experts. They want to send three of their scientists to take part in this Monex Programme and that is under the consideration of the Government. It is not only China but many other countries also propose to send their scientists. The Government is considering the proposal and it will consider all the aspects and I think it will be considered favourably. So far as India is concerned, we do not make any difference between one country and the other but we see, the interest of our country is not jeopardised.

MR. SPEAKER: In your statement you have said that the major participants are India, the USA and the USSR.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Major partners are India, the USA and the USSR.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the total amount involved in this and what is India's share in this and how much has actually been spent so far?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The details of the expenditure is presently not with me. But I can assure the hon. Member that I will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he aware of the fact that in this project there is one particular issue, that is, sea surface temperature readings can probe the location of submarines etc.? Is he aware of that; if so, whether he has consulted our Defence Intelligence Department? Is he aware that an American scientists belonging to CIA called Grossman is constantly poking his nose into our affairs and collecting data in coded and cipher language? Is he aware of the fact?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I do not know how my hon. friend has got this information. The Government does not have it. So far as security point of view is concerned, we are taking all precautions. It is not only the Civil Aviation Ministry, but we are also asking the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence to do it. Other Ministries are also informed about it. I can assure the hon. Member that our interest cannot be allowed to be jeopardised in any way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been hearing assurances for the last 30 years. From Rs. 200 crores, it has gone upto Rs. 800 crores. That was an assurance. I take it with a pinch of salt. The hon. Minister will publish a white paper and lay it on the Table of the House. I want an assurance from him. It is a very serious matter. It affects the Mangalore coast also.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: He has stated in his statement about the use of aircrafts. Will he be pleased to tell the House the type of aircrafts the Americans are going to use, the USSR is going to use their flight path and the bases from which they will fly?

Whether USSR and America are going to fly over Uttar Pradesh and Tibet *via* Bhopal, Delhi, Calcutta and Trivandrum. If so the type of instruments and aircrafts they are going to use. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I think you have read the statement.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will he place the Indian scientists on these foreign places to see that these flights are not misused?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: To assure the House I am just informing what precautions we are taking, so far as security is concerned (1) All the flight tracks will be filed before the Civil Aviation Authorities and will be duly cleared before commencement of each mission. All these aircrafts are civilian. They do not belong to the Navy.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT. There is one civilian aircraft, but it is being used for military purposes.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: All the 3 USA aircraft will be inspected by Defence personnel upon arrival in India. The security officer from the Ministry of Defence will be on board on each flight. Primary data recorded during monsoon experiment will be handed over to Indian scientists before the departure of the US personnel

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister's statement has been pretty exhaustive and in detail. Yet I am afraid, it does not give certain important links of the entire factual situation, especially in view of the fact that it was pointed out only recently that the United States had used Nanda Devi for nuclear device detection on China, and the matter was brought to the notice only after a consistent and persistent demand. Therefore, I would like him to take this question very seriously as my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had pointed out. My question is when was exactly Monex-79 mooted? The Minister said in part (b) that it is international—US, USSR and India, and some other countries are there. But he also said that 50—US, scientists are likely to attend it. Is it that the same number of Scientists are able to come from Russia? Are there any other scientists coming from other countries? What is the number of Indian scientists participating in it? Whether it is a fact that these 100 and odd U S scientists are coming under the auspices of Indo-US Joint Sub-Commission on Science and Technology or through some other auspices. We want to know, in short, how the American involvement is so extensive and so deep and whether the Government of India is taking them on face value or going into detail by seeing that India's security interests are not jeopardised in the name of scientific exploration

AN HON MEMBER: He cannot reply.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: This is a global weather experiment organised by the World Meteorological Organisation in which India is also participating for its advantage, because we have said that weather data can help our agriculture and also economic activities here

MR. SPEAKER: In between supplementaries will be difficult.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as U.S A. and other countries are concerned.... (*Interruptions*)

The countries, who wanted to participate in this experiment, made offers to our country. U.S.A. made an offer to sent three of their aircrafts and also some of the scientists.

MR. SPEAKER: How many scientists?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The exact number of scientists is not yet know. It is approximately 100.

Similarly, other countries also including U S S R , China, they have also sent their offer to send their scientists—

U S A about 100
U S S R — 3
Other countries 30
and China about 3

China has also sent the proposal

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Proposal!

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK If China does not want to participate, we cannot compel China We are not preventing any country to come

PROF P G MAVALANKAR How many Indian scientists are there?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK About the Indian scientists I have no information at present

PROF P G MAVALANKAR This is a very important question Unless the House gets the precise information

MR SPEAKER I will ask him to place the statement on the table of the House about the Indian scientists

(*Interruptions*)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR All relevant facts about this whole matter must be placed on the table of the House

MR SPEAKER Q No 992

(*Interruptions*)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR This affects the vital interests of the House and the nation

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK I can assure the House that the vital interests of the House will be taken care of

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Let him place the statement on the table of the House

(*Interruptions*)

I am asking him to place the statement on the table giving all the details

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK On what points?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA There is no question of making or placing the statement We must be allowed to put supplementaries

SHRI B SHANKARANAND The defence of the country is involved

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER One by one please What is all this H If a dozen

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU My submission is let him come prepared a week after and let the question be put again I would beseech you

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK Will you permit me to state the whole thing in the House? It may take time I can just do it and if Members are not satisfied they can then

PROF P G MAVALANKAR If you Sir could kindly hold over this question let him come with the details on 18th May

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: On what points do you want that?

MR SPEAKER There is no point in saying all this He must know what are the details that you are wanting About the matter you have asked now I can ask him to place the statement If any member wants any more details you send him a letter, I will ask him to incorporate that information in the statement

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK Only two questions have been put One is by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in which he asked how much amount is involved, Indian as well as foreign

MR SPEAKER How many Indian scientists are there.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: About the amount involved, I said I have no information at present.

Prof. Mavalankar asked how many Indian scientists are there....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much money?

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is relating to the Department of Science & Technology also. So, the Minister of Science and Technology should also be present.

### तम्बाकू का मूल्य निर्धारण

*992. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या **वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष तम्बाकू का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) सरकार ने तम्बाकू उत्पादकों को सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से तम्बाकू का उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में भी उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य दिलवाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The whole-sale prices of tobacco at selected centres during 1978 and 1979 (upto April) are given below:

*Prices in Rs. per quintal*

| State/Centre | Variety | 1978 | | 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum |
| Andhra Pradesh | Virginia Flue Cured Grade 1—V | 650 | 970 | 750 | 1000 |
| | 2—V | 400 | 850 | 500 | 750 |
| | 3—V | 250 | 500 | 300 | 500 |
| | 5—V | 250 | 425 | 250 | 450 |
| Andhra Pradesh (Warangal) | Nazvid | 825 | 1200 | 600 | 880 |
| Maharashtra (Nagpur) | Chewing black | 1100 | 1125 | 1120 | 1130 |
| Karnataka (Mangalore) | Sanded | 1100 | 1450 | 900 | 1300 |
| Tamil Nadu (Erode) | Chewing 1st sort | 818 | 955 | 591 | 864 |
| Gujarat (anand) | Bidi I | 250 | 380 | 333 | 476 |
| U. P. (Kanpur) | Kampla | 900 | 995 | 615 | 995 |
| West Bengal (Calcutta) | Motihari Medium | 780 | 900 | 870 | 940 |

(b) The Agricultural Prices Commission was requested to recommend minimum prices at which, Virginia Flue-Cured (VFC) tobacco of different grades should be purchased by a public sector agency in the event of support operations becoming necessary. The APC has recommended the minimum support prices for VFC tobacco for 1978-79 crop.

(c) The Tobacco Board and the Government have taken a number of measures to ensure reasonable prices to tobacco growers. Some of the important measures taken are:

(i) The Central Government authorised the STC to purchase 10,000 tonnes of VFC tobacco from Andhra Pradesh from 1979 crop on Government account. During 1978 also the Government had authorised the STC to purchase 10,000 tonnes of VFC tobacco from 1978 crop from Andhra Pradesh on Government account.

(ii) During 1978, the Central Government authorised the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED) to purchase upto 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco, especially bidi tobacco, on Government account.

(iii) The Tobacco Board introduced Tobacco Leaf Purchase Voucher Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka with a view to helping virginia tobacco growers in obtaining timely payment for their tobacco.

(iv) The Tobacco Board has introduced 8 new farm grades for black soil areas and plant position grading for light soil areas. During 1979, the STC is making a purchase of 5,000 tonnes, out of total of 10,000 tonnes on Government account, in new farm grades directly from the growers at the purchasing and grading centres established by the Tobacco Board for this purpose.

(v) The Tobacco Board Act, 1975 has already been amended which empowers the Tobacco Board to establish its own auction platforms for sale of virginia tobacco and to work as an auctioneer on the platforms established by it and registered with it. The Tobacco Board is working out a scheme for setting up of auction platforms.

(vi) Taking into consideration surplus production of bidi and other types of tobacco and the difficulty being experienced in marketing the same, the Central Government appointed an Expert Group on Tobacco in July, 1978 to make a study of the problems in depth and to recommend for Government consideration measures necessary for regulation of production and improvement of marketing of all types of tobaccos.

(vii) There was glut situation in Flue-Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1977-78 and with a view to avoiding recrurrence during 1978-79 the Tobacco Board had taken action under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 to restrict acreage under FCV tobacco in Andhra Pradesh. However, it could not be implemented fully due to some legal complications.

**श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : तम्बाकू बोर्ड और कृषि मूल्य आयोग दोनों में अभी तक मतैक्य नहीं हो सका है । तम्बाकू बोर्ड ने बराबर कृषि मूल्य आयोग से निवेदन किया है कि उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य सभी क्षेत्रों में मिले इसके बारे में वह अपनी

सिफारिश दे । काफी विस्तार से इस वक्तव्य में आकड़े दिए गए है । अप्रैल 1979 तक के जो आकड़े है वे बताते है कि तम्बाकू उपजकर्ताओ को कीमत की कोई गारटी नही है और उनको बरसो तक भी पैसा नही मिलता है । कृषि मूल्य आयोग और तम्बाकू बोर्ड दोनों मे समन्वय हो और उपजकर्ताओ को उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए आप क्या उपाय करने जा रहे है ? पूर वर्ष भर के लिए उनको उचित मूल्य मिलना रह सके, क्या इसकी आप गारटी दे ने जा रहे है ?

**वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया)** . अभी तक तो एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइसिस कमीशन को कभी भी नहा कहा गया था कि तम्बाकू के लिए क्या मगाट प्राइस रर इसकी रिफारिश वह कर । हमारे यहा के किसानो को कम से कम मगाट प्राइस तो मिल, इस वास्ते हमने ही उनको कहा कि प्राइस क्या रहना चाहिये यह वे हमको बताए । उनकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उस पर गवनमेंट विचार कर रहा है । उन्होंने जितना कहा है और जो आधार बताए है उनको ध्यान मे रखते हुए हमारी परंपराज चल है । सदन को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस साल आज तक जितना काम हुआ है उससे तम्बाकू के किसानो को कोई कठिनाई पैदा नहा हुई है ।

**श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** स्टेटमेंट मे यह कहा गया है कि '1977–78 के दौरान आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे फ्लू क्योर्ड वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की भरमार थी और 1978–79 के दौरान इसकी पुनरावृत्ति न होने देने की दृष्टि से तम्बाकू बोर्ड ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश म एफ0 सी0 वी0 तम्बाकू के अन्तर्गत एकड भूमि का सीमित करने के लिए तम्बाकू बोर्ड अधिनियम 1975 के उपबन्धो के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की थी । तथापि कुछ कानूनी जटिलताओ की वजह से उन पर पूरी तरह से अमल नही किया जा सका है ।" बहुत पहले से यह स्थिति बननी आ रही है और कानूनी अड़चने पैदा होती रही है । बेचारे उत्पादक की समझ म यह चीज नही आती है । उसको तो मजदूरी चाहिये । दुनिया जानती है कि तम्बाकू आज महगी है लेकिन इतना होने पर भी उत्पादनकर्ता को उचित और पूरी मजदूरी भी नही मिलती है । कानूनी का अडचन है और कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है उसका ध्यान मे रखते हुये कब तक आप इस अडचन को समाप्त कर देंगे और पूरा तालमेल आयोग और तम्बाकू बोर्ड मे बिठा देंगे ?

**श्री मोहन धारिया :** कोई खास अडचन तो नही रही है । हमारे तम्बाकू के जो उत्पादक है उनको उचित कीमत मिले इसीलिए हमने एग्रिकलचरल प्राइसिस कमिशन से सिफारिशे देने को कहा और उन्होंने आधार बता कर क्या प्राइसिस रहना चाहिये, यह हमे बताई । उसके साथ साथ हम देखते हैं कि वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू जो यहां पैदा होती थी वह लगभग 90,000 हजार टन पैदा होती थी । लेकिन पिछले साल ऐसा हुआ कि उसकी पैदावार 1 लाख 20 हजार टन हो गई । तम्बाकू खाने वालो के लिए और बीड़ी सिगेट के इस्तेमाल में लाने के लिए और बाहर जो हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उस सब के लिए हम 90 हजार से 1 लाख टन तक तम्बाकू की जरुरत होती है । उससे अगर ज्यादा पैदा होती है तो उससे नुक्सान किस का होता है ? नुक्सान गरीब किसान का होता है इसलिए हमने तम्बाकू के उत्पादन पर कुछ पाबन्दी लगाई । ऐसा करते वक्त हमने यह भी ख्याल रखा कि पाच एकड़ से कम मे तम्बाकू की पैदावार जो करते है उन पर पाबन्दी न लगे । लेकिन उसे ज्यादा जितनी भूमि मे खेती होती थी आज दो बेसिस आफ प्रेडेशन हमने उनका पैदावार कम करने के लिए कहा ये जो उपाय किये थे किसान के खिलाफ नही थे बल्कि किसानो को उचित दाम देने के लिए ही हमने ऐसा किया था ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** वक्तव्य म आंध्र प्रदेश की ही अधिक चर्चा की गई है । जिस कांस्टिट्यूएंसी से मै आता हू वैशाली उस अकेल जिले म एक करोड से ज्यादा का टगडा गवनमेंट हर साल दी जाती है । तम्बाकू पैदा करने वाले किसानो के साथ बहुत धाधली वहा की जाती है । जो लोग चैक करने के लिए जाते है इंस्पैक्टर वगैरह पहला काम वे यह करते है कि पैसा न मिलने पर अच्छे तम्बाकू का खराब तम्बाकू का दर्जा द देते है और पैसा मिल जाने पर खराब तम्बाकू का अच्छे तम्बाकू का दर्जा दे देते है । मै सरकार से दो मांग करता हू । पहला सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हू कि किसानो के प्रति जो इस प्रकार की धाधली सरकारी स्तर पर चल रही है, उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? दूसरे, बिहार मे जो सबसे अधिक उत्पादन होता है, खास कर हमारे जिले मे तो, क्या सरकार कोई रीजनल बोर्ड बिहार मे भी स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है या नही ?

**श्री मोहन धारिया** माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि जो तम्बाकू बोर्ड बनाया गया था वह केवल वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के लिये ही बनाया गया था । मैंने कोशिश की है कि तम्बाकू बोर्ड वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के लिये ही नही बल्कि सारे तम्बाकू, चाह खाने का हो या बीडी का हो, सबके लिये तम्बाकू बोर्ड को पूरा अधिकार देने का विचार कर रहे है । वह बिल लेकर मै सदन के सामने आऊगा ।

दूसरा सवाल इन्सपैक्टर्स के बारे मे उठता है । हमारे किसानो को बहुत सालो से काफी कठिनाई हो रही थी । यह पहला साल है कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जिस वक्त यहा बजट रखा तो हमने यह साफ किया है कि हमारे किसानो की खेती पर इन्सपैक्टर्स कभी न जावे, क्योंकि अभी इस लैबल पर ड्यूटी रखी नही है । अभी ड्यूटी देनी पडती है सिगरेट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स को सिगरेट-बीडी तैयार करने के बाद । किसानो की ड्यूटी देने की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, वह जितने टाइम चाहे तम्बाकू अपने पास रख सकते हैं । उनके लिये पहले बहुत कठिनाई होती थी, वह सब कठिनाई सुलझाने का काम हमने किया है । इसका एक

असर यह हुआ है कि जहां पहले किसान को तम्बाकू के लिये एक रुपया मिलता था, अब उसे 4, 5 और 6 रुपये मिलता है । तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है ।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : मंत्री महोदय ने एक बहुत बड़ी आश्चर्यजनक बात कही कि पिछली बार 1 लाख टन का उत्पादन बताया और यहां तम्बाकू की खपत 90 हजार टन रह गई । इसलिये उन्होंने कहा है कि तम्बाकू की अधिक खेती न हो । मैं उनसे दो बातें जानना चाहूंगा । एक तो काश्तकारों के हित में तम्बाकू को एक्सपोर्ट करने की नीति क्यों नहीं बनाई गई जिससे विदेशों को तम्बाकू एक्सपोर्ट हो और काश्तकारों को अधिक से अधिक दाम मिल सकें ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मिडिल मैन काश्तकारों से तम्बाकू खरीदता है और मनमाने दाम पर तम्बाकू को सिगरेट मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स को बड़ी भारी प्रोफिट लेकर बेचता है । तो मिडिल मैन के प्राफिट को कम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किय हैं ?

**श्री मोहन धारिया** : एक्सपोर्ट के लिये कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है, ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस पर पूरा एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है । माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम होगा कि चीन को भी हम तम्बाकू एक्सपोर्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और पूरी दुनिया में एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : फिर खेती पर पाबन्दी क्यों ?

**श्री मोहन धारिया** : इसलिये कि बहुत ज्यादा पैदा न हो जाये । यहां तम्बाकू सिर्फ बीड़ी-सिगरेट के लिये इस्तेमाल होती है यह और किसी दूसरे काम में नहीं आती । अगर ज्यादा तम्बाकू पैदा हो जायेगी, तो किसान मर जायगा । यह किसानों के हित की ही बात है कि तम्बाकू का उतना ही उत्पादन करें जितनी हमारे यहां खपत है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट के लिये भी जरूरत है । अगर जरूरत से ज्यादा पैदा होती है तो इससे किसानों को नुकसान हो जायगा । यह किसानों के हित की ही बात है ।

जहां तक मिडिल मैन का सवाल है, इसके लिये हमने एस० टी० सी० को खरीद के लिये कहा है, मगर जो स्टेट मार्केटिंग फैडरेशन्स होती हैं, उनको भी कहा है कि वह भी मार्केट में आयें और जो पैसा वग़ैरा उनको जरूरत होगी उसे फाइनेन्स करने के लिए भी तैयार हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, between the price fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission and the price fixed by the Tobacco Board, why there is a difference of Rs. 200 per quintal?

(*Interruptions*)

**Grant of advance increments to Income Tax Officers grade 'B'**

+

*994. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of I.T.Os. Grade 'B' who have not been promoted for over 10 years;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons;

(c) the reasons why two advance increments are not granted to these officers during stagnation period on the same principle on which advance increments are granted to Section Officers in the Ministries who draw the same scales of pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). There are 293 Group 'B' Officers who have completed 10 years' service in the grade and have not yet been promoted to higher posts. Appointments to the next higher grade *viz.*, Income-tax Officer (Group 'A') are made by direct recruitment and promotion from Group 'B' in the ratio of 1:1. The number of vacancies available for promotion is not sufficient to promote all Income-tax Officers (Group 'B') with more than 10 years service.

(c) Section Officers in the Ministries are not granted two advance increments for reasons of stagnation. However, such of the officers who were appointed as Assistants/Section Officers before 1-7-1959 are granted two additional increments in the grade of Section Officers, as compensation for loss due to the abolition of Class I grade of Section Officers with effect from 1-7-1959. These reasons do not hold good in the case of Income-tax Officers (Group 'B').

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, it is better if these statements are laid on the Table. The Members will read it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It has been admitted by the hon Minister that compensation is given for the loss due to the abolition of Class I Grade of Section Officers In other words, in the case of Section Officers, two advance increments are given though the reason is that it is a compensation for the loss due to the abolition of Class I Grade Officers. Now in the case of Group 'B' IT Officers, we are told that these advance increments cannot be given. The reason given is that there are not sufficient vacancies available in Grade I. Whatever the reason may be, whether it is insufficient number of vacancies or the abolition of Class I Grade, the consequences on the officers remain the same Therefore, there should not be a mere tinkering of words. I, therefore, put this specific question to the Government. In view of the consequences remaining the same, will the case of Group 'B' IT Officers be considered for two advance increments as a compensation on the same principle.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: This can be treated as a suggestion, which may be considered by the Government. Under the Rules, we are not able to give these increments to these Officers.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am thankful to the Minister because he has said that it is a suggestion. He has also said that under the Rules it cannot be given. May I know whether he will assure the House that in order to do away with the anomaly, the rules will be amended in order to see that justice is done? This is especially in view of the fact that 293 Group 'B' IT Officers are affected. Their case should not be brushed aside because it has a similarity.

MR. SPEAKER: Your suggestion is that the rule should be reconsidered.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The Government will keep this suggestion in view while amending the rules.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: You can very well understand the reasons for the stagnation. There are no avenues In view of all these, will the Minister consider their case and find out some other means to give them compensation for their stagnation.

MR SPEAKER: Same question.

**Classification of Export Items**

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*995 SHRI M. V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADR'NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in *Economic Times* dated the 4th April, 1979 under the heading "wrong export item classification—big loss to exporter";

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the wrong classification by one Government agency has come to clash with classification by another Government agency which is levying excise on the same item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the Port Licensing Authorities under the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, who are concerned with the grant of export benefits, considered the question of classification of Red Oxide Metal Primer.

It was decided that the item would not qualify for export assistance. Later on the Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council represented for classification of Red Oxide Primer as a paint item. The matter was then considered by the Classification Committee at the Headquarters, when it was decided, in consultation with the Technical Authorities, to classify the item as falling under the category of paints for the purpose of grant of export benefits. This decision has been conveyed to the Licensing Authorities on 3rd April, 1979.

(c) Central Excise Duty is levied on this as a paint item. Hence there is no clash between the classification adopted for this purpose and for the purpose of grant of export benefits.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Is there any specific Guidelines set out by the Government for the classification of export items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Hundreds of items are being exported now and they are covered in the Policy Book. But many a time there is a question of interpretation also. In this case whether red oxide should be treated to be a paint or not was the question. Here the mechanism is that there is a regional committee at the JCCI level in each region and that Committee is under the Export Commissioner at the national level. So these regional committees go into this and here in this case previously it was decided that it was not a paint, but then the matter was taken up by the Export Promotion Council and it has been decided that it could be included in the category of paint and the advantages that are available will be given. But I know that because of this interpretation, some delays are caused and I have announced yesterday in this matter also—I have asked the Office—that there should be something like time-bound programme so that if any matter comes for interpretation, within a prescribed time it must necessarily be decided. So, these worries and agencies of the exporters would not continue.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: It is reliably learnt that the small-scale exporters have lost heavily on account of wrong classification of this item. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the loss sustained by the exporters would be reimbursed to them. If so, to what extent?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I cannot exactly quantify it, but I can assure the hon. Member that if we categorise it as a paint, whatever facilities like entitlement for cash assistance and also for replenishment, are available under this classification will be given to the exporters.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The wrongful classification of the item has resulted in a clash between the State and the Centre. In the case of items which are entitled for cash assistance and other facilities, the Export promotion Council would decide in favour of certain exporters. So, certain items which are exported by certain people would not be classified. Thus, it will help certain class of exporters and they will get the benefits. Therefore, will you categorise those items and give a guideline in this regard, because there are so many items under the production of State sector which have not been classified at all? It involves earning of foreign exchange. Therefore, will you kindly consider a comprehensive guideline so that the clash between the State and the Centre is removed?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Policy Book includes all these items and they are described in that. But many times it happens that new items are also invented because of the new scientific technological advance. There are many areas where perhaps there is a scope for misinterpretation. The only care that we can take is to expedite such proposals and that will be done.

**Rise in Fares of IA**

*996. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to raise the fares in Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has submitted a proposal for an upward revision of air fares by about 15 per cent besides rationalisation of the fare structure. The proposal is under examination.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few days ago in a written answer, the hon. Minister informed the House that as far as Air India was concerned, there was a proposal to increase the fare by 7 per cent. Now, I would like to point out that in the year 1976-77, Indian Airlines had made a net profit of more than Rs. 20.0 crores and had been making steady profits. In this context, I would like to know what are the grounds shown in this proposal for increase in the air-fares of 50 per cent and secondly, what are the broad outlines of the rationalisation of fare-structure which is contemplated in the proposal?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as the ground for raising the fare structure is concerned, the hon. Member knows that the impact of excise duty on fuel imposed according to the Indian Airlines will be Rs. 3.5 crores on their overall expenditure. Similarly, the impact of the excise duty on import of aircrafts and spares will be about Rs. 8 crores as expenditure per annum. Similarly, because of some other budgetary results, the additional expenditure that will be incurred by the Indian Airlines will be Rs. 1.5 crores. In addition to that, because of this productivity linked bonus which is under the consideration of the Government, the likelihood of the expenditure will go upto the tune of Rs. 4.75 crores; and also because of the increase in the landing fees and electricity charges by IAAI, the additional expenditure will be to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. The overall increase on this expenditure will be to the tune of approximately Rs. 26 crores. As a result of 15 per cent increase in the air fare, the Indian Airlines is just hoping to get about Rs. 25 crores as additional income.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What about the broad outlines of the nationalisation of the fare structure?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Presently, there was some paper system—separate fare for Turbo Aircraft and for the jet. With the increasing efforts of the Indian Airlines to phase out this Turbo aircraft and introduce the jet services, we are proposing to remove the difference between the two.

SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO: The increase in the expenditure is to the extent of about Rs. 26 crores and the profit is almost the same. In 1976, it was Rs. 20 crores. So, we can assume that it is on the ascending lines; that it will be almost the same. Why is not the Indian Airlines absorbing all this extra expenditure? While this profit has been going up, the in-flight service has been going down very much, and the transport from Airport to the offices has been given away. People have gone in taxis. There is a shortage of aircrafts. Will the hon. Minister consider improving these conditions by increasing its fleet of aircrafts so that better conditions can be provided to the public?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: One of the considerations which is weighting with the Government to consider this proposal of the Indian Airlines is that we want to increase the fleet not on the budgetary support but out of their internal resources. Just to increase their internal resources, the increase in the fare is also one of the considerations of the Indian Airlines.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not bother about it; do not exhaust all that. I am still having a calling attention motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Secondly, as I stated, this is only a proposal from the Indian Airlines. The Government is not taking final decision. So far as bringing economy in the expenditure is concerned, all the suggestions of my friends will be taken care of.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: It is a matter of great regret that the efficiency of the staff is going down. Planes are leaving 4 hours, 5 hours late.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not exhaust all that. There is a calling attention motion.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: You have no control on their expenses. On the one side, efficiency is going down, services are poor, on the other hand, you are thinking of increasing the fare. What efforts you are making to improve the efficiency and bring discipline among your staff?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I have already stated during the calling attention discussion the steps that we are proposing to take. I have already stated during the calling attention table by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that I am going to set up a group to study, so far as the maintenance aspect is concerned. Secondly, efficiency depends on many factors. As all the hon. Members know, we are short of aircrafts. Aircrafts have to operate on many sectors. If there is delay just at the initial stage i.e. at the time of start, then there is consequential delay also. So far as day-to-day problems are concerned, I have already informed the House that I have already constituted a Committee including the hon. Members on all the major airports to see that those problems are solved there and also whatever complaints come regarding the airports and day-to-day problems, those will be taken care of. All actions will be taken after the Report from the Airport Committees is received by the Government.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की तरफ से कुछ किराया बढ़ाने के लिए प्रस्ताव आया है। पिछले सालों में जैसा कि बताया गया है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स जो है, वे फायदे में जा रही है घाटे के अन्दर नहीं जा रही है। बाकी कमियों को दूर करने के बजाए एयरलाइन्स से यह प्रस्ताव आया है कि किराया, भाड़ा और बढ़ाया जाए। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि इस पर सरकार ने अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया है और अभी यह सिर्फ एक प्रस्ताव मात्र है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाएंगे कि इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह सरकार इस साल कोई किराया, भाड़ा एयरलाइंस का नहीं बढ़ाएगी ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : यह आश्वासन तो सरकार नहीं दे सकती लेकिन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाएगा, यह मैं कह सकता हूं।

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: In view of the fact that the hon. member just now suggested to improve efficiency, will the hon. Minister also see that mechanical defects are rectified before the plane starts Day before yesterday I had a bitter experience

Before the proposal is made to raise the fares, will the hon Minister see that efficiency is improved and also the mechanical defects are rectified before the plane goes on flight.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: All the aircrafts are checked before the actual take off.

MR. SPEAKER: What Shri Sunna Sahib asked was why do you not see that the mechanical defects are removed before the plane takes a flight and not after the passengers are on flight?

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: At the height of 5,000 feet.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The pilots are unhappy.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Before every flight the aircrafts are checked and even during intermediate flights also these checks are made. Standing instructions are there that it should be done. Sometimes it might have happened otherwise, but instructions are there to have a thorough check. All care is taken to see that air travel is safe.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह मछण्ड : क्या मंत्री महोदय, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सबसे ज्यादा ब्रेक-डाउन्स इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में हो रहे हैं, क्या यह सही है ? दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के कम्पैरिज में इसमें ब्रेकडाउन्स ज्यादा हो रहे हैं ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक तुलनात्मक विवरण इस समय मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। जिन परिस्थितियों के कारण कुछ विलम्ब होता है, उनको मैंने आपके सामने निवेदन किया है लेकिन सुधार का काम एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है हमारी कोशिश यह है कि यात्रा जो हो वह बहुत सेफ हो और इस दृष्टि से हम पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Rural Business of L.I.C.

*993. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural business of Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended March, 1978 has fallen as compared to earlier years;

(b) if so, the percentage of fall and the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to arrest this declining trend in the rural business of LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The rural business of the LIC which, in terms of sum assured, was steadily increasing in the preceding years, received a set back during the year ended March, 1978 when it decreased by 14 per cent compared to the business done in 1976-77.

This fall is mainly due to the agitation launched by the Development Officers of the LIC during the year 1977-78 against the scheme of 'cost norms' introduced in 1978. A modified scheme making substantial improvements as well as concessions as compared to the 1976 scheme has since been introduced by the LIC The Corporation, which is aware of the need to step up rural business, has also recently decided to strengthen the organisation in rural areas by introducing a scheme of 'Financed Agents' for rural, hilly and backward areas Under the scheme, persons hailing from these areas will be selected and imparted necessary basic training in life insurance. The scheme will be implemented as soon as the organisational arrangements are completed.

### भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा गठित ग्रामीण आयोजना ऋण सैल

*994. श्री के0 मालव्या : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण के बारे में बहु एजेन्सी दृष्टिकोण का समुचित क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने ग्रामीण आयोजना ऋण सैल का गठन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) ग्रामीण आयोजन और ऋण कक्ष ने 1 जनवरी, 1979 से रिजर्व बैंक में काम करना आरम्भ कर दिया है। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों, जिला ऋण योजनाओं और ग्रामीण ऋण नीति विषयक काम को बेहतर समन्वय के लिए इस नये कक्ष को सौंप दिया गया है। यह कक्ष क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों विषयक नीति के निर्धारण और उसकी समीक्षा के लिए रिजर्व बैंक में गठित विषय निर्धारण समिति के सचिवालय के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

### Increase in Assistance to Private Sector by all India Financial Institutions

*997. DR. P. V PERIASAMY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that assistance to private sector sanctioned by All India financial institutions increased by Rs. 154.81 crores in 1977-78 as compared to the preceding year and in the case of public sector sanctions came down by Rs. 15 35 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) the action taken by the Government to undo this imbalance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assistance sanctioned by these institutions to public sector units has to be reckoned together with assistance to joint sector projects during the same period. This is because State Governments are now sponsoring joint sector projects on an increasing scale. All-India financial institutions sanctioned Rs 317.99 crores during 1977-78 to public sector and joint sector projects as compared to Rs. 220.30 crores during 1976-77, thus showing an increase of Rs 97 69 crores during this period.

(c) There is no imbalance since financial requirements of large public sector projects are normally met by Government through the budget and All-India financial institutions usually extend assistance to small and medium viable units in the public sector of both the Central and State Governments as well as joint sector projects.

**Steps to Attract Tourists to Bikaner, Jaisalmer and other places in Rajasthan**

*998. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to attract tourists to Bikaner, Jaisalmer and other places in Rajasthan's deserts;

(b) whether Government have any plan to promote tourism in places like Jodhpur, Bundi, Ajmer and other historical places of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement*

For promoting tourist traffic to Rajasthan, the following measures have been taken/proposed:—

(1) The Central Department of Tourism has constructed a Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer at a cost of Rs. 7.24 lakhs.

(2) The Central Department of Tourism has commissioned the preparation of a master plan (land-use plan) of Haldighati with a view to preserving the environmental characteristics of the place and locating facilities.

(3) In November, 1978, the representatives of the Government of Rajasthan suggested the development of Amber, Jaisalmer and Mewar complex (places connected with Maharana Pratap's life) in the Central Sector. The selection of two centres from these will be made in consultation with the State Government depending upon the availability of resources and inter-se priorities.

(4) The India Tourism Development Corporation has commissioned Hotel Ashok Jaipur at Jaipur which is being enlarged by adding a new block of 44 rooms.

(5) The India Tourism Development Corporation also operates a forest lodge in the Bharatpur Bird Santuary, the Lakshmi Vilas Palace Hotel at Udaipur and a transport unit at Jaipur.

(6) The Five Year Plan 1978-83 of the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a Travellers Lodge one each at Jaisalmer and Bikaner subject to availability of funds and economic viability of the scheme.

(7) For better handling of tourists, a new Civil Terminal Building at Jodhpur Airport has been commissioned with effect from 23-4-1979.

(8) Wide publicity is given to various tourist centres in Rajasthan through tourist literature and other publicity media.

(9) The Pushkar Fair and the Desert Festival organised by the State Government are also given wide publicity through Tourist Offices in India and abroad.

**Contracts in Foreign countries obtained by the Public Sector Undertakings**

*999. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the total value of contracts obtained in foreign countries by the Public Sector Undertakings in the financial year 1978-79;

(b) how does it compare with contracts obtained during the previous three years; and

(c) what special efforts are being made to increase the quantum of contracts for supply of goods, construction works, electrification etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Out of nearly 190 Public Enterprises, the information has been received in respect of 85. The information received shows that these undertakings had obtained contracts valued about Rs. 854 crores in foreign countries during 1978-79.

(b) The contracts obtained during 1978-79 compare satisfactorily with the contracts obtained during the previous three years, except the exports canalised through Trading and Marketing group where the volume of exports canalised is regulated as per Government policy from time to time.

(c) Some of the main efforts being made to increase the quantum of contracts for supply of goods, construction works, electrification etc. by the Public Enterprises are indicated below:—

(i) Attempt is made to diversify market bases by making entry into new overseas markets,

(ii) Augmentation of production of items in demand in foreign markets,

(iii) Diversification of the product range,

(iv) Realisation of better export prices,

(v) Improvement of the product range technology, wherever considered necessary,

(vi) Improving the quality of tender proposals as consultancy jobs are awarded primarily on technical competence and plan of approach basis.

(vii) Bestowing special attention on quality performance of jobs besides timely completion of projects.

**Regulation of Advances by Land Development Banks**

*100. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the changes that have been made by the Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in the norms for regulation of advances by land development banks; and

(b) whether these changes have benefited the small and marginal farmers in regard to their credit needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) A statement showing the changes made in the norms for regulation of advances by land development banks is laid on the Table of the House

(b) Since the new norms were conveyed to the State Land Development Banks in January, 1979, their effects are likely to be reflected only in the future lending operations of these Banks

**Statement**

Earlier norms together with those revised in January, 1979 are indicated below

| Earlier Norms | | Revised Norms | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Range of over-dues at the primary/Branch level as at the end of June 78 | Eligible loaning programme as percentage of loans issued in the previous year or average of loans issued in preceding 3 years, which ever is higher | Range of over-dues at the primary/ Branch level on the basis of average of last three years' over-dues at the end of coop year or previous years over-dues, whichever is less | Eligible loaning programme as percentage of loans issued in the previous year or average of loan issued in the preceding 3 years, whichever is higher |
| 0—25 | Unrestricted | 0—25 | Unrestricted |
| 26—35 | 80 | 26—30 | 100 |
| 36—45 | 70 | 31—35 | 90 |
| 46—55 | 60 | 36—40 | 80 |
| 56—60 | 50 | 41—45 | 75 |
| 61—100 | Nil | 46—50 | 70 |
| | | 51—55 | 65 |
| | | 56—100 | Nil |

Principal changes in the norms are enumerated below —

1 Eligible loaning programme under revised norms has now been linked with the lesser of overdues whether on the basis of the last three years over-dues or previous years over-dues Under the earlier norms, the eligible loaning programme was linked with the over-dues obtained at the end of the previous year

2 Excluding the range of over-dues for unrestricted lending 10-point slab of the earlier norms has been reduced to 5-point slab, eligibility in percentage term has, on the other hand been increased

3 Primary Land Development Banks Branches of State Land Development Banks having over-dues less than 55 per cent of demand and serving areas covered by special programmes such as Small Farmers Development Agency Drought Prone Area Programme and Command Area Development are now permitted to draw funds, irrespective of the range of their eligibility, for the purpose of financing small farmers identified as such under these programmes

**उत्तरी बिहार में विमान यात्रा की सुविधा**

*1001. **श्री सूरेन्द्र झा सुमन :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी बिहार में विमान यात्रा की कोई सुविधा नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार दरभंगा के रक्षा हवाई अड्डे को सप्ताह में दो या तीन बार असैनिक विमान सेवा के लिए खोलने पर विचार करने हेतु तैयार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :** (क) से (घ) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की विमानों की तंगी के कारण उत्तर बिहार के स्थानों के लिए, जिनमें दरभंगा भी सम्मिलित है, विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने की फिलहाल कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं । तथापि, उत्तर बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर घनी आबादी वाले उन 50 केन्द्रों में से एक है जिनकी तीसरी वायु सेवाओं सबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति ने सिफारिश की है । समिति की सिफारिशें फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

**Trade Deficit**

*1002. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade deficit is expected to reach about Rs. 2000 crores during the financial year 1979-80; and

(b) if so, reasons for this high deficit and steps contemplated by Government to wipe off the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

The trade deficit for 1978-79 on the basis of provisional data for the first 11 months is as follos:—

| | (Rs. Crores) |
|---|---|
| Imports . . . . | 6001·05 |
| Exports (incl. re-exports) . | 4938·28 |
| Balance of trade . . | —1062·77 |

Government hopes to increase exports during 1979-80 by about 10 per cent. At the same time, imports during 1979-80 will also increase to a greater extent for several reasons. At the present stage of our development, large imports of several items of capital goods, energy and inputs such as fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc. will be required to strengthen agricultural and industrial production, and the production base and for acquisition of new science and technology. The recent appreciable increase in the prices of petroleum, related products, non-ferrous metals etc. will also add to the bill. In these circumstances, the trade deficit for 1979-80 is likely to be higher than the present trade deficit for the first 11 months of 1978-79.

It is, however, not possible to anticipate the exact size of the trade deficit. The Government's constant effort would be to keep down the trade deficit by stepping up exports and limiting imports. Some of the important measures taken to step up exports are as follows:—

1. **Role of Export Organisation:**

The role of export organisations like STC, MMTC, HHEG, ECGG, TDA and TFAI have been redefined to make them not only mere action-oriented but also instruments for the growth of export/sectors of the economy particularly in the small scale and cottage industries sectors. They have been entrusted with the responsibility of facilitating the availability of essential inputs, providing market intelligence and marketing support including credit cover to these sectors.

**2. Role of Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards:**

The Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards are also being energised to play a more dynamic role in servicing the exporting community. Their procedures are also being simplified with a view to providing them greater flexibility in operations.

**3. C C I & E change in Role:**

The organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is being revamped and assigned a promotional role in the export sector.

**4 Task Forces:**

Task forces were constituted to look into the problems of dynamic export sectors like:—

(i) Leather and leather products;

(ii) Gem and Jewellery.

(iii) Handicrafts;

(iv) Electronics;

(v) Project exports.

(vi) Furniture;

(vii) Agriculture products;

(viii) Export services; and

(ix) Export from small scale sector.

Reports of almost all the Task Forces have been received and action has been initiated in the matter.

**5. Value added items:**

Emphasis is being laid on the export of items in value-added form rather than in primary form. This will lead to increase in employment as also increase in export earnings.

**6. Inputs availability:**

For strengthening the export production base it is necessary to provide for availability of essential inputs at reasonable prices. This is intended to be ensured through a stable import-export policy over a period of time.

**7. Import Policy Liberalisation:**

The import policy has been liberalised to facilitate availability of imported inputs at international prices. Import licensing procedures have also been considerably simplified and in a number of cases completely done away with so as to reduce the time taken in acquiring essential inputs.

**8. Compensatory Support:**

With a view to provide stability and in order to maintain competitiveness of our exports in the international market, a policy of giving cash compensatory support to selected items for a period of three years has already been announced. The whole pattern of determining cash compensatory support and selection of items has been redesigned taking into account the general principles recommended by the Alexander Committee.

**9. Abolition of Export Duty:**

As a specific measure, the export duty on tea and pepper has been abolished recently.

**10. Strengthening of Production Base:**

Exportable surpluses will be generated by strengthening and expanding the production base for selected items both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Obstacles coming in the way of export production are being removed. Export oriented units, specially the ones being established for 100 per cent exports are being encouraged.

**11. Long-term measures:**

As a long-term measure, the priorities for allocating funds for the selected export sectors are being considered by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the next Annual/ Five Year Plan. In the agricultural

sector, emphasis will be laid on increasing the production of plantation crops (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom), fresh fruits and vegetables, onions, potatoes, spices, Niger seed, oilseeds, etc. for export purposes.

12. **Involvement of State Governments:**

It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export effort. The Commerce Minister had discussions relating to promotion of exports during the Conference with Chief Ministers held in January, 1979. As a sequel to this conference the State Governments are associating themselves with export efforts more actively.

13. **Diversification:**

A study of country-wise potential for exports has been undertaken and emphasis is being laid on diversification of markets as well as commodities.

14. **Rationalisation of Offices Abroad:**

Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisation and Commodity Boards are, to the extent possible, being brought under one roof for achieving better coordination in their activities. This has already been implemented at New York and Paris.

15. **Role of Commercial Representatives:**

The offices of our Commercial Representatives abroad are also being geared up to play a more dynamic role in providing market intelligence support to exporters, follow-up action and feedback etc.

16. The manual regulating the working of the Commercial Representatives abroad is also being completely revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export effort.

17. **Quality Control:**

Quality Control regulations and preshipment inspection procedures are being revised and the relevant Act and Rules amended:

(i) to make the procedures less cumbersome and to provide flexibility taking into account the change in commodities and the requirements of our export markets.

(ii) to gear up the system regarding monitoring of quality control arrangements and enquiry into complaints; and

(iii) to provide for deterrent punishment to erring exporters who shipped sub-standard products.

18. **Joint Ventures:**

Revised guidelines have been issued governing establishment of Indian joint ventures abroad. Proposals will now be considered for establishment of not only industrial joint ventures but also others relating to consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels restaurents etc.

19. **Transport Infrastructure:**

Efforts are also being made to improve the transportation infrastructure available to the exporting community. Air Gargo Complexes are being established at locations nearer the place of production. This will also relieve some pressure on the existing exit points. For sea cargo, efforts are being made to simplify procedures, introduce containerisation, enlarge the frequency of shipping services and to keep freight rates stable and reasonable. Shippers Councils are also being strengthened so as to improve their bargaining capabilities.

20. Institutional fora have been designed by constituting committees called SCOPE-SHIPPING, SCOPE-AIR and SCOPE-RAIL for enabling discussion and better appreciation of the concerned transportation problems.

21. **Free Trade Zone:**

Procedures regarding Santa Cruz and Kandala Free Trade Zones have been simplified so that all proposals received expeditious consideration. Import of capital goods, raw materials components etc. for units in the Free Trade Zones have been placed on the Open General Licence list. A Committee was constituted to examine the problems and policies which hindered the growth and development of these Free Trade Zones Action has already been initiated on the interim report received.

22. **Efforts in Multilateral Fora:**

Our efforts in various multilateral fora such as UNCTAD and GATT continue unabated for securing better trading environment for developing countries.

23. **Efforts at Bilateral Level:**

At the bilateral level, efforts are being made to increase trade in both directions to mutual benefit. This is being arranged through meetings both at the official levels as well as at the ministerial level with several countries. Country-wise strategy is being planned both for imports and exports.

**Withdrawal of case incentives on Garment Exports**

*1003. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in *Business Standard* dated 4th January, 1979 that the withdrawal of cash incentives for export of popular garments like, shirts, blouses, skirts and trousers announced on New Year's Day has created some legal problems as a number of exporters have made commitments on the basis of the incentives;

(b) whether it is also a fact that neither the Apparels Export Promotion Council nor the Handloom Export Promotion Council had been consulted before the decision was announced; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in Business Standard of 4th January 1979 With a view to maintaining competitiveness of our exports in the international market, a policy of giving cash compensatory support to selected items has been announced. The idea behind giving cash assistance is to neutralise the handicaps encountered by exporters in the shape of indirect taxes on inputs imported or domestically purchased. Cash compensatory support is also provided for exploration of new products and new markets. However, no cash compensatory support is paid to increase the profit margin of the exporters.

2. From the information furnished by the concerned Export Promotion Council, it was found that trend in utilisation of quotas of popular varieties of garments, namely shirts, blouses, skirts, dresses and trousers was quite satisfactory, and the estimated unit value realisation was considerably higher in these popular varieties compared to the figures during the last year. In view of this, it was not considered necessary to continue the cash compensatory support on export of these items to quota countries with effect from 1-1-1979. However, in order to encourage exports to non-quota countries and categories other than popular varieties, it has been decided not to withdraw the cash compensatory support on export of the popular varieties as mentioned above to non-quota countries as well as categories other than the popular

varieties to both quota and non-quota countries.

3. For cotton textiles, Government's assistance through cash compensatory support is provided by way of contribution to export promotion fund of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, which announces the rates of cash assistance for different items of cotton textiles. For cotton handloom fabrics and cotton handloom made-ups, the announcement is also made by the Handloom Export Promotion Council. While announcing the cash assistance rates for different items of cotton textiles for the year 1978-79, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation had made it clear in their circular that the grant of export assistance was subject to the fulfilment of conditions that might be laid down for the purpose from time to time. Moreover, it was made clear that the circular was being issued on the understanding that no binding obligation of any nature was to be cast upon the Federation.

**Indifferent Handling of Cargo**

*1004. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report in the *Indian Express* of April 4, 1979 under the heading 'AI's indifferent handling of cargo'; and

(b) his reaction to the matter and steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to sudden change in the procedure introduced by Customs on 1-4-1979, on experimental basis, there was some confusion in handling the cargo. A proper procedure has since been laid down and no delays are being experienced on this score now.

**Talks with South Korea for Export of Agricultural Products**

*1005. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether talks were held recently in New Delhi between India and South Korea for export of agricultural products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). There have been no official level talks between the two countries recently in New Delhi. Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh visited Seoul from 24 to 27 August 1978. Ambassador of South Korea in New Delhi also held informal discussions with STC in New Delhi in October 1978 These discussions included the possibilities of export from India to South Korea of agricultural commodities.

**Steps taken to overcome Shortage of Sulphur**

*1006 SHRI D. D DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada also has stopped supply of Sulphur to M.M.T.C.;

(b) what other countries have stopped or reduced sulphur supplies; and

(c) the impact of it on sulphur supplies and steps taken to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Canada, Iran, Poland, USSR and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have not made supplies to

India in accordance with the contractual obligations.

(c) In order to overcome the shortfall in supplies, MMTC have arranged substantial spot purchases of sulphur from different countries, shipments of which are due by June-July, 1979.

A Review Committee consisting of representatives from Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, D.G.T.D. and MMTC has been set up. This Committee allocates quantities in favour of units taking into account their stocks, production and future plans.

**सोने के जेवरात बनाने के लिये सोने का आयात**

*1007. श्री एम० एस० सोमानी : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्यात के लिये सोने के जेवरात बनाने हेतु सोने का आयात करने के बारे में योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिये सोने के जेवरात के निर्यात का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

**वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग):** (क) और (ख). स्वर्ण आभूषण निर्यात प्रतिपूर्ति योजना को 17 अगस्त, 1978 को अंतिम रूप दिया गया तथा घोषित किया गया था। यह योजना, जो इस समय चल रही है 1979-80 की आयात नीति के परिशिष्ट 28 में शामिल की गई है और वाणिज्य विभाग की सार्वजनिक सूचना सं० 25-आई०टी०सी० (पी०एन)/79 दिनांक 3 मई, 1979 को प्रकाशित की गई है। इसकी प्रतियां सभापटल पर रख दी गई हैं।

(ग) यह एक नई योजना है। इसे लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। स्वर्ण आभूषणों के विनिर्माण और विपणन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका सौंपी गई है। उन्होंने कई संवर्धनात्मक उपाय आरंभ किये हैं, जिनमें मई, 1979 के दूसरे सप्ताह में कुवैत में एक प्रदर्शनी आयोजित करना भी शामिल है। आयातक देशों से उत्तर मिलने के बाद उनके आधार पर उपयुक्त लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जायेंगे।

**Loss from Madras Airport**

*1008. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the airport at Madras is running at a loss even after the airport has been entrusted to the International Airport authority; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to avoid the loss?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The loss is mainly due to the low volume of international traffic at this airport. Apart from the steps taken by the International Airports Authority of India like increase of rentals etc., to cut down the loss, the question of diversion of more international flights, by offering incentives to foreign operators, to Calcutta/Madras airports instead of Delhi/Bombay airports is under examination. If the traffic at Madras airport increases, then the loss will be reduced/wiped out in due course.

**Mechanical troubles developed in air-bus from Delhi to Calcutta**

*1009. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI GANGA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Air Bus flying from Delhi to Calcutta on 24th March (Morning flight) developed mechanical trouble;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether the aircraft was thoroughly checked up before it was allowed to fly;

(d) if so, the reasons for developing mechanical difficulty;

(e) whether in recent months similar mechanical difficulties are being detected while the aircrafts are in the air; and

(f) if so, facts thereabout and the steps taken by the Government to rigorously check the airworthiness of aircrafts before their flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There was no mechanical trouble on Delhi-Calcutta Airbus flight of 24th March, 1979. However, the Delhi-Calcutta Airbus flight of 23rd March, 1979 made a precautionary landing at Delhi 55 mts. after it took off from Delhi due to pressurisation failure.

(c) Yes, Sir. The aircraft was checked and certified fit or flying by a duly qualified Aircraft Maintenance Engineer before releasing for flight.

(d) It was noticed after the aircraft landed at Delhi airport that the forward air-conditioning compartment access door situated in the belly portion of the aircraft was missing. Investigation into the incident disclosed that the access panel was not properly fitted and secured after completion of the maintenance work and remained unnoticed by the Aircraft Maintenance Engineer and the Flight Engineer during their inspection before the aircraft was released for flight. This had resulted in the panel coming off at some stage after take off.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Enquiries into affairs of Sylvan Star Investment Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.**

9601. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India made inquiries into the affairs of Sylvan Star Investment Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the inquiries revealed any violations of laws;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the Directors and officers of the Company; and

(d) whether a copy of the report of inquiry conducted by the Reserve Bank of India shall be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank had conducted an inspection of the affairs of Sylvan Star Investment Company (Pvt) Ltd., recently, in the course of which it was revealed that this company, whose main business is the conduct of conventional chits, had accepted deposits outside the chit fund business in excess of limits laid down in the Reserve Bank's directions to Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies.

(c) Since the Delhi High Court have ordered the winding up of this company, the Reserve Bank has not filed any prosecution against the directors or officers of the company.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

**गुजरात में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा भैंस खरीदने के लिये ऋण दिया जाना**

9602. श्री छीतू भाई गामित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की बेलीद (सूरत जिला, गजरात) स्थित शाखा ने आदिवासियों की एक सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संस्थान को भैंस खरीदने के लिए ऋण दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का ऋण तथा किस तारीख को मंजूर किया गया तथा उसमें से कितनी राशि उक्त संस्था को किस तारीख को दी गयी;

(ग) मजूर की गयी पूरी राशि न देने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिये कौन अधिकारी उत्तरदायी है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार बेलोद शाखा के मैनेजर के विरुद्ध उसकी नीति आदिवासी तथा हरिजन विरोधी पाई जाने पर, कोई कार्यवाही करेगी और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप तथा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह)** (क) जी, हां। बैंक ने सीकर दुग्ध उत्पादक सोसाइटी के सदस्यों को व्यक्तिगत ऋण मजूर किये थे।

(ख) यह योजना सोसाइटी के 34 सदस्यों को, प्रत्येक सदस्य को 2 हजार रुपये की दर से 68 हजार रुपये का ऋण देने के बारे में थी। यह सारी राशि इस बीच निम्नलिखित तारीखों को प्रदान कर दी गयी —

| प्रदान करने की तारीख | दी गयी राशि |
|---|---|
| 25-10-1978 | 18,000 |
| 17-1-1979 | 44,000 |
| 29-1-1979 | 6,000 |
| | 68,000 |

राशि वितरण में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ था क्योंकि आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने में देर की गयी थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) वर्तमान पदाधिकारी की तैनाती के बाद से शाखा में ऋण प्रदान करने का कार्य धीमा नहीं हुआ है। वर्तमान पदाधिकारी के 4 महीने के कार्यकाल में 12 लाख रुपये की राशि के ऋण 445 ऋणकर्त्ताओं को दिये गये हैं, जिन में से 354 आदिवासी हैं।

**पदम जी पल्प एण्ड पेपर मिल्ज लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क की अदायगी तथा उस की ओर बकाया आयकर**

9603. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पदमजी पल्प एण्ड पेपर मिल्ज लिमिटेड 6, फोर्बस स्ट्रीट, बम्बई द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितना उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सीमा शुल्क अदा किया गया और उनकी ओर बकाया उत्पाद शुल्क सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर की राशि क्या है, और

(ख) इसकी स्थापना से अब तक इसमें वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी निवेश हुई और इसके साझीदारों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे किन-किन अन्य उद्योगों तथा व्यवसायों में भी साझीदार हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी निवेषित है तथा उनकी ओर गत तीन वर्षों के संबंध में कितना आयकर बकाया है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल)** : (क) आयातकर्त्ताओं/निर्यातकर्त्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। अतः कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क के संबंध में सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक सीमा शुल्क की बकाया का संबंध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम तथा कम्पनी की ओर इस शुल्क की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

31-12-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार कम्पनी की ओर आयकर की बाबत 8,77,000 रु० की रकम बकाया थी।

(ख) मेसर्स पदमजी पल्प पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पंजीकृत है। इसके पंजीकरण की तारीख 19-11-1964 है।

कम्पनी में लगायी गयी रकम जैसा कि इस कम्पनी की सूचना पूंजी से पता चलता है, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित है —

| अवधि | चुकता पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में) |
|---|---|
| 21-12-1965 | 24 70 |
| 31-12-1966 | 50.00 |
| 31-12-1966 से 31-12-74 | 140 00 |
| 31-12-1975 से 31-12-76 | 180 00 |

**Free entry of Goods of Decentralised Indian Industries into American Markets**

9604 SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian handloom goods, handicrafts and goods produced by such decentralised industries need free entry into the American markets to enable lakhs of Indians to get employment; and

(b) if so, the time by which entry of such goods of decentralised Indian

industries will be made free; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Recognising the social and economic importance of decentralised industries especially in the context of generating employment, it has been the policy of the government to lay emphasis on the expansion and diversification of their export earnings. Except for some textile items (including handlooms) in respect of USA and Canada, there are no restrictions in the American markets on the import of Indian handloom goods and goods produced by such other decentralised industries. We have been stressing the need for free entry for such goods time and again in various international fora.

**Excise Duty Pending against Companies, Firms and Individuals**

9605. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names and addresses of the companies, firms and individuals against whom outstanding amount of more than Rs. 10 lakhs for non-payment of excise duty have been pending;

(b) since how many years these arrears have been pending and what specific steps government have taken to recover the same;

(c) what are the total arrears pending as on 31st December, 1978; and

(d) what specific steps have been taken against the defaulters against whom arrears of more than Rs. 25 lakhs are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Contribution by Indian Institute of Public Administration in Rural growth and Uplift of Downtrodden**

9606. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the positive contribution made by the Indian Institute of Public Administration in regard to the rural growth and development and also in uplifting the down-trodden and the backwards in the country; and

(b) what is the annual expenditure incurred on this Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) In the past two years, the Indian Institute of Public Administration has conducted programmes on agricultural administration for the district level officials and programmes of management of rural development for the officials and specialised agencies in the area of rural development. In its courses on Development Administration, considerable time has been given to discussion of rural problems. The Institute has also directed its attention towards tribal development and has undertaken a series of training programmes on tribal administration. Several research studies have been undertaken to highlight the problems faced by the rural poor.

Moreover, a consultancy-cum-research assignment has recently been awarded to the Institute for setting up District Planning Cells in six districts of India. Within this project several impact studies are being undertaken and the district level officials are being invited to discuss the findings of the studies. Several training programmes have also been undertaken to raise the consciousness and the skills of administrators in helping the rural poor as part of this project.

The participants of the Advanced Professional Programmes in Public Administration, which is of nine months' duration, are required to stay for two weeks in the village to gain first-hand knowledge of the situation and to be sensitive to the problems of rural people. A number of participants have studied rural conditions for their project reports. The participants of this programme are of the level of Deputy Secretaries and above. Greater efforts in this direction will now be possible, as a Centre for Rural Studies is being set up as a part of the Silved Jubilee Celebrations of the Institute, for which a grant has been sanctioned.

(b) The annual expenditure incurred during the last five years is as follows:—

| Year | Expenditure |
|---|---|
| | (in lakhs of Rs) |
| 1974-75 | 37.17 |
| 1975-76 | 42.07 |
| 1976-77 | 55.93 |
| 1977-78 | 59.64 |
| 1978-79 | 59.91 |

**Meeting of Central Board of Excise and Customs in Madras**

9607. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Central Board of Excise and Customs was recently held in Madras;

(b) if so, what are the important subjects discussed in that meeting and the decision taken; and

(c) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). A Conference of the Chairman and the executive Members of the Central Board of Excise and Customs and other Senior officers of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) and the Collectors of Customs and Central Excise of the Southern Zone was held on 10th April, 1979, at Madras The Conference, which was presided over by the Minister of State for Finance (Excise and Customs), discussed administrative and procedural matters arising out of, or relating to, the implementation of the Budget proposals of 1979 and also reviewed the following —

(i) Progress of anti-smuggling measures in the Southern Region.

(ii) Progress of anti-evasion (Central Excise) efforts in the Southern Region

(iii) The functioning of the new Baggage Clearance Procedure for air passengers; and

(iv) Disposal of confiscated goods.

The Conference also discussed some important items of technical and administrative work of the Southern Region

Follow-up action on the various items discussed in the Conference is in progress.

**Representation from Vicco Laboratories, Bombay**

9608 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 605 on 23rd February, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the suggestion from Vicco Laboratories, Bombay in regard to exemption from the provisions for disallowance of the specified percentage of aggregate expenditure on advertisements, publicity and sales promotion under section 37(3A) of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been considered finally; and

(b) if so, when and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The suggestion contained in the representation dated 22nd May, 1978 made by Vicco Laboratories, Bombay to the former Finance Minister is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Representation from Merchants Association Jaysinghpur, Maharashtra for restoration of Tobacco Warehousing Period**

9609. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govenrment have received a representation dated 13th February, 1979 from the Merchants Association Jaysingpur, district Kolhapur Maharashtra State regarding the restoration of tobacco warehousing period for three years as before 1976; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the withdrawal of central excise duty and control on unmanufactured tobacco with effect from 1-3-79 as per the budget proposals announced on 28-2-79 in the Lok Sabha, no action on the representation is necessary.

**वनस्पति घी तैयार करने में तेलों का प्रयोग**

9610. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वनस्पति घी के निर्माण में कितने प्रतिशत बिनौले के तेल का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति है और कब से है ;

(ख) वनस्पति के निर्माण में बिनौले के तेल के अलावा अन्य किस किस प्रकार के कितने प्रतिशत तेलों के प्रयोग की अनुमति है;

(ग) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के वनस्पति निर्माताओं ने मांग की है कि वनस्पति के निर्माण में बिनौले के तेल की अधिक प्रतिशतता का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी जाये, और यदि हां तो कब और कितने प्रतिशत के प्रयोग के लिए मांग की गई है;

(घ) क्या उनकी मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है और यदि हां तो कब और किस प्रकार से तथा कितने प्रतिशत के प्रयोग के लिये अनुमति दी गई है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस मांग को कब तथा किस प्रकार स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

**वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल)**: (क) (ख). वनस्पति बनाने में बिनौले के तेल का उपयोग विभिन्न प्रतिशतताओं में करने की अनुमति वर्ष 1960 से दी गयी है। इससे पहले यह अनुमति 10 से 30 प्रतिशत के बीच थी।

आल इण्डिया काटनसीड क्रशर्स एसोसिएशन, जिसमें दूसरों के साथ-साथ कुछ सदस्य ऐसे भी हैं, जो पश्चिम क्षेत्र के वनस्पति उत्पादक है, से पहले वनस्पति तैयार करने में बिनौले के तेल के अधिक प्रतिशत का उपयोग करने की अनुमति देने के लिये समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं। 2 सितम्बर, 1978 से यद्यपि वनस्पति बनाने में 15 प्रतिशत बिनौले के तेल का उपयोग करना अनिवार्य है, तथापि उत्पादक यदि चाहे तो वे 95 प्रतिशत तक बिनौले के तेल का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 के सार्वजनिक आदेश के अनुसार वनस्पति बनाने में तेल मिश्रण का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

| वनस्पति तेल का नाम | उपयोग की सीमा (वनस्पति तेल उत्पाद के भार का प्रतिशत) |
|---|---|
| 1. राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से सप्लाई किये गये आयातित वनस्पति तेल, अथवा देसी बिनौले का तेल; अथवा अप्रधान तेल जैसे नाइजर सीड तेल, देसी सोयाबीन का तेल, मकई (मक्का) का तेल, तरबूज का बीज का तेल, देसी सूरजमुखी तेल, महुआ का तेल और करडी के बीज का तेल | 80 प्रतिशत |
| 2. बिनौले का तेल अथवा ऊपर मद एक में उल्लिखित अप्रधान तेल | 15 प्रतिशत |
| 3. तरह तेल के रूप में परिष्कृत सिल्क का तेल। | 5 प्रतिशत |
| | 100 प्रतिशत |

**Green Channel System at Airports for Clearance of Passengers**

9611. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the green channel system at the airports for smooth clearance of passengers has been misused in the recent past and goods have passed to open markets through the smugglers who have exploited the generosity of the Department;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected; and

(c) what special exemplary punishment is proposed to be given to such offenders who knowingly and intentionally try to misuse the facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Although a number of passengers passing through green channel have been apprehended carrying contraband or dutiable goods, there has, considering the total number of incoming passengers, not been any significant misuse of the green channel facilities During the period from January to April 1979, 361 such cases were detected.

In cases involving deliberate attempts at smuggling, besides confiscation of the offending goods, personal penalties are also levied on the persons concerned. Prosecutions are also launched in appropriate cases.

**Export of knit-wear to USSR**

9612. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 8th March, 1979 a contract has been signed with USSR to export knit-wear and as per this contract the export will rise by 40 per cent than the previous quantity of export; and

(b) if so, what would be the amount in terms of rupees of the entire export commodities for the current year and the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The value of export orders for woollen knitwear to USSR during 1978 was approximately Rs. 21 crores. The value of contracts signed in March, 1979 is approximately Rs. 31 crores.

(b) Exports of woollen knitwears to USSR during 1978-79 are provisionally placed at Rs. 23 20 crores. The export during 1979-80 is likely to be higher; but the actual trend will be known only later.

**Introduction of new gold policy**

9613. SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a new gold policy to bring down its price;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering to stop the export of jewellery for normalisation of gold price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations. The report of the Committee is awaited. Changes, if any, in the present gold policy, will be effected only on receipt of the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) No, Sir.

**Rural Banks opened in Orissa State**

9614. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Rural Banks opened so far in the State of Orissa, District-wise

(b) total number of seats reserved for S.T. and S.C. persons in these banks and filled so far,

(c) proposals for the opening of new branches of Rural Bank District-wise;

(d) post reserved for S.T. and S.C. persons; and

(e) steps taken by his Ministry to fill up the seats by the reserved persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH). (a) The following four Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been opened so far in Orissa:—

| *Name of R R B* | *District covered* |
|---|---|
| 1. Puri Gramya Bank | Puri |
| 2 Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank | Bolangir & Sambalpur |
| 3 Cuttack Gramya Bank | Cuttack |
| 4 Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank | Koraput |

(b) to (e) Government instructions regarding reservation for SC/ST communities have been forwarded to these banks for compliance The details regarding the recruitment made and the number of posts reserved for SC ST candidates along with the proposals for opening new brenches are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Collection of Income-tax from cities in Gujarat**

9615. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the three cities in Gujarat paying highest amount of income-tax with the amount collected as income-tax during 1978-77 to 1978-79;

(b) how many cases of recovery for more than Rs. 5,000 are pending and details with the names of the parties; and

(c) what steps are taken by the Government to recover the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH). (a) The requisite information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) and (c). There are a large number of assessees against each of whom tax arrears exceeding Rs. 5,000 are outstanding. Their names and other details are not readily available and collection of such information would involve considerable time and labour. However, the requisite information is being collected in respect of the assessees against each of whom tax arrears exceeding Rs. 1 lakh were outstanding as on 31st March, 1979 and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Rise in prices of Essential Commodities after Budget in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

9616. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands price rise of essential commodities is almost 25 per cent after the Central Budget; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to undertake study or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). Prices in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands move in a similar fashion to those on the mainland. Thus during March-April, 1979 as compared to the month of February, sugar prices have risen by about 17 per cent. The rise in the case of other essential commodities, for which information is available, has been less.

**Branches of State Bank operating in Dhanbad District of Bihar**

9617. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) amount of transaction made by branches of State Bank operating in Dhanbad District of Bihar in 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) lending to the Agriculture Sector in the same period and its percentage to the total lending;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the hard conditions and complex technicalities preventing large scale participation of the Banking System in rural lending with particular reference to the Antodaya Scheme in Dhanbad; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The available data are given below:

*Deposists and Advances of State Bank of India in Dhanbad District*

(Rs. in crores)

| As at the end of | Deposits | Advances |
|---|---|---|
| December, 1977 . | 175·92 | 29·64 |
| December, 1978 . | 161·23 | 44·96 |

(b) Data are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The State Bank of India have reported that Dhanbad district is primarily a coal belt and offers very limited scope for agricultural advances. However, as at the end of December 1978, three rural branches of the Bank in this district had outstanding advances of about Rs. 4 lakhs.

In order to secure larger flow of bank credit to agriculture and other sectors in rural areas several steps have been taken recently. The application forms have been simplified; improvements have been effected in the loan sanctioning procedures and practices to secure speedy disposal of loan applications; banks have been asked to intensify their agricultural loaning operations in blocks selected for intensive Rural Development; District Credit Plans have been taken up for implementation; cost of bank credit to agricultural borrowers has been lowered through interest rate reductions; banks have been provided special refinance facilities in respect of small loans to farmers, through the Small Farmers' Window and have been asked to ensure that at least 60 per cent of the deposits of their rural and semi-urban branches are deployed in rural and semi-urban areas etc.

Regarding progress of financing under Antodaya Programme in Dhanbad district, the Reserve Bank of India have reported that the progress has not been substantial mainly on account of de-

lay in identification of beneficiary families by the Block Officials. Banks are reported to have already instructed their controlling officers for expeditious disbursal of applications under the Scheme.

**Decision to discontinue Import of Edible Oil**

9618. **SHRI** CHAMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have since taken decision to discontinue the import of Edible Oil from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what will be its impact on the prices of vanaspati in the country and what alternative arrangements have been made to maintain the prices of vanaspati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**तम्बाकू बोर्ड, राज्य व्यापार निगम और 'नाफेड' द्वारा विर्जीनिया तथा अन्य प्रकार की तम्बाकू की खरीद**

9619. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या **वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तम्बाकू बोर्ड, राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा नाफेड ने वर्ष 1977–78 और 1978–79 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य से विर्जीनिया तथा अन्य प्रकार का तम्बाकू कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में और किस-किस दर पर खरीदा; और

(ख) गुजरात से विर्जीनिया तथा अन्य प्रकार का तम्बाकू कितनी मात्रा में खरीदे जाने का विचार है ?

**वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग)** : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने अपने वाणिज्यिक लेखे में 1977–78 तथा 1978–79 के दौरान आन्ध्र प्रदेश में क्रमश: 2,960 मे० टन और 3,975 मे० टन वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदा। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सरकारी लेखे में भी 1978–79 के दौरान आन्ध्र प्रदेश से लगभग 9,679 मे० टन (1978 तथा 1979 की फसल) वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदा। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने जिन दरों पर तम्बाकू खरीदा वे अलग अलग ग्रेडों के लिये अलग-अलग थीं। राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा जिन कीमतों पर तम्बाकू खरीदा गया, वे नीचे दी गई हैं :

| वर्ष | खरीद की किस्म | एगमार्क/फार्म ग्रेड | कीमत श्रंखला (रु० प्रति किलो) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1977–78 | वाणिज्यिक | एगमार्क | 1·81 से 17·49 |
| 1978–79 | वाणिज्यिक | एगमार्क | 2.86 से 18.26 |
| 1978–79 | सरकारी लेखा | एगमार्क | 2.56 से 15.49 |

1977–78 के दौरान नेफेड ने तम्बाकू की कोई मात्रा नहीं खरीदी। 1978–79 में नेफेड ने सरकारी लेखे में गुजरात से 1,000 रु० प्रति मे० टन की दर से 5047 मे० टन बीड़ी तम्बाकू खरीदा।

1977–78 तथा 1978–79 के दौरान तम्बाकू बोर्ड ने तम्बाकू की कोई मात्रा नहीं खरीदी।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम से अभी हाल में कहा गया है कि यदि उपजकर्ताओं द्वारा प्राप्त की गई कीमतें लाभकर कीमत स्तर से नीची हों तो वह गुजरात के बाजार में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदने के लिये हस्तक्षेप करे।

**Promotion prospects of Stenographers transferred from Indian Audit and Accounts Departments**

9620. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the promotion prospects of stenographers transferred from Indian Audit and Accounts De-

partment to the departmentalised accounting set up in the Ministries in their own cadre;

(b) whether they are treated at par with the stenographers of the Central Secretariat Service; if not, why; and

(c) why could not the stenographers be taken in the office of Controller General of Civil Accounts, when the officers and staff there are from Audit Offices and dealing with the departmentalised accounting organisation only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The promotions of Stenographers transferred to the departmentalised accounts offices from the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are regulated in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5(5)(b) of the Central Civil Accounts Service (Group 'C') Rules, 1978. A combined seniority list of Stenographers is, however, maintained in order to protect the interests of all the Stenographers eligible for promotion.

(b) The Central Secretariat Stenographers are borne on cadres which are separate from the cadres of Stenographers borne on the Central Civil Accounts Service (Group 'C') Rules. Since the service rules of the two sets of Stenographers are different, the Stenographers transferred to the accounts offices from the Indian Audit and Accounts Department cannot be treated as members of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. However, under the Central Civil Accounts Service (Group 'C') Rules, it is envisaged that Stenographers recruited in future in the departmentalised accounts offices will be borne on the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service.

(c) All posts of Stenographers in the office of the Controller General of Accounts are borne on the Central Secretariat Stenographers cadre of the Department of Expenditure and as such are manned by the persons made available by the Ministry of Finance.

**Expenditure on Publicity of STC**

9621. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA :
SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the publicity expenditure of State Trading Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the news dailies and periodicals utilised for advertisement by S.T.C. during the last three years, year-wise, language-wise, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the present publicity policy based on Metropolitan approach; and

(d) if so, the detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG). (a) Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the STC on Advertisement and Publicity including expenditure on exhibitions and Fairs during the last three years is:—

| | Rs. in Lakhs |
|---|---|
| 1976-77 . . . . . | 18·84 |
| 1977-78 . . . . . | 20·43 |
| 1978-79 . . . . . | 24·07 |

The above figures also include expenditure on printing of annual Report, General brochures, Commodities catalogues and Press advertisements.

(b) The names of Newspapers which were used for Advertisement by S.T.C. are :

1976-77

| S. No. | Newspapers | Language | Station |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hindustan Times | English | Delhi |
| 2. | Times of India | English | Delhi/Bombay/Ahmedabad |
| 3. | Hindu | English | Madras |
| 4. | Amrit Bazar Patrika | English | Calcutta/Allahabad |
| 5. | Economic Times | English | Delhi/Bombay |
| 6. | National Herald | English | Delhi/Lucknow |
| 7. | Deccan Herald | English | Bangalore |
| 8. | Deccan Chronicle | Englisa | Secunderabad |
| 9. | Navabharat Times | Hindi | Delhi |
| 10. | Malayalam Manorama | Malayali | Calicut/Kottayam |
| 11. | Jugantar | Bengali | Calcutta |
| 12. | Aljamiat | Urdu | Delhi |
| 13. | Hindustan | Hindi | Delhi |
| 14. | Patriot | English | Delhi |
| 15. | Dainik Vishwamitra | Hindi | Calcutta |
| 16. | Assam Tribune | English | Gauhati |
| 17. | Employment News | English | Delhi |
| 18 | Business Standard | English | Calcutta |
| 19. | Khidmat | Urdu | Srinagar |
| 20. | Himachal Times | English | Dehradun |
| 21. | Rozgar Samachar | Hindi | Delhi |

1977-78

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hindustan Times | English | Delhi |
| 2. | Times of India | English | Delhi/Bombay/Ahmedabad |
| 3. | Hindu | English | Madras |
| 4. | Statesman | English | Delhi/Calcutta |
| 5. | Amrit Bazar Patrika | English | Calcutta/Allahabad |
| 6. | Employment News | English | Delhi |
| 7. | Economic Times | English | Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta |

| S. No. | Newspapers | Language | Station |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Indian Express | English | Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Madurai, Vijyawada, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad |
| 9. | Financial Express | English | Delhi, Bombay |
| 10. | Business Standard | English | Calcutta |
| 11. | Deccan Chronicle | English | Secunderabad |
| 12. | Aljamiat | Urdu | Delhi |
| 13. | Patriot | English | Delhi |
| 14. | Hindustan | Hindi | Delhi |
| 15. | Tribune | English | Chandigarh |
| 16. | Dainik Vishwamitra | Hindi | Calcutta |
| 17. | Jugantar | Bengali | Calcutta |
| 18 | Ananda Bazar Patrika | Bengali | Calcutta |
| 19. | Assam Tribune | English | Gauhati |
| 20 | Andhra Jyoti | Telegu | Vijayawada |
| 21. | Malavala Manorama | Malayalam | Kottayam/Kozhikode |
| 22. | Enadu | Telegu | Vishakhapatnam |
| 23. | Malai Hurasu | Tamil | Vellore, Tiruchi |
| 24. | Daily Jagran | Hindi | Bhopal |
| 25. | Free Press Journal | English | Bombay |
| | **1978-79** | | |
| 1. | Hindustan Times | English | Delhi |
| 2. | Times of India | English | Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedahad |
| 3. | Hindu | English | Madras |
| 4. | Statesman | English | Delhi, Calcutta |
| 5. | Amrit Bazar Patrika | English | Calcutta, Allahabad |
| 6. | Employment News | English | Delhi |
| 7. | Economic Times | English | Delhi, Bombay |
| 8. | Indian Express | English | Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Vijayawada, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad |
| 9. | Financial Express | English | Delhi, Bombay |
| 10. | Business Standard | English | Calcutta |
| 11. | Deccan Chronicle | English | Secunderabad |

| S. No. | Newspapers | Language | Station |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Aljamait | Urdu | Delhi |
| 13. | Patriot | English | Delhi |
| 14. | Hindustan | Hindi | Delhi |
| 15. | Tribune | English | Chandigarh |
| 16. | Dainik Vishwamitra | Hindi | Calcutta |
| 17. | Jugantar | Bengali | Calcutta |
| 18. | Ananda Bazai Patrika | Bengali | Calcutta |
| 19. | Assam Tribune | English | Gauhati |
| 20. | Malayala Menorama | Malayalam | Kollayam |
| 21. | Andhra Jyoti | Telegu | Vijayawada |
| 22. | Ecnadu | Telugu | Vishakhapatnam |
| 23. | Daily Jagaran | Hindi | Bhopal |
| 24. | Free Press Journal | English | Bombay |
| 25. | Hindi Samachar | Urdu | Jullundur |
| 26. | Dinamani | Tamil | Madras |
| 27. | Mathurubhuri | Malayalam | Cochin |
| 28. | Jagaran | Hindi | Kanpur |
| 29. | Andhra Prabha | Telegu | Bangalore |
| 30. | Prajavani | Kannada | Bangalore |
| 31. | Sandesh | Gujarati | Ahmedabad |
| 32. | Dainik Assam | Assami | Gauhati |
| 33. | Bombay Samachar | Gujarati | Bombay |
| 34. | Daily Jagran | Hindi | Bhopal, Rewa and Jhansi |
| 35. | Loksatta | Marathi | Bombay |
| 36. | The Mail | English | Madras |

(c) and (d). No, Sir, the Advertisement Policy of the STC is primarily need based and is conditioned by the trade requirements of the Corporation. The Advertisements are for the target audience and their release is determined by where this audience is located. Wherever necessary, advertisement are issued to papers/publications published from places other than metropolitan cities.

**Boosting of the Export of Coffee**

9622. SHRI MADHAVRÂO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the shortfall in the prices of coffee in the world market in the recent months;

(b) if so, whether as a result there is bound to be shortfall in its export from the country in near future; and

(c) if so, facts responsible for shortfall in its prices and steps proposed to be taken to boost its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in the international prices of coffee over the last year. However, a slight recovery has been observed in prices during March and April, 1979.

(b) No, Sir. Decline in international prices have not affected the quantum of exports of coffee from India The exports during 1977-78 were 55,827 tonnes valued at Rs. 239.46 crores as compared to 62,740 tonnes valued at Rs. 150.09 crores during 1978-79 (Provisional). Thus the volume of exports has gone up while the value has declined.

(c) Improved world exportable production appears to be largely responsible for decline in prices. The International Coffee Organisation, of which India is a member, is seized of the matter of stabilising the prices.

**Disappointment Expressed by Assam in Regard to Recommendations of Seventh Finance Commission**

9623. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Assam Legislative Assembly has, unanimously passed a resolution expressing the view that the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission has failed to satisfy the minimum expectations of the State and expressed its deep disappointment;

(b) if so, does the Centre propose to grant more funds for the development of the State at least under the minimum needs programme, if so, how; and

(c) the detailed proposals, if any, received from the State Government and action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the 7th Finance Commission, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November 1978, it was stated that the Government had taken note of the *inter-se* distribution of resources resulting from the Commissions recommendations and that, having regard to the fact that some of the States might not be as favourably placed as the others vis-a-vis their developmental requirements, modalities would be worked out, in consultation with the Planning Commission, to see that the States with relatively weak financial resource base, were enabled to implement adequately the revised minimum needs programme. Proposals of the State Government regarding State's five-year Plan 1978—83 were discussed recently in a meeting held between the Chief Minister of Assam and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and it was agreed that the size of the State's Five Year Plan 1978—83, including the revised minimum needs programme, should be fixed at a level representing considerable step up over

the outlay fixed for the 5th Five Year Plan 1974—79. Assam is one of the 8 special category States for which, under the Gadgil Formula, a lump sum amount is pre-empted, from the total Central assistance for the States for financing their approved Plan outlays.

**Virginia Tobacco Consumed in the Country and Exported**

9624. SHRI K. L. MAHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of virginia tobacco exported from India during each of the last five years;

(b) who were the exporters and the quantity exported by each during the last five years; and

(c) the quantity of virginia tobacco consumed within the country during each of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) Exports of virginia flue cured tobacco from India during 1973-74 to 1977-78 are given below:

| Year | Quantity (tonnes) | Value (Rs. crores) |
|---|---|---|
| 1973-74 . . . | 70,887 | 65·57 |
| 1974-75 . . . | 68,051 | 76·77 |
| 1975-76 . . . | 64,502 | 86·21 |
| 1976-77 . . . | 67,114 | 87·56 |
| 1977-78 . . . (Provisional) | 64,794 | 104·28 |

(b) A statement showing names of exporters of unmanufactured tobacco registered with Tobacco Board, whose exports during each of the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 were more than 1,000 tonnes, and their exports during these years is enclosed

(c) The estimated consumption of virginia flue-cured tobacco in India during 1973-74 to 1977-78 is given below:

| Year | Quantity (in thousand tonnes) |
|---|---|
| 1973-74 . . | 48·02 |
| 1974-75 . . | 37·46 |
| 1975-76 . . | 42·79 |
| 1976-77 . . | 45·47 |
| 1977-78 . . | 43·84 |

**Statement**

Exporters of unmanufactured tobacco registered with the Tobacco Board, whose exports were more than 1,000 tonnes each during 1974-75 to 1977-78, and their exports during these years.

Quantity in Tonnes
Value in Rs. Lakhs.

| Name of the Exporter | 1974-75 | | 1975-76 | | 1976-77 | | 1977-78 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Qty | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. Polisetty Somasundaram, Guntur. . . | 4,374 | 495·30 | 1,699 | 268·72 | 1,349 | 280·26 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2. ITC Ltd., Guntur . . . . . | 17,458 | 2393·47 | 16,556 | 2485·69 | 17,174 | 2577·15 | 16,272 | 2854·78 |
| 3. Maddi Lakshmaiah & Co., Chilakaluripet. | 3,504 | 295·88 | 4,565 | 414·80 | 3,282 | 401·70 | 4,600 | 583·13 |
| 4. East India Tobacco Co., Guntur. . | 3,225 | 477·58 | 2,208 | 339·30 | 1,984 | 382·66 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 5. Agrimmcor (P) Ltd., Guntur. . . | 3,675 | 531·22 | 3,012 | 447·38 | 3,196 | 531.28 | 2,187 | 387·04 |
| 6. Sileman Khan & Mahaboob Khan, Tobaccos (P) Ltd., Guntur . . . | 2,264 | 336·17 | 3,104 | 468·68 | 2,700 | 440·88 | 2,276 | 442·00 |
| 7. Maddi Venkataratnam & Co., Chilakaluripet . . . . . | 93,120 | 474·80 | 3.132 | 488·45 | 2,850 | 499·91 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 8. Dommidala Brothers Ltd., Guntur . | 4.064 | 394·84 | 2.373 | 305·89 | 2,358 | 318·42 | N.A | N.A. |
| 9. General Trading Co., Guntur . . . | 3,667 | 430·78 | 1,302 | 202·70 | 1,500 | 237·32 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 10. National Tobacco Co., Guntur. . . | 1,683 | 238·10 | 1,988 | 341·00 | 2,078 | 344·81 | N.A. | 405·34 |
| 11. Navabharat Enterprises (P) Ltd., Guntur. | 7.814 | 991·64 | 6,782 | 993·28 | 6,856 | 1154·09 | 3,286 | 564·32 |
| 12. Gujarat Tobacco Trading Co., Bombay . | 1,379 | 105·41 | 2,162 | 155·95 | 1.625 | 99·77 | 2,022 | 108·22 |
| 13. B. Ramanlal, Bombay . . . | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 80·00 | 1,217 | 65·86 | 1,847 | 75·98 |

N.A. = Not Available

**सांगली कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स, महाराष्ट्र के गोदामों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा छापे**

9625. श्री गंगा धर अप्पा बुरांडे : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने सांगली कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स, महाराष्ट्र के गोदामों पर 27 फरवरी, 1979 की आधी रात को छापा मारा था , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो छापे में क्या-क्या वस्तुएं बरामद हुई और इस बारे में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग ने, 27-28 फरवरी, 1979 के लगभग आधी रात के समय, मैसर्स, सांगली कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स, महाराष्ट्र के गोदाम पर कोई छापा नहीं मारा था । लेकिन 300 क्विंटल चीनी के 300 बोरे, जिन्हें 28 फरवरी, 1979 की रात को लगभग 1 30 बजे, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कानून का उल्लंघन करते हुए, कारखाने के परिसर से निकाला जा रहा था, पकड़े गए थे । जिन तीन ट्रकों में यह चीनी ले जायी जा रही थी, उन्हें भी पकड़ लिया गया था । पकड़ी गई चीनी और ट्रकों को अनन्तिम रूप से छोड़ दिया गया है । इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

**FERA Application by M/s. Pfizer under Statutory Act**

9626 SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) when FERA application was made by M/s. Pfizer and the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not implementing the conditions of statutory Act;

(b) whether an application under the statutory Act can be kept pending for decision because of some executive order which has no backing of the statutory Act; and

(c) if so, detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). In 1960, an *ad-hoc* decision was taken that M/s. Pfizer Limited, Bombay should associate Indian capital to the extent of 40 per cent by June 1970. The time limit has subsequently been extended So far as FERA is concerned, M/s. Pfizer Limited submitted their application on 28th June, 1974 within the prescribed statutory period. This application has been kept pending till the announcement of the new drug policy by the Government. In terms of the new drug policy, it being one of the 24 drug companies manufacturing both bulk drugs and formulations, the level of permissible foreign equity under the FERA will be determined on the basis *inter alia* of the report of the High Technology Committee

2 The permissible level of foreign shareholding in the company will be settled taking into account the aforesaid obligation imposed in 1960 and the obligation to be discharged by the company under the FERA If the company has to discharge any obligation under the dilution formula of 1972 in terms of any licence granted to it, it will also be taken into account.

3. Thus, no statutory obligation to be discharged by the company under the FERA has been kept pending because of any executive order

**Foreign Companies Prevented to Dilute Foreign Equity under FERA**

9627 PROF. P G. MAVALANKAR Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign companies wanting to dilute their foreign equity in terms of FERA guidelines are being prevented from doing so;

(b) is it also a fact that the Indian sector has represented against dilution of foreign equity by foreign multinationals;

(c) the number and nature of offers received by the Government from foreign drug companies for dilution of their equity; giving names of companies and dates of their offer;

(d) what decision, if any, Government have taken on their offer; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). A statement is attached showing the names of the 31 drug companies whose cases are to be decided under the FERA applying the new drug policy Of these, 7 are pure formulators and they have already been directed to reduce their non-resident interest to 40 per cent by July, 1979 The permissible level of non-resident interest in the remaining 24 companies, who manufacture both bulk drugs and formulations, will be determined on the basis *inter alia* of the report of the High Technology Committee

**Statement**

I *Pure Formulators*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Anglo-French Drug Co (Eastern) Ltd , Bombay | Directives issued by Reserve Bank of India to reduce foreign equity to 40% by July, 1979. |
| 2 | Abbot Labs (India) Pvt Ltd., Bombay | |
| 3 | Carter Wallace & Co., Ltd , Bombay | |
| 4 | C E Fulford (I) Pvt , Ltd , Bombay | |
| 5. | Indian Schering Ltd , Bombay | |
| 6. | Nicholas of India, Ltd | |
| 7 | Smith, Kline and French (I) Ltd. | |

II. *Companies manufacturing both Bulk and Formulations*

| S. No. | Name of the company | Date of submission by company of additional information in terms of New Drug Policy |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bayer India, Ltd. | 12-9-1978 |
| 2. | Burroughs Wellcome & Co Ltd , Bombay | 28-8-1978 |
| 3 | Ciba Geigy of India, Ltd., Bombay | 22-8-1978 |
| 4 | Boots Co (I) Ltd , Bombay | 24-8-1978 |
| 5. | Cynamid India Pvt. Ltd , Bombay | 12-9-1978 |
| 6 | E Merck India Pvt Ltd , Bombay | 25-9-1978 |
| 7. | Glaxo Labs (I) Ltd , Bombay | 22-9-1978 |
| 8. | Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay | 27-9-1978 |
| 9. | Johnson & Johnson Ltd | 3-11-1978 |
| 10. | Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | 6-11-1978 |
| 11. | May & Baker, Essex & May & Baker India Pvt Ltd. | 25-8-1978 |
| 12. | Merck Sharp & Dhome (I) Ltd. | 12-9-1978 |
| 13. | Organon India Ltd. | 17-11-1978 |

| S. No. | Name of the company | Date of submission by company of additional information in terms of New Drug Policy |
|---|---|---|
| 14. | Parke Davis (I) Ltd. | 29-9-1978 |
| 15. | Pfizer Ltd., Bombay | 16-10-1978 |
| 16. | Richardson Hindustan Ltd. | 30-8-1978 |
| 17. | Roche Products Ltd., Bombay | 29-9-1978 |
| 18. | Suhrid Geigy Ltd., Ahmedabad | 30-8-1978 |
| 19. | Sandos India Ltd., Bombay | 6-10-1978 |
| 20. | Uni Sankyo Ltd., Hyderabad | 3-8-1978 |
| 21. | Warner Hindustan Ltd., Bombay | 8-9-1978 |
| 22. | Wyeth Lales Ltd., Bombay | 31-7-1978 |
| 23. | Wyeth (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay | |
| 24. | John Wyeth & Bros. Ltd., Bombay | |

**Preference for local/Rural people regarding their Employment in Nationalised Banks**

9628. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether local and rural people are not given any preference regarding their employment in the various Nationalised and non-nationalised banks in the Haryana State;

(b) what is percentage of local and rural people employed by the present nationalised/non-nationalised banks in Haryana State for the last two years;

(c) whether Government have given any guidelines to these banks for giving preference to local people in this connection;

(d) if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) what measures Government propose to take to give due consideration to the local people for employment in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Government have given no guidelines one way or another regarding preference being given to local and rural people for their employment in banks and as such the information regarding percentage of such people is not maintained.

(d) and (e). Instructions have been issued to the public sector banks to make recruitment to subordinate staff through the medium of Employment Exchanges. Consequently recruitment to subordinate staff is generally on local basis. In so far as the clerical and officers recruitment is concerned, the same is by competitive tests and is on regional and all India basis.

**Staff in Joint Chief Controller of Imports (Central Licencing Area) forced to attend Office on Sundays and closed Holidays**

9630. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff working in the Joint Chief Controller of Imports (Central Licencing Area) is forced to attend office on Sundays and Closed holidays without any overtime being paid to them;

(b) whether most of the employees belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe of the Licencing Department who did not attend office during certain holidays were served transfer orders;

(c) whether the staff is made to sit late frequently informing through circulars that the Hon. Minister would be visiting the Office but never visited so far;

(d) whether any compulsory retirements of the non-gazetted staff have been made; and

(e) if so, the exact number of persons retired so far and the nature of charges levelled against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Due to exigencies of work, at times some of the members of the staff were required to attend office on closed holidays including Sundays. As no overtime is permissible to be paid on account of economy, compensatory leave is admissible and as and when it is asked for the same is allowed.

(b) As a result of decentralization of licencing work and re-organisation of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation, several new offices were opened and a few offices were upgraded. To implement the decision of the Government, it was necessary to transfer some posts from the existing offices including that of the office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Central Licensing Area) to the newly created and upgraded offices. In this process the number of posts transferred from the office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CLA) is 75, and the number of persons transferred is 55. A norm was fixed for transfer persons in consultation with the members of the staff Association. Persons who are junior in the list of seniority were maily transferred. In this process a few members of the staff belonging to SC/ST had to be transferred and the number of such persons is 12. It is not correct that most of the employees belonging to SC/ST were transferred for their not attending office on certain holidays.

(c) It is not correct that the staff were made to sit late frequently informing them through circulars that the C. M. would be visiting the office;

(d) No compulsory retirement of any non-gazetted staff has been made, by high officers in the last two years.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to (d) above.

**Withdrawing of Deposits by Members of Muslim Community from Bombay Mercantile Bank**

9631. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Bombay Mercantile Bank is badly shaken by the propaganda of the conservative members of a Muslim community asking their members to withdraw their deposits from the Bank;

(b) have two directors of the Bank resigned recently; and

(c) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) There was more than usual withdrawal of deposits from the Bombay Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd. during January and February 1979. Due to its strong financial position, the bank could meet its financial commitments. Though the causes of the unusual withdrawals have not been identified, it is understood that one of the reasons may

have been some prejudicial propaganda by interested elements. The position has, however, since stabilised and the deposits which had shown a declining trend in January and February have improved in March, 1979

(b) & (c). Yes, Sir. Two of the Directors of the Bank had tendered their resignation in the first week of January without stating any reason

**वनस्पति में मूंगफली के तेल का उपयोग**

9632. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मूंगफली उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा उन्हें उनके उत्पाद के लिये उचित मूल्य का सुनिश्चय करने हेतु क्या सरकार के पास वनस्पति में मूंगफली के तेल के उपयोग पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध को उठाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और क्या तत्संबंधी तथ्य सभा पटल पर रख जायेंगे ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उत्तर भारत में विशेषतया उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर, शाहजहांपुर, जिलों में मूंगफली उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट अच्छे किस्म के बीजों की कमी तथा इसमें तेल की कम खपत के कारण आई है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिये क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं तथा इस संबंध में अन्य तथ्य क्या हैं ?

**वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल)** (क) सरकार को वनस्पति में मूंगफली के तेल का उपयोग करने पर लगे हुए प्रतिबंध को हटाने के लिए प्रस्ताव मिले हैं, लेकिन सरकार इस प्रतिबंध को हटाने के लिए यह उपयुक्त समय नहीं समझती है । वनस्पति बनाने के लिए अनुमत तेलों के चयन के पीछे उद्देश्य यह है कि जहां तक व्यवहारिक तथा संभव हो ऐसे तेलों के उपयोग को रोकना है जिनकी सीधी खपत के लिये जनता में मांग है ।

(ख) मूंगफली वर्षा पर निर्भर करने वाली फसल है और यदि वर्षा पर्याप्त अथवा समय से नहीं होती है तो इसकी फसल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है । यदि हर प्रकार से देखा जाए तो उत्तर प्रदेश सहित उत्तर भारत में मूंगफली की कम फसल होने का प्रमुख कारण यही रहा है । वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में आई बाढ़ से भी उक्त राज्य में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है । सरकार इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय कर रही है । इन उपायों में ये शामिल हैं—पर्याप्त समर्थन मूल्य नियत करना, सिंचित क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, बेहतर किस्म के बीजों तथा उचित किस्म की उर्वरकों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना और साथ ही हुवाइट ग्रब (इस फसल के लिये एक खतरनाक कीड़ा) पर नियंत्रण करना ।

**Stoppage of Supply of Sulphur to India by Canada**

9633 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Canada has stopped the supply of sulphur to India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) steps taken by Government to make good the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) & (b). India imports sulphur from a consortium of the producers of sulphur in Canada The consortium stopped supply of sulphur to India for a short period because of continuing shortfall of formed sulphur for export from a major supplying plant, by declaring force majeure on all current sale contracts This force majeure has since been lifted

(c) In order to overcome the short fall in supplies, MMTC have arranged substantial spot purchases of sulphur from different countries, shipments of which are due by June-July, 1979.

A Review Committee consisting of representatives from Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, D G.T.D. and MMTC has been set up. This Committee allocates quantities in favour of units taking into account their stocks, production and future plans.

**Credit to Indonesia**

9635. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 50 crores was promised to Indonesia and this money has not been utilised;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) under what circumstances the credit was extended and what were its diplomatic implications in so far as this country is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). In July, 1976, the then Minister for Revenue and Banking visited Indonesia. During his talks with the Indonesian Government he informed them that credits on commercial terms could be made available by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to finance exports from India to Indonesia. It was envisaged that a line of credit for Rs 50 crores for financing exports of Indian capital goods and equipment for specific projects in Indonesia could be considered.

In October, 1976, an Indonesian Delegation visited India to identify projects for which the line of credit could be utilised. The delegation was apprised of the normal terms of commercial credits extended by the Industrial Development Bank of India. There has been no formal response from the Indonesian Government since then. The IDBI functions as a commercial organisation and there are hardly any diplomatic implications of the credits extended by it.

**Secret "Numbered" Accounts being maintained in Swiss Banks**

9636. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government receive complaints from time to time regarding secret "numbered" accounts being maintained in Swiss Banks by different types of people including politicians and businessmen; and

(b) if not, what steps have Government taken to obtain disclosure of these secret bank accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL). (a) The Government have come across a few cases of secret "Numbered" Accounts in the Swiss Banks suspected to be maintained by Indians during investigation into cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(b) With a view to get details of such accounts, if any, talks were held from 28th June to 2nd July, 1976 with officials of the Swiss Government for purposes of concluding a comprehensive double taxation avoidance agreement having an article on 'Exchange of Information'. The Swiss Government was not agreeable to having a specific article on 'Exchange of Information'.

In the discussions in the UN Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries, India has been advocating that the article on 'Exchange of Information' in a double taxation avoidance agreement between any two countries should be fairly comprehensive so as to enable the contracting states to get as much information as is possible. India has also been advocating that pending conclusion of a comprehensive double taxation avoidance agreement limited agreements providing for exchange of information may be concluded. Both India and Switzerland are members of this Group.

No tangible results have, however, been achieved so far.

**Widening of Soft Loan Schemes Coverage**

9637. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soft loan schemes coverage of industries is being widened; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**माण्डया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर की और उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर की बकाया**

9638. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त राज्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माण्डया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड (बालाग्रोला में स्थित), 7 म्यूजियम रोड, बगलौर द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अलग अलग कितना उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क अदा किया गया और आयकर सहित इन खातो में उनकी और कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) फर्म की स्थापना से इसमें अब तक, वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है, और इसके साझीदारो की संख्या कितनी है और वे किन-किन अन्य उद्योगो तथा व्यवसायो में भी साझीदार है तथा प्रत्येक मे कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है तथा उनकी और पिछले तीन वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में कितना आय कर बकाया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) आयातकर्ताओ/निर्यातकर्ताओ से सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नही रखा जाता है । अत उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्ष में अदा की गयी सीमा शुल्क की रकम से सबधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नही है । जहां तक कम्पनी की और सीमा शुल्क की बकाया रकम का सबध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उल्लिखित कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अदा की गयी उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम निम्नानुसार है —

| वर्ष | रुपये (हजार रुपयो मे) |
|---|---|
| 1976-77 . . . | 44,52 |
| 1977-78 . . . | 55,37 |
| 1978-79 . . . | 81,89 |

31 मार्च, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 16,94,000 रुपये की केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम कम्पनी की ओर बकाया है । कम्पनी की ओर आयकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध मे सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) मैसर्स माण्डया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बगलौर, एक सरकारी कम्पनी है और कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मैसूर राज्य मे रजिस्टर्ड है । इसके रजिस्ट्रेशन की तारीख 7 नवम्बर, 1957 है ।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी, जिससे कम्पनी में लगायी पूंजी का पता चलता है कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध तुलनापत्रो के अनुसार निम्नानुसार है :

| तुलनपत्र की तारीख निम्नलिखित अवधि को समाप्त होने वाला | चुकता पूंजी (रुपयों में) |
|---|---|
| 31-3-1959 . . | 50,10,365 |
| 30-6-1060 . . | 99,55,542 |
| 30-6-1961 . . | 1,98,68,935 |
| 30-6-1962 . . | 2,02,69,505 |
| 30-6-1963 . . | 2,02,72,180 |
| 30-6-1964 से 30-6-1965 तक | 2,02,72,580 |
| 30-6-1966 से 30-6-1967 तक | 2,02,72,742 |
| 30-6-1968 से 30-6-1973 तक | 2,02,72,792 |
| 31-3-1974 . . | 5,89,41,703 |
| 31-3-1975 से 31-3-1976 तक | 5,89,39,860 |

**Hotel Managerial Cadre for Government-run Hotels**

9639. SHRI D D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state..

(a) whether the hotel industry is losing its trained personnel to foreign hotel chains;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider forming a hotel managerial cadre for the Government-run hotels; and

(c) whether this brain-drain is due to less attractive salaries and perks to hotel executives?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir. There are some instances of trained personnel leaving their jobs in hotels in India to take up assignments in hotels abroad.

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation already has a trained hotel managerial cadre.

(c) The exodus of trained personnel is understood to be mainly to Middle East and Gulf countries where the salaries and perks are believed to be comparatively more attractive.

**"दि प्रोटेक्टिव कोआपरेटिव अर्बन एण्ड थ्रिफ्ट सोसाइटी" के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप**

9611 **श्री कचरू लाल हैमराज जैन :**
**श्री राम कंवार बेरवा :**

**क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि**

(क) क्या दि प्रोटेक्टिव कोआपरेटिव अर्बन एण्ड थ्रिफ्ट सोसाइटी दिल्ली प्रशासन के सहकारिता विभाग में विधिवत पंजीकृत है ;

(ख) इस सोसाइटी के सदस्यों की संख्या पहले कितनी थी और अब कितनी है तथा उनके नाम और पते क्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सोसाइटी के कुछ सदस्यों ने, जो सोसाइटी के बनाने के समय सदस्य थे सोसाइटी और दिल्ली प्रशासन के सहकारिता विभाग के रजिस्ट्रार को अपना त्याग-पत्र भेजा है और यदि हां, तो इन सदस्यों के नाम और पते क्या है ;

(घ) क्या इन सदस्यों के त्याग पत्र स्वीकार कर लिये गये है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है और यदि त्याग पत्र स्वीकार कर लिये गये हैं तो ऐसे सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम तथा पते क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या सोसाइटी के अनेक सदस्यों ने सोसाइटी के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के कई आरोप लगाये है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो प्रशासन ने उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक सोसाइटी की असफलता के क्या-क्या कारण रहे ?

**वाणिज्य नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (ङ) समिति के पंजीकरण की तारीख अर्थात् 24-5-1973 को 37 प्रवर्तक सदस्य थे। सदस्यों के नाम और पते विवरण में दिये गये है । इस समय अर्थात् 3-9-1978 को, 54 सदस्य है । सदस्यों के नाम और पते दिल्ली प्रशासन के सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि समिति के सचिव ने पंजीयक से लिखित निर्देश मिलने पर भी सदस्यों की सूची अथवा ऐसी सूची तैयार करने के लिये समिति का अभिलेख देने से इंकार कर दिया ।

समिति के 17 सदस्यों, जिनमें 13 प्रवर्तक सदस्य अर्थात् श्री राम प्रकाश, 109 जाटवाड़ा पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 और श्री एस० सी० शर्मा, 66 जाटवाड़ा, पुल मिठाई दिल्ली-6 भी शामिल है, ने समिति को अपने त्यागपत्र दिये थे । चूंकि समिति दिल्ली सहकारी समिति नियम, 1973 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार सदस्यों के त्यागपत्रों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिये सक्षम थी, अतः समिति को त्यागपत्रों का निपटान करने की सलाह दी गई । श्री राम राम शर्मा, जिनका त्यागपत्र समिति द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था या समिति उन्हीं समिति के एक अन्य सदस्य को दिये गये ऋण की जमानत दी थी, के मामले के सिवाय अन्य 5 सदस्यों के त्यागपत्रों को स्वीकार किया जाना अथवा अन्यथा के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

समिति के निर्वाचित सदस्य 31 व्यक्तियों अर्थात् श्रीमती उमा रानी गुप्त और श्री श्यामलाल गुप्त ने वर्ष 1978 के दौरान पंजीयक सहकारी समितियां, दिल्ली को कुछ शिकायतें भेजी थी, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये आरोप लगाये गये थे कि सदस्यों को ऋण मंजूर करने के मामले में तरजीही व्यवहार किया जाता है सोसाइटी के कार्यक्षेत्र से बाहर के लोगों को सदस्य बनाया जाता है, प्रबन्ध समिति के सदस्यों के चुनाव कराने और इसकी आम सभा की बैठक बुलाने में अनियमितताएं बरती जाती है आदि ।

शिकायतें मिलने पर पंजीयक सहकारी समितियां, दिल्ली ने समिति के सचिव को बुलाया था, लेकिन वह उपस्थित नहीं हुआ । इसलिये सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक ने 15 जून 1978 के निर्देश संख्या 145(4)/77-अर्बन कोआप०-1561-56 द्वारा दिल्ली सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 54 के अन्तर्गत सोसाइटी के कार्यकरण का विस्तृत निरीक्षण करने का आदेश दिया । निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

विवरण

प्रवर्तक सदस्यों की सूची

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | सर्वश्री | शिवचरण लाल शर्मा | 66 जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 2 | ,, | चन्दर लाल शर्मा | —वही— |
| 3 | ,, | जगदीश कुमार | 67 जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 4 | ,, | रामनाथ | 92, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 5. | ,, | मानसिंह | 112, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 6. | ,, | विसन सिंह | 112, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 7 | ,, | काला राम | 91, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 8. | ,, | रवीन्द्रपाल सिंह | 51, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 9 | ,, | राम पाल | 57, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 10. | ,, | राजकुमार | 92, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई दिल्ली-6 |
| 11. | ,, | ओम प्रकाश | 124 जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 12. | ,, | अमर नाथ | 57, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 13. | ,, | राधेश्याम | 119, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 14 | ,, | भगवानदास | 119, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 15 | ,, | राम चन्द | 112, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई दिल्ली-6 |
| 16. | ,, | अशोक कुमार | 124, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 17. | ,, | सोमनाथ | दुकान नं० 6, पुल मिठाई दिल्ली-6 |
| 18 | ,, | लक्ष्मीनारायण | 92, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 19 | ,, | अशोक कुमार | 91, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई दिल्ली-6 |
| 20. | ,, | सुरेश कुमार | 119, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 21 | ,, | चेतराम | 114, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 22 | ,, | राजेन्द्रपाल | 122, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 23. | ,, | बाबू लाल | 627, शिवाजी रोड, आजाद मार्किट, दिल्ली-6 |
| 24 | ,, | ओम प्रकाश | 109 जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 25 | ,, | रमेश चन्द | 115, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली -6 |
| 26 | ,, | एम० बी० शर्मा | 66, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली 6 |
| 27 | , | मोहन लाल | 616, शिवाजी रोड, आजाद मार्किट, दिल्ली-6 |
| 28. | ,, | किशन लाल | 66, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 29 | ,, | रश्मि कांत | 111, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 30 | ,, | रतन लाल | 92, जाटवाडा, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 31. | ,, | राज पाल मदान | दुकान नं० 6, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 32. | ,, | वेद प्रकाश | दुकान नं० 5, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली 6 |
| 33. | ,, | हरीलाल | दुकान नं० 15, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 34 | ,, | आर० एस० शर्मा | 138, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 35. | ,, | मिस्त्री मकबूल | 48, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 36. | ,, | जे० पी० शर्मा | 46, पुल मिठाई, दिल्ली-6 |
| 37. | ,, | उमराव सिंह कदम | 645, शिवाजी रोड, आजाद मार्किट, दिल्ली 6 |

आयकर के लम्बित मामले

9642. श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) उच्च न्यायालयों और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के रोक आदेश के अन्तर्गत गत पाच वर्षों मे बड़े व्यापार गृहों के आय कर की कितनी अपीलें अथवा मामले लम्बित है ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों तथा इनके निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक मामले म कितनी राशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त है ; और

(ग) इन मामलों में सुनवाई शीघ्र करवाने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

**. Price of Rupee**

9643. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price of one Rupee in Paisa as on 1st of January, 1949, 1959, 1969 and 1979, and

(b) what were the wholesale and Retail prices indices on the above-mentioned dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The purchasing power of the Rupee as measured b the All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1949=100) works out at 85.47 paise for january 1959, 48.30 paise for January 1969 and 24.75 paise for January 1979.

(b) The All-India Working Class Consumer Price Inex (1949=100) stood at 177 for January 1959, and, converted from base 1960=100, at 207 for January 1969 and at 404 for January 1979. The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) stood at 43.6, 49.6, 89.8 and 185.3 in the month of January of the years 1949, 1959, 1969 and 1979 respectively.

**Change in Names of Airports of Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta**

9644. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considered the changing of the names of the important airports of Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta after the names of great leaders like Anna, Gandhi, Nehru and Bose respectively; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Some proposals for changing the names of the international airports were received. Since the present practice of naming the airports with reference to the nearest town or city which it serves is in accordance with international custom, these suggestions were not accepted.

**Loan Granted under Hire Purchase Scheme to Tea Gardens**

9645 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to tate:

(a) what is the loan amount granted under Hire Purchase Scheme to the gardens under Duncan, Macneel and Magor, Tata Finlay, Goodrick group of gardens separately;

(b) whether any priority has ever been considered for disposing the applications for loans under Hire Purchase Scheme from above houses,

(c) if so, the amounts involved; and

(d) whether the machinery/equipment taken under above schemes are specially meant for the particular garden which applies or can be used on hire by the said gardens elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The figures of loan amounts sanctioned are given below group-wise for the last two years:-

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|---|---|---|
| | lakhs | lakhs |
| Duncan | 20·77 | 12·041 |
| Macneil & Magor | Nil | 6·405 |
| Tata Finlay | Nil | 39·273 |
| Goodricke | Nil | Nil |

Goodricke group consists of seventeen tea estates which were under Duncans prior to 1.1.78 and none of these were sanctioned any loan under Hire Purchase Scheme during the last two years.

(b) No priority has been given to any of these companies.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The machinery/equipments taken under the scheme are only meant for the particular garden which applies for this assistance, and cannot be used elsewhere.

**Occupancy of Ashok Hotel, Delhi**

9646. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total occupancy of the Ashok Hotel, Delhi, compared to the capacity of the Hotel in the last year for which accounts have been completed;

(b) what is the percentage of foreigners who occupy the Hotel compared to the total occupancy in the Hotel; and

(c) how many rooms and suites are reserved for more than three months by Corporations and other Indian citizens?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Although the accounts as such, of the Ashok Hotel, New Delhi for the year 1978-79 are under compilation and audit, the average room occupancy of the hotel during the year was 85 per cent.

(b) The percentage of foreigners' guest-nights to total guest-nights during 1978-79 was 64 per cent.

(c) During 1978-79, 114 rooms and 8 suites were reserved for more than 3 months by Corporations/citizens Of these, 82 rooms and 1 suite were used by Indian Corporations and other organisations and the remaining by foreign companies/citizens.

**Development of Airport at Renigunta (Tirupati)**

9647. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to develop the airport at Renigunta (Tirupati); and

(b) whether Government will run a direct plane to Madras *via* Tirupati?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to expand the existing terminal building during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978—83).

(b) Indian Airlines is already operating a daily service between Madras/Hyderabad via Tirupati.

**Quantity of Chrome Ore Exported to China during 1979**

9648. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of chrome ore exported to China since January 1979 till date; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Against a sale contract for export of 30,000 tonnes of high grade chrome ore to China, one vessel of 10,000 tonnes is currently under loading at Paradip port. A second vessel for loading another 10,000 tonnes arrived on 18th April, 1979, but sailed away on 27th April, 1979 without taking any cargo due to port congestion.

**News Item Captioned "Rs. 1000/ Crore Bad Debt"**

9649. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have Government seen the report published in 'CLARITY' dated 10th February, 1979, regarding Rs. 1,000 crores bad debts·

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check such loopholes in financial matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The report has been brought to the Govt.'s notice, but no such amount has been written off by the public sector banks.

(c) Does not arise.

**केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर और वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि**

9650. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1973 में तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बाद, कुछ श्रेणियों के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति और वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि के कोई अवसर खुले नहीं रखे गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1973 के बाद कितनी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारी अपने वेतनमानों के अधिकतम स्तर पर रुके हुए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संशोधित वेतन-मान 1-1-1973 से प्रभावी हुए । संशोधित वेतन-मान में वेतन का नियतन केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (संशोधित वेतन) नियमावली 1973 में यथाममाविष्ट वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए फार्मूले के अनुसार किया गया था । यह संभव है कि वेतन निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया में कर्मचारियों को कुछ श्रेणियां एक या दो वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि प्राप्त करने पर या उसके तत्काल बाद, संशोधित वेतन-मान के अधिकतम पर पहुंच गई हैं ।

वेतन आयोग ने वेतन मानों की संख्या कम कर दी है । इस प्रक्रिया में, कई मामलों में पदोन्नति की उसी लाइन के पदों को एक ही काडर में मिला दिया गया है ; हालांकि यह लाभदायक हुआ हो, तो भी ऐसे मामलों में पदोन्नति के अवसर कम हो गए होंगे ।

पदोन्नति में गतिहीनता को दूर करने की दृष्टि से, तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने कुछ मानदण्डों को पूरा करने पर समूह 'ग' और 'घ' के संवर्गों में स्लेक्शन ग्रेड शुरू करने की सिफारिश की थी। यह सिफारिश सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई और सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों को आवश्यक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

**M/s. Auto Pins**

9651. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2815 on 4th August, 1978 and state:

(a) whether all cases under adjudication against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. in violation of the provisions of Section 16(1), 27(6) and 5(1) (a) of F.E.R.A. 1973, have since been completed;

(b) if so, findings of the adjudicating authorities; and

(c) the particulars of persons found guilty and action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). All cases except one registered under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act against M/s. Auto Pins(I) Regd. have been adjudicated on 30th November, 1978. Both M/s. Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its Managing partner Shri Avtar Singh have been held guilty of the offences under section 27(6) (a) and 5(1)(a) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and penalties in all amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 have been imposed on them.

The one case for violation of Section 16(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is pending adjudication.

**राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वसूल किया गया कमीशन**

9652. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के आयातों तथा निर्यातों पर कमीशन के रूप में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) यह राशि कितने-कितने मूल्य के आयातों तथा निर्यातों पर मिली है; और

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वस्तुतः स्वयं निर्यात की गई प्रत्येक वस्तु (चांदी को छोड़कर) के नाम तथा मूल्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातों और निर्यातों पर सेवा प्रभारों की प्राप्त राशि 1977-78 के दौरान 11.9 करोड़ रु० तथा 1978-79 के दौरान 11.4 करोड़ रु० थी ।

(ख) जिन आयातों और निर्यातों पर उपरोक्त राशि प्राप्त हुई है, उनके मूल्य 1977-78 के दौरान 1011 करोड़ रु० तथा 1978-79 के दौरान 1066 करोड़ रु० है ।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Expenditure on Official and Non-Official Delegations sent Abroad**

9653. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange spent during 1977 and 1978 in sending Government Delegations of high officials and non-official Delegations to foreign countries for the purpose of finding out new markets for Indian Products, for negotiating bipartite agreements, for the development of tourism and Indian culture for attending the U.N. Assembly and the meetings of other international bodies; etc., and also on goodwill visits;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent during 1977 and 1978 exclusively on Ministerial Delegations, both Central and State Governments, which have gone abroad for one purpose or the other; and

(c) the composition and details of Ministerial Delegations, Official Delegations and Non-official Delegations that have gone abroad during 1977 and 1978, both on behalf of Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Information in regard to delegations sponsored by the Central Government during the years 1977 and 1978 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available. Government of India is not directly concerned with State Government delegations and, therefore, it is not possible to furnish the information relating to them.

**Recognition of Tourism as an Export Industry**

9654. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to recognise tourism as an export industry and give the same incentives to it as to other export-oriented industries;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove the constraints on tourism and take positive steps to promote it in line with their recent decision to do away with 'P' Form?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The question of extending incentives and tax concessions to various segments of the tourism industry as are available to other export-oriented industries is being looked into.

(c) For Indians travelling abroad the following facilities have been provided:

(i) Individual excursion fares between India and Europe, India-USA, Indja-Australia, India-Mauritius and India-Syechelles have been established. A proposal for establishing youth fare between Belgium-India is under consideration. Indian Airlines have also introduced discounted seasonal excursion fare between Delhi/Kathmandu and Calcutta/ Kathmandu.

(ii) Under the Foreign Travel Scheme, Indians can now avail of US $ 500 for their travel abroad once in two years.

(iii) A provision has been made in the Finance Bill 1979 for payment of Foreign Travel Tax at a flat rate of Rs. 100/- for any destination and Rs. 50/- to certain neighbouring countries to be notified by Government. This concession will be given as against the present rate of 12½ per cent of the fare to be paid as Foreign Travel Tax.

To attract more tourists to India the following measures are being taken in addition to the existing facilities:-

(i) Major improvements are being made at the four international airports and clearance formalities are being simplified.

(ii) Facilities for water sports, trekking and other recreational activities are being developed for attracting the youth of India.

(iii) Inexpensive, clean and comfortable accommodation is being provided through the construction of Janata Hotels for budget minded tourists.

(iv) Introduction of direct air-service between West Asia and Trivandrum has helped to increase the flow of tourists to South India.

**Disparity in Pay Scales in Nationalised Banks**

9655. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is wide disparity in the pay-scales, D.A., medical allowance and house rent allowance admissible to the staff and officers of different nationalised banks;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) what remedial action has been taken to bring uniformity in the pay-scales and allowances in all the nationalised banks including the State Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARLLAH): (a) and (b). The Clerical and Subordinate Staff of the nationalised banks (excluding State Bank of India group of Banks) have common pay-scales, D.A., medical and house rent allowance, since they are all governed by awards or bipartite settlements. Pay scales, D.A., entitlement to House Rent, medical allowance, terminal benefits etc. however very from bank to bank in respect of the officers

(c) Pillai Committee Report has made recommendations on the pay scale allowances and perquisities of officers in all the nationlised banks. These recommendations are proposed to be implemented in these banks shortly. After identifying the special features of State Bank group, Pillai Committee Report will be implemented in State Bank group also.

**Helipads constructed during last 3 years**

9656. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of helipads constructed during the last three years at various places in the country;

(b) the amount involved on the construction of these helipads and the purpose for which helipads were constructed; and

(c) the details regarding the improvement made during the last three years as well as the amount spent on the works?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No helipads have been constructed during the last three years by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**आयकर अदा करने वाले व्यक्तियों और फर्मों की संख्या**

9657. श्री राजब जी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए प्राप्त आयकर विवरणों के आधार पर 50,000 रु० से अधिक वार्षिक आय वाले व्यक्तिगत कर अदा करने वालों की संख्या क्या है और 75,000 रु० से अधिक वार्षिक आय वालों पंजीकृत फर्मों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त व्यक्तिगत कर अदा करने वालों तथा पंजीकृत फर्मों की आय का राज्यवार विभाजन क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Export of Indian Heavy Machine and Electrical Goods**

9658. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the World Markets where Indian heavy machines and electrical goods are finding large export potential during last three years;

(b) the extent of orders so far received for export during the current year in respect of these items; and

(c) the names of the main exporters in the field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The names of the countries to which heavy machines and electrical goods have been exported from India during the last three years are as follows:—

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Bangladesh
4. Burma
5. Egypt
6. Indonesia
7. Iran
8. Iraq
9. Kenya
10. Libya
11. Malaysia
12. Nigeria
13. Philippines
14. Saudi Arabia
15. South Korea
16. Sri Lanka
17. Tanzania
18. Thailand.

(b) The details of export orders received during the period April, 1978 to February, 1979 are as follows:—

| Items | Contract secured during April, 1978 to Feb., 1979. |
|---|---|
| | (Crores of Rupees) |
| Textile and Jute Mill machinery | 1·87 |
| Sugar Mill machinery | 12·99 |
| Cement mill machinery | 2·97 |
| Food processing machinery | 1·21 |
| Other industrial plant and machinery | 46·24 |
| Electrical power machinery | 38·82 |
| Transmission Line towers including conductors in some cases | 106·79 |
| Machine tools | 12·31 |
| TOTAL | 223·20 |

(c) The names of the main exporters and the items exported by them are given below:—

| Name of the Firm | Item |
|---|---|
| 1. Aluminium Industries Ltd. | Conductors. |
| 2. Asian Cable Corporation Limited. | Electric cables and conductors. |
| 3. Auto India Ltd. | Metallurgical equipment. |
| 4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. | Heavy electrical equipment. |
| 5. Buckau Wolf (New) India Engineering Works Ltd. | Sugar mill machinery. |
| 6. Crompton Greaves Ltd. | Heavy electricals. |
| 7. Desmet (India) Ltd. | Textile machinery. |
| 8. E.M.C. Limited. | Transmission line towers and conductors. |
| 9. Fort Gloster Industries. | Electric cables & Conductors. |
| 10. General Electric Co. of India Ltd. | Transformers. |
| 11. Gwalior Silk & Rayon Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | Man-made Fibre plant. |
| 12. Heavy Engineering Corporation. | Metallurgical equipment. |
| 13. HMT. Limited. | Machine tools |
| 14. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Manufacturing Co. Limited. | Asbestos cement manufacturing plant. |
| 15. Indian Cable Co. | Electric Cables and conductors. |
| 16. Industrial Cables India Ltd. | Electric Cables and Conductors. |
| 17. Jyoti Limited. | Heavy Electricals. |
| 18. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited. | Transmission line towers & conductors. |
| 19. Kirloskar Elect. Co., Ltd. | Heavy electricals. |
| 20. Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd. | Textile machinery. |
| 21. Larsen & Toubro Limited. | Heavy electricals & dairy plant. |
| 22. Mysore Kirloskar Ltd. | Machine tools. |
| 23. National Machinery Manufacturers Limited. | Textile machinery. |
| 24. New Standard Engineering Co. Limited. | Textile machinery. |
| 25. N.G.E.F. Limited. | Heavy electricals. |
| 26. Oriental power Cables Ltd. | Electric cables & conductors. |
| 27. Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Limited. | Textile machinery, transmission line towers, etc. |

| Name of the Firm | Item |
|---|---|
| 28. Simens India Limited. | Heavy electricals & electric cables. |
| 29. Star Trading Co. | Textile machinery. |
| 30. Tata Exports Limited. | Heavy electrical equipment and conductors, transmission line towars and excavators. |
| 31. Testeels Limited. | Transmission line Towers. |
| 32. Texmaco Limited | Textile machinery. |
| 33. Voltas Limited . | Electric equipment. |
| 34. Walchandnagar Industries Limited. | Sugar Mills machinery. |

**Comprehensive Programme to attract Foreign Tourists**

9659. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share of tourist traffic which comes to about 240 millions annually does not exceed 0.25 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that *per capita* tourist expenditures are fairly high compared to other countries;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have a comprehensive programme to attract more foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Of the estimated world tourist traffic of 265.8 million in 1978 according to statstics complied by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO), the South Asia Region received 1.93 million tourists constituting only 0.7 per cent of the world tourist traffic. Of this, India received 38.8 per cent or 747,995 tourists, which incidentally works out to 0.28 per cent of the world tourist traffic.

(b) Information based on the Pacific Annual Tourism Survey for 1977 indicates that the per capita expenditure of foreign tourists in India at US $ 538 is fairly high compared to the other countries in the Pacific region. In fact, India ranked fourth among 25 countries in the Pacific region for which per capita tourist expenditure figures are available.

(c) and (d). In addition to the existing facilities such as the 'Discover India' fares on Indian Airlines, Indrail Pass and further liberalisation of entry facilities, the following steps are being taken to attract more tourists:—

(i) Major improvements are being made at the four international airports and clearance formalities are being simplified.

(ii) Facilities for water sports, trekking etc. are being developed to attract youth traffic.

(iii) Inexpensive, clean and comfortable accommodation is being provided through the construction of Yatri Niwas for attracting budget-minded international tourists.

(iv) Introduction of direct air-service between West Asia and Trivandrum has helped to increase the flow of tourists to South India.

(v) Extensive advertising, public relations and publicity campaigns have been launched through 18 overseas offices and 7 tourist promotion officers based abroad.

**Self-Employment Projects through rural Banks**

9660 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration

to issue guidelines on self-employment projects through rural banks;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Based on the suggestions made by the Working Group set up to study the role of Banks in promoting employment, especially in rural areas, the Reserve Bank of Inda have issued certain guidelines to all the Commercial Banks for necessary action. So far as Regional Rural Banks are concerned, these institutions have been specally designed to meet the credit needs of people of small means like small farmers and rural artisans who are self-employed persons.

(b) The details of the guidelines are set out in the Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

(i) Banks should on an aggregate annual basis, aim at providing credit to at least two additional borrowers per branch per month and for this purpose, the base period will be 1978. In other words, banks should be able to achieve during a year an increase in the numbebr of borrowers at a rate not less than two per branch per month over and above the rate of the increase in the number of borrowers during the previous year. Implementation in this regard should be properly monitored by the banks.

(ii) As the block has been identified as the unit for employment planning for the Sixth Plan, banks should concentrate on the implementation of self-employment schemes in blocks for which development plans are ready and should simultaneously aim at gradually extending their schemes to other blocks.

(iii) The District Level Consultative Committees formed under the Lead Bank Scheme should continue to be the principal mechanism of coordination between banks and development agencies.

(iv) The district credit plans formulated by the lead bank should be elaborated to indicate clearly the link with employment and development schemes.

(v) At the block level a certain weightage is being given to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in the planning process. Flowing from this, credit planning should also be weighted in favour of these communities and special bankable schemes suited to members of these communities should be drawn up to ensure their participation in such schemes and larger flow of credit to them for self-employment.

(vi) To enable effective participation by banks in operational development agencies, representatives of lead banks have been made members of the executive committee of SFDA. State Governments are being advised to include the representatives of lead banks in the executive committees of lother developments agencies at block/district level, such as DPAP, IRDP, TDA, etc.

(vii) To enable banks to extend their coverage among triblc areas State Governments are being advised to consider ceding Large-Sized Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) to banks.

(viii) Banks will have to establish closer liaison with the District Industries Centres which have been set up in different districts for promoting self-employment.

(ix) To fulfil their role in promoting self-employment, every bank should strengthen the organisation for implementing the lead bank scheme at various levels so that the technical capability of banks/branches to identify, formulate, implement and follow-up the schemes can

be adequately built up. This will involve, among other things, the development of new organisational plans for specialised branches, up gradation of the one-man branches in rural areas and strengthening of the inadequately staffed branches.

**Applications for Import of Captive Power Generators**

9661. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received by Government for the import of captive power generators from various industrial units during the course of the year;

(b) how many applications were disposed of and the way in which they were disposed;

(c) how many applications are pending with Government, with details thereof; and

(d) what is the criterian for granting permission for import of captive power generators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) 143 applications were received during April 1978—March 1979.

(b) 94 applications were finally disposed of 66 by issue of import licences and 28 by conveying rejection.

(c) 49. The details are as per statement.

(d) The policy and procedure for the import of Diesel Generating sets are given in paras 177 to 180 of the Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures, 1978-79, copy of whch is available in the Parliament Library.

**Statement**

*List of pending Applications for the Import of Diesel Generating Sets*

| S. No. | Name of the party | No. of Diesel Generating sets | Value (in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | Rs. |
| 1 | M/s. J.K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Company Limited, Kanpur | 2 | 15,00,000 |
| 2 | M/s. Hotel Oberoi International, New Delhi | 2 | 15,19,333 |
| 3 | M/s. Motor Industries Limited, Bangalore | 2 | 14,67,600 |
| 4 | M/s. National Co. Ltd., Calcutta | 2 | 14,90,184 |
| 5 | M/s. Steel Tubes of India Limited | 1 | 6,84,664 |
| 6 | M/s. Universal Cables Ltd., Satna (M.P.) | 1 | 8,44,847 |
| 7 | M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay | 1 | 6,58,152 |
| 8 | M/s. Hastings Mills Limited, Calcutta | 2 | 14,95,632 |
| 9 | M/s. Khardah Company Limited, Calcutta | 2 | 13,97,700 |
| 10 | M/s. Budge-Budge Jute Industries Ltd., Calcutta | 1 | 7,63,144 |
| 11 | M/s. Synthetic and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly | 1 | 11,46,285 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. |
| 12 | M/s. Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Limited, Madras | 1 | 6,56,964 |
| 13 | M/s. General Industrial Society Ltd., Calcutta | 1 | 7,63,144 |
| 14 | M/s. General Industrial Society Ltd., Calcutta-1 | 1 | 7,63,144 |
| 15 | M/s. Kinnision Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta | 3 | 19,45,125 |
| 16 | M/s. Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd., Nagda | 1 | 7,82,346 |
| 17 | M/s. North Brooke Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta | 2 | 12,35,000 |
| 18 | M/s. Kankharrah Company Ltd., Calcutta | 1 | 7,82,346 |
| 19 | M/s. Modi Industries Ltd., Modinagar | 1 | 7,33,792 |
| 20 | M/s. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Modinagar | 2 | 14,67,584 |
| 21 | M/s. Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta | 3 | 22,00,000 |
| 22 | M/s. Prabartak Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta | 1 | 6,48,375 |
| 23 | M/s. Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bharatpur | 1 | 7,59,666 |
| 24 | M/s. Glaxo Laboratory (India) Ltd., Bombay | 1 | 7,45,092 |
| 25 | M/s. Papyrus Papers Ltd., Calcutta | 1 | 7,23,492 |
| 26 | M/s. Northern India Glass Industries Ltd., New Delhi | 2 | 13,82,118 |
| 27 | M/s. Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd., Vallabh-Vidhyanagar | 2 | 13,82,118 |
| 28 | M/s. Modipon Ltd., Modinagar | 2 | 15,37,470 |
| 29 | M/s. Gujarat Fibre Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd., Vithal Udyog Nagar | 2 | 13,82,118 |
| 30 | M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Howrah | 2 | 14,26,572 |
| 31 | M/s. Modern Syntex (India) Ltd., Alwar | 1 | 6,48,375 |
| 32 | M/s. Nuffar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta | 1 | 7,63,144 |
| 33 | M/s. Parle Products (P) Ltd., Bombay | 1 | 7,59,666 |
| 34 | M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras | 2 | 17,99,395 |
| 35 | M/s. Jay Shree Timber Products, New Delhi | 1 | 6,85,051 |
| 36 | M/s. Shree Synthetic Limited, New Delhi | 2 | 14,53,605 |
| 37 | M/s. North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Calcutta | 1 | 7,25,136 |
| 38 | M/s. K.C.P. Ltd., Madras | 1 | 7,20,987 |
| 39 | M/s. *Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona* | *1* | *13,11,350* |
| 40 | M/s. Dalhousie Jute Company Ltd., Calcutta | 2 | 12,96,750 |
| 41 | M/s. G. Ramaswamy & Co., Ganga Textile, Coimbatore | 1 | 7,63,144 |
| 42 | M/s. Sarvodya Paper Mills Ltd., New Delhi | 2 | 13,03,234 |
| 43 | M/s. Belpahar (Orissa) | 1 | 10,91,700 |
| 44 | M/s. Parke-Davis (India) Ltd., Bombay | 1 | 7,63,144 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. |
| 45 | M/s Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products, Hyderabad . . | 1 | 6,51,617 |
| 46 | M/s Nylon Synthetic Fibres . . . . . | 1 | 32 32 lakhs |
| 47 | M/s. Brathwaite & Company . . . . . | 4 | 29 80 lakhs |
| 48 | M/s. Hindustan Copper Corporation . . . . . | 1 | 32 00 lakhs |
| 49 | M/s Associated Cement Co . . . . . | For setting up new captive power unit | Transferred to Deptt of I D (Cement Section). |

**सोने की तस्करी करने के कारण गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति**

9662. **श्री दौलत राम सारण** : क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान सरकार के सत्तारूढ़ होने के बाद सोने की तस्करी करने के कारण किन-किन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनमें से किन-किन व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया तथा किन-किन को रिहा किया गया; और

(ख) किन-किन व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में चालान वापस ले लिये गये हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल)** : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**New Hotel in Orissa State**

9663 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal by Government to start a new Hotel in Orissa State;

(b) if so, where, when and what is the amount estimated; and

(c) what is the Budget provision made for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK). (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal to construct a new hotel by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Orissa State However the ITDC's 12-room Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar is being converted into a hotel by adding 28 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs 48 lakhs It is expected to be ready for commissioning by October, 1979. Subject to feasibility and availability of funds, the expanson of its 4-room Travellers Lodge at Konarak by adding 10 rooms will also be taken up by the ITDC during the current financial year In addition the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Corporation includes a proposal for the construction of a Travellers Lodge at Puri

**Recommendations of Committees on reducing Air Accidents**

9664 SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations of the Ramachandran, Dhawan and Tata Committees on reducing air accidents and providing safety for the travelling public;

(b) whether these recommendations have been implemented; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) in so far as the Ramachandran Committee is concerned, the term of reference was to undertake a study, in depth of the Research and Development Directorate of the Civil Aviation Department and to recommend an overall set up for its re-organisation as a long term measure. The point of reference to the Committee was not Air Safety. The Dhawan Committee was entrusted with the work of evaluation of the HS-748 Aircraft with special reference to its safety under various operating conditions in Indian Airlines. A statement showing its major recommendations is attached. The Tata Committee have recommended setting up of a Flight Inspection Unit in the Civil Aviation Department as part of Air Safety Wing. The Committee also recommended setting up of an independent investigation agency.

(b) and (c). The Dhawan Committee recommendations are under the process of implementation. In regard to recommendations made by the Tata Committee, action is in hand to set up a Flight Inspection Directorate. As regards a seperate in dependent agency to investigate air accidents, though it was decided earlier that it was not necessary, the matter is being reviewed.

**Statement**

*Major Recommendations of the Dhawan Committee*

(1) In order that the in-service Avro fleet meet the BCAR single engine climb requirements fully, the engine power (both wet and dry) should be increased.

(2) Director General of Civil Aviation must have on its staff fully trained and qualified test pilots for checking the flight test procedures and techniques used by HAL and Indian Airlines. These test pilots must be fully conversant with civil airworthiness regulations and the procedures to be used to check compliance of aircraft performance.

(3) HAL, Bangalore and Kanpur, must provide better technical support to Indian Airlines Avro operations by maintaining a stronger interest in operational problems through collection and analysis of data.

(4) HAL need to improve their technical analysis and product support capabilities in relation to the aircraft and engines they manufacture. In relation to the Avro, this is best done by organising a small—but technically strong—performance analysis group at Kanpur, staffed with personnel possessing the requisite background in Aeronautical Science. Persons in this technical/scientific analysis cell must be familiar not only with the technical data pertaining to the particular aircraft but also with modern analysis techniques used in Aeronautics. Close interaction with the National Aeronautical Laboratory and the Indian Institute of Science can help grow such people rapidly.

(5) Indian Airlines and Director General of Civil Aviation would gain a great deal by induction of personnel with a good grounding of Aeronautical Engineering and Science at the higher levels of management. A few qualified persons of the requisite scientific calibre and with good understanding of the concepts of systems Engineering and Management can contribute significantly to the operational efficiency of the airline as well as civil aviation in the country.

(6) D.G.C.A. should at the earliest organise a properly staffed airworthiness group at the Technical Centre. It should be the responsibility of this group to carry out airworthiness analysis of all civil aircraft operating in India. Director General of Civil Aviation should be required to regularly publish technical reports containing

the results of airworthiness and operational analysis.

(7) A detailed check of the terrain and obstacles near all airports in India should be carried out by Director General of Civil Aviation at the earliest. This information should be maintained up-to-date and be regularly used by Indian Airlines for obstacle clearance, etc. (for example, construction of take off net flight paths on routine operations).

(8) As required by the ICAO, a Comprehensive National Code of Aircraft Performance Operating Limitations should be formally laid down by the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation.

(9) A full time independent Air Safety Board (ASB) should be set up by the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation in close association with the National Aeronautical Laboratory. This Board should be assigned the task of monitoring and analysing all problems associated with flight safety. ASB should have a data centre for all aircraft incidents/accidents and a full time scientific analysis staff. A.S.B should be charged with the responsibility of publishing an annual survey of all aircraft accidents occurring in the country.

(10) Weather conditions being specially important for air safety, detailed studies of collecting and analysing meteorological data should be carried out by the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation (DGCA and India Meteorological Department) in close cooperation with the National Aeronautical Laboratory and the Indian Institute of Science to determine the extra precautions which can be prescribed during summer months to enhance air safety.

(11) The Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation should at the earliest initiate action to raise the overall safety level of Indian Airlines operations to at least the world average.

**Expenditure on Entertainment by Public Sector Undertakings**

9665. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to reduce the expenditure on entertainment by the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether any fresh guidelines have been issued recently; and

(c) whether the Government's new guidelines would result in the efficiency and productivity of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Following the observations made by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) (1977-78) in their First Report on Extravagant and Infructuous Expenditure on Entertainment by the Public Enterprises, the Government has advised the Public Sector Enterprises to lay down strict guidelines for regulating expenditure to entertainment on various occasions so as to keep it to the minimum, keeping in view their earnings and the morals of the subordinates and the people in general.

(b) Public Enterprises have also been advised that they could authorise expenditure on entertainment while arranging parties at the ITDC Hotels *viz.* Ashoka and Akbar Hotels at New Delhi and other 5-star hotels at Bombay etc. upto the following monetary limits:

| *ITDC Hotels viz. Ashoka and Akbar* | *Approved catering Rates* |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| *At New Delhi* | |
| Buffet Lunch/Dinner | Rs. 60/- per head plus sales-tax. |
| Sit-down Lunch/Dinner | Rs. 65/- per head plus sales-tax. |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| *At Bombay*— | |
| 5-Star Hotels Etc. | |
| Buffet Lunch/Dinner) / Sit-down Lunch/Dinner | Rs. 65/- per head *plus* sales-tax. |
| *At other Hotels.* | Proportionately lower monetary limits to be laid down by the Boards of Directors of the concerned enterprises. |
| Parties at the residence of Chief Executives etc. and at the places others than Hotels. | |
| (a) Dinner . . | Rs. 15/- per head. |
| (b) Lunch . . | Rs. 12/- per head |
| (c) Reception | – Rs. 7·50 per head. |

The Government has also advised the Public Enterprises that austerity and economy should be observed by officers authorised to incur entertainment expenditure at their residences. All such enertainments should be duly certified by the hosting officers and it should be ensured that process of certification is not rendered as mere routine. The Government has also advised the Public Enterprises that no liquor should be served on any entertainment hosted by them even where the chief guests/principal invitees are foreigners.

(c) It is the Government's view that with the implementation of the instructions laid-down in this regard by the Public Enterprises an occasion for incurring expenditure on entertainment, infructuous in nature, would not arise.

**IA'S concessional rates for Armed Forces Personnel**

9666. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether concessional rates are being charged by the Indian Airlines for Armed Forces personnel;

(b) if so, the total loss in revenue incurred by the Indian Airlines on account of this during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(c) whether such concessions are being extended to any other employees of the Government of India; and

(d) whether in view of the reported statement of the Chairman, IA, that now the demand for seats in IA flights is more than the carrying capacity, there is any proposal to put an end to such concessions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines neither maintain separate statistics of such concessional fares nor do they treat this concession as 'Loss' of revenue.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to discontinue such concession.

**लघु उद्योगों को आयातित गन्धक (सल्फर) का कोटा आवंटित करना**

9667. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एम० एम० टी० सी० द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1978 से 31 मार्च 1979 तक आयातित गन्धक किन-किन उद्योगों को तथा कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में आवंटित किया गया ;

(ख) आवंटन किस आधार पर किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नये स्थापित लघु उद्योगों को गन्धक का कोटा बड़े उद्योगों की तुलना में बहुत कम दिया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) दिसम्बर 1978 से मार्च 1979 तक के दौरान विभिन्न

उद्योगों को की गई बंधक की सप्लाई निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| उर्वरक एकक | . | 1,67,060 मे० टन |
| रेयन एकक | . | 23,000 मे० टन |
| पेपर एकक | . | 1,000 मे० टन |
| रसायन एकक | . | 24,000 मे० टन |
| चीनी | . | 10,000 मे० टन |
| अन्य लघु उद्योगों में | . | 23,000 मे० टन |
| योग | . | 2,48,000 मे० टन |

(ख) से (घ) विभिन्न वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध बंधक का युक्ति-संगत वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक पुनरीक्षण समिति स्थापित की गई है जिसमें रसायन तथा उर्वरक विभाग, तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय तथा खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार विभाग के प्रतिनिधि शामिल है ।

जब भी आवश्यकता होती है तब इस समिति की बैठक होती है तथा विभिन्न एककों को उनके स्टाक, उत्पादन तथा भावी योजनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बंधक का आवंटन करती है ।

सरकार द्वारा किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के संदर्भ में समिति यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि विद्यमान तथा नए उर्वरक उत्पादक एककों की जरूरतें पूर्ण रूप से पूरी की जाती है ताकि ऐसे एकक आगे वाले खरीफ मौसम की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त उर्वरक का उत्पादन कर सकें जबकि जनवरी से मार्च, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान ऐसे एककों की वास्तविक खपत पर सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड एककों के संबंध में 10 प्रतिशत की तथा अन्य रसायनिक एककों के संबंध में 20 प्रतिशत की कटौती लागू होगी ।

**Development of Kolhapur Airport in Maharashtra during Sixth Five Year Plan**

9668. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to develop Kolhapur airport in Maharashtra as a regular airport for Indian Air Lines;

(b) what is the budget for its development during 6th five year plan; and

(c) by what time the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): . (a) to (c). There is, at present, no proposal to develop Kolhapur airport since Indian Airlines has no plans to operate through Kolhapur. However, Kolhapur is one of the 50 centres recommended by an Expert Committee for operation of third level services. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

**Sanction of Funds for House Building Advance to Employees of Income-Tax Department, Madras Charge**

9669. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Direct Taxes have not sanctioned funds for House Building Advance to the employees of the Income-tax Department, Madras Charge;

(b) whether it is a fact that the All India Income-tax Employees Federation has represented to the Central Board of Direct taxes and Minister of State for Finance on 22nd February 1979; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter and when the funds will be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No indication of availability of funds was issued in respect of Commissioner Madras Charge, during 1978-79. However, the Commissioner, of his own accord and on the basis of previous sanction issued during 1977-78, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 88,500/- to employees of his charge during 1977-79.

(b) The All India Income Tax Employees' Federation submitted a Memorandum dated 22-2-1979 to the Minister of State for Finance, but no

representation of the same date, i.e. 22-2-1979, to the Central Board of Direct Taxes, seems to have been received. Memorandum submitted to the Minister of State for Finance does not mention about House Building Advance.

(c) As the All India Income Tax Employees' Federation is an unrecognised body, no action is called for on the Memorandum submitted by them. As regards funds for House Building Advance, Rs. 10.13 lacs have been allocated to the Ministry of Finance, as a whole, on the basis of vote on account, representing 1/6th of the total allocation expected from the Ministry of Works and Housing. Out of this sum, the share of the Department of Revenue, as a whole, is Rs. 6.64 lacs. This will be apportioned shortly between the Customs and Central Excises on the one side and Income-tax on the other. Considering the inadequacy of the allocation, Ministry of Works & Housing have already been requested for a higher allocation of funds for House Building Advance

**Resolutions from In ome Tax Employees Federation in its Conference held at Ahmedabad**

9670. SHRI M ARUNACHALAM. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received various resolutions passed by the Income-tax Employees Federation in its Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1976; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The resolution related to certain all India matters, like grant of special pay to Inspectors working in certain Branch of the Income Tax Department; removing age limit for promotion and Departmental Examinations; removing congestion in office accommodation; suspension of direct recruitment; etc. etc. Some of the problems raised in the resolutions were settled either in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance or on the basis of specific references received from the Income Tax Employees' Federation. Whenever the Federation raised any specific matters, they always received promt and thorough attention from the Government.

**राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित खाद्य तेलों के मूल्य में वृद्धि**

9671. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम ने आयातित खाद्य तेलों के मूल्य में 24 प्रतिशत वृद्धि कर दी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वनस्पति के उत्पादकों ने भी मूल्यों में मनमाने ढंग से वृद्धि कर दी और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन्हें ऐसा करने की अनुमति दी थी, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि मूल्य में कमी हो तथा जनता को किसी कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े ?

**वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल)** : (क) और (ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वनस्पति उद्योग को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले आयातित सोयाबीन के तेल और रेपसीड के तेल मूल्य 14-3-1979 से बढ़ा दिया गया है । प्रारंभ में इसे 6100/- रुपये से बढ़ाकर 7585/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन किया गया था । तथापि, राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात किये जाने वाले खाद्य तेलों पर सीमा शुल्क मूल्यानुसार 12½ प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 5 प्रतिशत किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप इसे घटाकर 7250 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन किया गया । बिक्री कर, जो 7250/- रुपये के पहले के मूल्य में शामिल था, का अलग करने के बाद इसे 26-4-1979 से 7110/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन निर्धारित किया गया है ।

6100/- रुपये प्रति-मीटरी टन के मूल्य के मुकाबले में 7110/- रुपये का नया मूल्य 16 6 प्रतिशत अधिक है । यह वृद्धि मुख्यत आयातित तेलों की लागत, बीमा, माल भाड़ा सहित मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि और साथ ही हाल के सीमा शुल्क भार के कारण हुई है ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निगम मूल्य में वृद्धि किये जाने के बाद से वनस्पति उत्पादों ने वनस्पति के मूल्य बढ़ा दिये हैं । वनस्पति पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है और इसलिये सरकार द्वारा

मूल्य बढ़ाने की अनुमति देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। तथापि, सरकार वनस्पति के मूल्यों में हुई इस वृद्धि से चिन्तित है और इस बात के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं कि उन्हें कम करके उचित स्तर पर लाया जा सके।

**Percentage of Scheduled Tribes employees in Banks**

9672. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes employees of the Banks in class I, II, III and IV;

(b) is it true that there are vacancies with the nationalised banks where Scheduled Tribes candidates were not available for the posts of class III and IV category; and

(c) if so, total list of the banks and their branches thereof with the list of vacancies for tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The posts in the public sector banks are categorised as officers, clerks and Subordinate Staff. The total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes and the percentage to the total number of employees as on 31-12-78, in each category is given below:—

| | Officers | | Clerks | | Sub-Staff | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | %age | No. | % age | No | %age |
| (i) 14 Nationalised banks . | 268 | 0·42 | 2812 | 1·85 | 1738 | 2·79 |
| (ii) State Bank of India . | 75 | 0·26 | 1612 | 2·37 | 616 | 1·81 |

(b) & (c). Yes, Sir. There is a backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes remaining to be filled up in clerical and sub-staff as also officers' grades. The banks have reported that the vacancies for these communities could not be filled up for want of suitable candidates despite providing relaxations in qualifications and qualifying standards.

Recruitment in the public sector banks is done on regional/State basis. As such, the number of unfilled vacancies in different branches is not maintained by banks.

**Decision regarding take over of smugglers' properties**

9673. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to the take over of smugglers' properties; and

(b) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976, (13 of 1976), which has, as its objective, the forfeiture of the illegally acquired properties of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators and of their relatives and associates, has been brought on the statute book with effect from 25-1-1976 and is being effectively administered. It may, however, be added that in a large number of cases, the affected persons have moved writ petitions in the High Courts as well as in the Supreme Court challenging the action initiated against them under this Act and have obtained interim stay from the Court.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

**वाणिज्यिक कृषि बैंकों से किसानों को ऋण दिया जाना**

9674. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि वाणिज्यिक (कृषि) बैंकों से इस समय ऋण प्राप्त करने में किसानों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह)** जी, नहीं। बैंक अपने ग्राहकों को कोई अनावश्यक असुविधा नहीं होने देते हैं। आवेदन पत्रों के, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के आवेदन पत्रों के, त्वरित निपटान के हित में आवेदन पत्र फार्मों और ऋण देने की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर बैंक के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा उनकी जांच की जाती है और उपयुक्त सुधारात्मक उपाय किये जाते हैं।

**भारतीय अफीम की बिक्री के लिये प्रबन्ध**

9675. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय अफीम की बिक्री करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध न होने से, यह गोदामों में पड़ी रही और इस से वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान सरकार को बहुत हानि हुई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल)** : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। वर्ष 1977-78 में 978 मी० टन और 1978-79 में 852 मी० टन अफीम का भारत से निर्यात किया गया। इन निर्यातों से सरकार को कोई हानि नहीं हुई। इन दो वर्षों के अंत में निर्यात के लिए स्टाक में क्रमशः 160 मी० टन और 850 मी० टन अफीम बाकी रह गयी थी। वर्ष 1978-79 के अंत में स्टाक में वृद्धि इस कारण हुई थी कि इस वर्ष अधिक उत्पादन हुआ था अर्थात् वर्ष 1977-78 में लगभग 1160 मी० टन के मुकाबले इस वर्ष 1610 मी० टन उत्पादन हुआ और पोस्त की भूसी /पोस्त की भूसी के सान्द्र का उत्पादन करने वाले अन्य देशों के साथ बढ़ती हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय होड़ के कारण निर्यात में कमी हुई।

**Setting up of Regional Rural Banks**

9676. **SHRI K. GOPAL**: Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks set up in the country, with their state-wise break-up;

(b) details of their assets and the loans advanced by them; and

(c) proposals to further expand the activities of these banks?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH)**: (a) 56 Regional Rural Banks so far been set up in 17 States of the country. Their State-wise break-up is given in the Statement.

(b) Besides the paid up share capital of Rs. 2 lakhs in each bank, the 51 Regional Rural Banks functioning at the end of the December, 1978 have mobilised Rs. 74.86 crores in deposits by that date. The amount of loans advanced by these banks was estimated at Rs. 123.02 crores upto the end of December, 1978.

(c) The Regional Rural Banks cater to the credit needs of weaker-sections of rural community consisting of small marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans etc. At present, there is no proposal to allow these banks to lend to the well-to-do sections.

**Statement**

| State | No. of Regional Rural Banks. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 7 |
| 2. Assam . . . | 1 |
| 3. Bihar . . . | 11 |
| 4. Gujarat . . . | 2 |
| 5. Haryana . . . | 2 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 1 |
| 8. Karnataka . . | 4 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 9. Kerala | 2 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 5 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 1 |
| 12. Orissa | 4 |
| 13. Rajasthan | 4 |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | 1 |
| 15. Tripura | 1 |
| 16. Uttar Pradesh | 10 |
| 17. West Bengal | 4 |
| TOTAL | 56 |

**Income tax raid in Calcutta, Chandigarh and New Delhi**

9677. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the income tax authorities conducted searches recently at the Calcutta residences and offices of an industrialist having links with one of the big houses;

(b) if so, what are the details of the raid;

(c) whether any other searches were made in the city of Calcutta, Chandigarh and New Delhi on the information obtained in the search mentioned in (a) above; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member of Parliament is referring to the searches conducted by the income tax authorities in November, 1978 on a company manufacturing soda ash and on certain other persons connected with this industry. It is true that during the course of these searches, the residences and offices of an industrialist having links with one of the big houses were also searched in Calcutta. Certain documents were seized from the premises of this industrialist at Calcutta.

(c) and (d). No other searches were made in the cities of Calcutta, Chandigarh and New Delhi, based on the information obtained in the search mentioned in (a) above.

**Export of live snakes and snake skins**

9678. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that snakes are being killed indiscriminately and uncontrolled slaughter of various types of snakes like cobra, russel viper, sand boa, python, etc. is going on in the country to export snake skins to cater to the affluent western nations thereby creating ecological imbalance;

(b) the statistics in regard to export of live snakes and snake skins exported during the last five years, year-wise, with the name of countries, the number of snakes, the weight of snake skins and its value;

(c) whether it is a fact that under the export policy of wild life products export of snakes and their products are allowed; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to stop the population of this remarkable reptile from getting exhausted and exterminated, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The export of snakes and snake skins was banned completely from December, 1975. However, subsequently on two occasions it was decided to allow the export of skins of non-poisonous snakes only in order to provide an

opportunity to the exporters to dispose of the stocks already held through exports.

(b) Export figures of live snakes are not separately recorded. A statement showing country-wise quantity and value of snake and other reptile skins during 1974-75 to 1977-78 is attached. Figures for the year 1978-79 are not available.

(c) No, Sir. Under the export policy of wild life products the export of snakes and their products is banned.

(d) In view of existing complete ban on the export of all varieties of snakes and their skins including articles made of snake skins, no further steps are proposed to be taken by the Government.

## Statement

*Country-wise exports of snake skins, python skins and other reptile skins during* 1974-75 to 1977-78.

Value in Rs.—lakh
Quantity in thousands number except in 1977-78.

| S.No. | Description of item | 1974—75 | | 1975—76 | | 1976—77 | | 1977—78 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty | Value | Qty. | Value |
| | ***A. Snake and other reptile skins undressed:*** | | | | | | | | |
| | I. Snake skins other than those of python | | | | | | | | |
| | German F.R.P. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 0·50 | .. | .. |
| | Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 Kg. | 0·09 |
| | TOTAL | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 0·50 | 10 Kg. | 0·09 |
| 2 | Python skins | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | Belgium | 157 Kg. | 0·82 |
| | | | | | | | German D.P. | 510 Kg. | 0·53 |
| | | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | German FP | 300 Kg. | 0·67 |
| | | | | | | | Italy | 1200 Kg. | 1·28 |
| 3 | Other reptile skins | .. | . | | | .. | German F P. | 60 Kg. | 0·64 |
| | | | | | | | Korea Rep. | 60 Kg. | 0·006 |
| | ***B. Snake skins other than those of python tanned :*** | | | | | | | | |
| | Belgium | 9 | 1·65 | . | . | .. | . | .. | . |
| | France | 181 | 41·12 | 73 | 14·50 | 149 | 26·65 | 2483 Kgs. | 12·13 |
| | German F.R.P. | 73 | 16·89 | 192 | 41·64 | 920 | 130·58 | 10240 Kgs. | 35·91 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hungary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 Nos. | 0·17 |
| Italy | 89 | 17·64 | 211 | 31·03 | 331 | 42·65 | 4794 Nos. | 20·60 |
| Japan | 45 | 3·47 | .. | .. | 45 | 5·19 | .. | .. |
| Spain | 144 | 33·61 | 45 | 7·12 | 245 | 32·24 | 2496 Nos. | 20·58 |
| U.K. | 45 | 13·33 | 355 | 51·95 | 970 | 86·14 | 4119 Nos. | 18 22 |
| Colombia | .. | .. | 45 | 9·06 | .. | .. | . | .. |
| U.S.A. | 1 | 0·26 | 78 | 15·77 | 116 | 15·00 | 1960 Nos. | 12·36 |
| Other countries | neg. | 0·12 | .. | .. | 300 | 26·31 | | .. |
| TOTAL | 587 | 128·09 | 999 | 159·97 | 3076 | 364·78 | 26200 Nos. | 12·07 |
| Python skins, tanned : | | | | | | | | |
| France | 15 | 5·49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U.K. | Neg. | 0·05 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 15 | 5·54 | . | .. | .. | .. | . | . |
| 3 Other reptile skins tanned : | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 27 | 130 | | .. | .. | .. | . | .. |
| Japan | 15 | 132 | .. | .. | .. | . | . | .. |
| France | .. | .. | 4 | 0·32 | .. | .. | . | .. |
| U.K. | .. | .. | 30 | 2·32 | .. | .. | 110 Nos. | 0·007 |
| U.S.A. | | .. | 10 | 1·57 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 49 | 2.62 | 44 | 4·21 | .. | . | 110 Nos. | 0·007 |

NOTE.—Figures are provisional and subject to revision.
SOURCE.—Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Volume -I (Exports) published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

**Export of jute hit by strike at Calcutta Port**

9679. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of jute has a set-back due to Calcutta Port crisis;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there has been substantial short falls in its export from November, 1978; and

(c) if so, total export from that period against the normal export in previous years and steps proposed to boost its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Due to strike by various functionaries connected with the Calcutta port and the jute industry, very little shipment of jute goods to overseas markets could be made from Calcutta port for a considerable period since November, 1978.

(c) Statement showing export of jute goods for a period between November-February for years: 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is attached. The strikes have ended and normal export has been generally resumed.

**Statements**

| November-February | Quantity ('000' tonnes) | Value (In Rs./crores) |
|---|---|---|
| 1976-77 . . . | 160·9 | 69·51 |
| 1977-78 . . . | 156 5 | 78·09 |
| 1978-79 . . . | 10 14 | 20·91 |

**Operation of private air service**

9680. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private air service is in operation in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government is considering for private Air Service to operate; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s Goldensun Aviation, a private non-Scheduled Operator, based at Bombay, who hold sent operating on the following rousent operating on the following routes:

(i) Bombay-Ratnagiri-Bombay

(ii) Bombay-Kolhapur-Bombay.

(c) and (d). Some State Governments, such as Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have evinced interest for operating scheduled air services to link cities within their States, presently not covered by the net-work of Indian Airlines. The recommendations of the Committee set up to go into the whole question of operation of Third Level Air Services in the country are under examination, with particular reference to the agency that should operate such services, and the extent to which State Governments and private operators could be permitted to operate such services.

Recently Kerala Government have sponsored M/s Huns Air Ltd., to operate air service linking Trivandrum and Calicut and Calicut-Cochin. The proposal is under examination of the Government.

**Proposal for Introducing Slab System for Excise Duty**

9681. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a slab system for excise duty so that the units producing less than 2500 tonnes per annum are exempted from the excise levy for the small power-based manufacturers of laundry soap;

(b) if so, is it a fact that the small power-based units could produce as good soap as the larger units and compete with them too if the load of excise duty on them was taken off; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Reservation Policy of Departmental Promotion in State Bank of India**

9682. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise officer grade-II and Head cashier and Head clerk and Circle-wise total number of employees promoted since 1973 and after introducing reservation policy of Departmental promotion in State Bank of India;

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, out of them and whether class-wise quota reserved for them has been filled;

(c) whether reservation policy for departmental promotion attract the sufficient number and the backlog has not been created; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the special steps taken or being taken to fill the reserved quota in these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Air Crashes during 1977 and 1978**

9683. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many air-crashes took place in India in 1977 and 1978 date-wise and what were the causes of such crashes;

(b) which of the crashed planes belonged to India and foreign countries; and

(c) what effective steps have been taken to avoid such air-crashes in the country and to provide more safety to planes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) 18 and 17 notifiable accidents involving Indian Registered aircraft occurred in India during the years 1977 and 1978, respectively. A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4414/79].

(b) No foreign registered aircraft was involved in the accident during 1977 and 1978.

(c) The safety measures and improvement recommended by the various Courts/Committees of Inquiry and the Inspectors of Accident, have been examined and implemented in a suitable manner to avoid occurences of similar accidents in future

**इलाहाबाद में मोटल का निर्माण**

9684. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोजगार अवसरों को उपलब्ध करने के अलावा विदेशी मुद्रा की आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए पर्यटन उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए सरकार कटिबद्ध है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच सड़क से यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों की कठिनाइयों को टालने के लिए किसी भी होटल का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) क्या इलाहाबाद में होटल का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सर्वप्रथम 1974 में मंजूरी दी थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार ने भी उक्त प्रस्ताव के प्रति सहमति दे दी थी और मोटल को एक जन उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करते हुए, भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 4(1) के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद के जिला अधिकारी द्वारा एक राजपत्र अधिसूचना भी जारी की गई थी और मैं० गुप्ता मोटल्स प्राइवेट लि० ने, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक पंजीकृत कम्पनी है और जिसे मंत्रालय द्वारा एक एजेन्सी के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है, सरकार के पास उक्त कार्य के लिए प्रतिभूति राशि के रूप में 57000 रु० की धनराशि जमा की थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव को अब तक क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ङ) क्या इस महत्वपूर्ण मोटल योजना को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक)** : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (आई० टी० डी०सी०) का पटना में 56 कमरों का और वाराणसी में 50 कमरों का एक होटल है । बौधगया में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का यात्री-शेड ग्रैंड ट्रंक रोड से केवल 20 मील दूर है । वाराणसी, पटना या बौधगया होते हुए सड़क के रास्ते दिल्ली से कलकत्ता जाने वाले पर्यटक इन आवास स्थापनाओं में प्रदत्त सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

(ग) से (च) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने इलाहाबाद में मैसर्स गुप्ता मोटल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की मोटल परियोजना पर दिनांक 5-11-1974 को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया । तथापि, यह पता चला है कि कुछ स्थानीय समस्याओं के कारण, मोटल का निर्माण करने में उद्यमकर्त्ता अभी तक सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं । पार्टी से अभ्यावेदनों के प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने परियोजना के क्रियान्वियन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए सबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ कई अवसरों पर इस मामले को उठाया है।

**Indo-Maladives Air Agreement**

9685. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Maladives Air Agreement has been signed in February, 1979; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). As a result of discussions held in New Delhi in February 1979, the Leaders of the two Delegations initialled the text of India-Maldives Air Services Agreement. This Agreement provides that the airlines designated by the two Governments, i.e. Indian Airlines and Maldives International Airlines shall each be entitled to operate a total of three services per week, in each direction on the specified routes, viz.—

| | Points of Origin | Intermediate Point | Points in Maldives/ India |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Airlines . . . | Points in India | Colombo | Male |
| | Points in India | .. | Any other point to be specified by Indian Airlines. |
| Maldives International Airlines . . . | Points in Maldives | Colombo | Madras |
| | Points in Maldives | .. | Trivandrum |

with aircraft not exceeding the capacity of B-737 aircraft, or with aircraft of similar or lesser capacity, excluding supersonic aircraft.

**Foreign Investment**

9686 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outstanding foreign private investment in India as on 31st December, 1978 with country-wise break-up of the figures;

(b) what are the major heads of industries in which these investments have been made;

(c) whether Government intend to invite more private capital investments in India; and

(d) if so, in what fields and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). There is an inevitable time lag in the compilation of the data relating to outstanding foreign private investment in the country, and the latest data published by the Reserve Bank of India is as at 31st March, 1974. A statement is attached showing the country-wise outstanding foreign investment and the major heads of industries in which those investments have been made.

(c) and (d). The policy of the Government with regard to foreign investment is set out in paragraphs 24 to 26 of the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23rd December, 1977. Foreign investment is regarded more as a vehicle for the acquisition of sophisticated technology rather than as a source of foreign capital, and is permitted in high technology or export oriented areas on terms determined by the Government to be in the national interest.

**Statement**

*Corporate Industrial and Commercial Enterprises: Outstanding Long-term Foreign Liabilities.*

(By Country and Industry)

(Rs. Crores)

| | End-March 1974 |
|---|---|
| | Total |
| Canada | 32·4 |
| Manufacturing | 32·4 |
| France | 40·7 |
| Mining | 4·6 |
| Petroleum | 7·8 |
| Manufacturing | 19·4 |
| Services | 23·0 |
| Germany (Federal Republic) | 180·8 |
| Mining | 0·9 |
| Manufacturing | 75·1 |
| Services | 104·8 |
| Italy | 83·4 |
| Mining | 2·8 |
| Petroleum | 4·7 |
| Manufacturing | 70·2 |
| Services | 5·7 |
| Japan | 41·6 |
| Manufacturing | 39·2 |
| Services | 2·4 |
| Switzerland | 44·9 |
| Plantations | 1·1 |
| Manufacturing | 42·0 |
| Services | 1·8 |
| Sweden | 34·3 |
| Manufacturing | 18·2 |
| Services | 16·1 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| U.K. | 689·1 |
| Plantations | 112 0 |
| Mining | 7 0 |
| Petroleum | 102·1 |
| Manufacturing | 387 5 |
| Services | 80·5 |
| U.S.A. | 530 9 |
| Plantations | 0 2 |
| Petroleum | 59·3 |
| Manufacturing | 321·6 |
| Services | 149 8 |
| Other Countries | 131·7 |
| Plantations | 0·3 |
| Mining | 1·6 |
| Petroleum | 1·9 |
| Manufacturing | 60·1 |
| Services | 70·8 |
| International Institutions | 121 2 |
| Manufacturing | 13·5 |
| Services | 107·7 |
| Total | 1943·0 |
| Plantations | 113·6 |
| Mining | 16·0 |
| Petroleum | 175·8 |
| Manufacturing | 1073 2 |
| Services | 563·5 |

**Suggestions from Pakistan for Promoting Trade with and Import from India**

9687. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan proposed any suggestions for promoting trade with and import from India; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government and steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Discussions with Pakistan were held in October 1978 on the scope and modalities to govern the trade relations between the two countries. Progress was recorded at these discussions and it was decided that the next round of talks should take place in New Delhi to examine the remaining issues. Pending the finalisation of a trade agreement, Pakistan indicated that while on its side it would continue to trade with India through Public Sector Agencies, on the Indian side both the private and the public sectors could participate in such trade.

(b) Trade talks with Pakistan would be resumed on dates to be fixed through mutual consultations.

**Export of High Grade Raw Jute**

9688. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a news item in Hindustan Times of 19th March, 1979 that all the major foreign buyers of Indian Jute goods have served notice that Indian Industries continuing failure to deliver goods in time is going to have "serious consequences";

(b) the factors of our incapacity to maintain the delivery schedule and prices;

(c) whether it is the total shipment stoppage which is doing the most harm;

(d) whether large quantities of goods have been held up while dues cannot be collected and more seriously raw jute traders and growers will be affected;

(e) whether New Delhi has decided to export some quantity of high grade raw jute, will it not be more profitable to have allowed the industry to convert this quantity into jute goods and earn more foreign exchange; and

(f) whether there is any jute buffer stock plan before the Government by which the industry would be immensely benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. Some buyers' and importers' organizations in major importing countries of jute goods have expressed concern about Indian exporters' failure to deliver contracted goods in time.

(b) and (c). Due to strike by various functionaries connected with the jute industry and transport, very little shipment of jute goods to overseas markets could be made from Calcutta Port for a considerable period since 15th November, 1978.

(d) Non-shipment of goods has resulted in financial difficulties for industry which is likely to have adverse impact on the clearance of dues by the jute mills.

(e) and (f). Government policy in general is to encourage export of jute manufacturers rather than raw jute. However, in view of the lower consumption of fibre by the jute industry as against an adequate crop in the current year, it was considered necessary to guard against possible adverse impact on growers in the long run. Accordingly, a decision was taken to authorise the Jute Corporation of India to explore possibilities of exporting 1 lakh bales of medium and low grade raw jute.

**Repatriation of the Bank Accounts of the East Pakistan Refugees**

9689. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that enormous sums of money had been left by the displaced persons from Eastern Pakistan (erstwhile) in the non-resident block accounts with National Bank of Pakistan (new Rupali Bank of Bangladesh) and in other Banks in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the total sum of such money notified by these displaced persons to Government;

(c) whether Bangladesh Government have blocked the operation of these accounts by these account holders; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to help them repatriate these bank-amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Government have no specific information about money left by the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan in the non-resident block accounts with Banks in Bangladesh. However, based on claims lodged by the Indian Bank functioning there and other sources, following Indo-Pakistan conflict, 1965 the amount involved is approximately Rs. 4.85 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In official level talks between the two countries in the beginning of 1975 the question of property, pension, provident funds and other liquid assets of Indian nationals was taken up with the Government of Bangladesh but no progress could be made towards resolving it. The matter was referred to in general terms during the visit of Bangladesh President to India in December, 1977 and again during the Prime Minister's visit to Bangladesh in April 1979. However, there is as yet no inter-governmental agreement between the two countries on this question.

**Strike by Meat Merchants in Delhi**

9690. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported strike by the Meat merchants in Delhi following the removal of ban on export of meat; and

(b) if so, details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A strike by meat merchants in Delhi was observed from 28-3-79 to 3-4-79 in protest against the alleged rise in prices of live-stock animals onthe resumption of exports, which was voluntarily stopped by the exporters for some time. The strike has since been withdrawn by the Meat Merchants and the question of taking any further action by the Government does not arise.

**Closure of Refugees Panel Office, Calcutta**

9691. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees from Bangladesh and Pakistan (Claimant Association) have objected to the Central Government to the closure of Calcutta Panel Office;

(b) if so, the reaction for closing this Panel Office in Calcutta: and

(c) whether Government of India propose to issue directions not to close this office and if not, what is the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The three member Panel constituted for the verification of claims, of Indian nationals/Companies whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1965, has been functioning since its inception in 1974. There is no proposal to close this office in Calcutta

**U.N.D.P. aid for Projects**

9692. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been offered 86 million dollar UNDP aid for the next four years which will cover 69 projects;

(b) whether the aid is project-tied;

(c) the criterion for selecting the projects;

(d) role of the State Governments in the selection of projects; and

(e) the implementation agencies of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The total UNDP resources that may be available to India for the period 1977—1983 are estimated at $ 148 million As against this amount of $ 148 million, commitments on ongoing projects amount to $75.34 million, and projects awaiting UNDP approval amount to $ 14.38 million. This leaves an amount of $ 58.28 million for planning new projects to be taken up during the period 1 April 1979—31 March 1983. However, to ensure full utilisation of this amount, over-programming to the extent of $ 35 32 million has been resorted to. The latest position therefore is that 72 new projects envisaging total UNDP assistance of $ 93.60 million have been included in the draft India (UNDP) Country Programme (1 April 1979—31 March 1983).

(b) Technical assistance is received from the UNDP on the basis of Country Programmes in which the recipient Governments are required to identify projects for UNDP assistance in conformity with the country's development priorities as detailed in the National Development Plans.

(c) The following criteria were applied for selecting projects for inclusion in the India (UNDP) Country Programme (1 April 1979—31 March 1983):—

(i) There should exist a technological gap which can be filled by UNDP assistance;

(ii) Projects should enjoy a priority in the National Plan;

(iii) UNDP should be the most suitable source for finding;

(iv) The counterpart rupees support for these projects should be forthcoming.

(d) Although the State Governments were not directly associated with the selection of projects for inclusion in the Second Country Programme, the Union Ministries/Departments were advised to take into account the requirements of the State Governments while formulating their proposals for inclusion in the Second country programme document.

(e) All UNDP-assisted projects have UNDP inputs as well as Government of India's counterpart contribution. With regard to UNDP financial inputs, UNDP designates one of the specialised agencies of United Nations as the executing agency for execution of projects. The Sponsoring Ministry/Department acts as Government of India's Executing Agency for the project.

**Fresh capital issue of shares by big Companies**

9693. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised big Investment Houses to make a fresh capital issue of shares to the public in order to broad base the share holding of the companies;

(b) the names of the companies which have so far been advised in this direction and the response thereto; and

(c) what are the criterion for such issuance of advice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Government have not given any general advice to big companies to issue shares to the public. It is, however, the basic policy of the Government that shares of companies should be widely held by the public Depending on the facts of the case, one of the conditions generally imposed while according approval under under the MRTP Act to proposals involving substantial expansion or diversification is large public participation in the share capital of the company and preferential treatment in the allotment of equity capital to the public financial institutions and the general public so as to ensure dilution of group holdings. One such MRTP company which has been directed to make a public issue is Gwalior Rayon Silk (Manufacturing and Wvg.) Company Limited, which has given its proposal to make public issue of Rs. 2 crores of equity capital to comply with the MRTP condition.

**Direct Deals by Sugar Mills with Overseas Buyers**

9694. SHRI NIHAR LASKER:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after waiting for about three months sugar mills have started conducting direct deals with overseas buyers;

(b) if so, how far these press reports are true;

(c) whether it has also been brought to the notice of the Government that one of the sugar mills recently registered with the State Trading Corporation has signed an export contract with Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government have permitted such action of the sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (d). Sugar mills were allowed to undertake export of sugar upto 30-6-79 provided they register their contracts by 30th March, 1979. One sugar mill has asked for extension of time limit for export of 6 tonnes of sugar to Bangladesh as a trial order. The request is under consideration

**Contribution of Private Sector/ Voluntary Organisations/Industrial Houses in Rural Development**

9695. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL): Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of private sector enterprises/voluntary organisations/industrial houses in Rural Development during the 5th Plan and important achievements and salient features of the schemes implemented and the concessions offered by the Government;

(b) whether some private industrial houses/voluntary organisations were given for execution schemes of Rural Development and if so, achievement reported policy of the Government in this regard for next 5 years;

(c) arrangement made to compile information and bring out periodical reports on participation of industrial houses/voluntary organisations in execution of schemes of Rural Development; and

(d) whether the existing arrangement at the centre is sufficient and steps taken to strengthen the staffing arrangement at the Centre in view of the importance given the participation of industrial houses/voluntary organisations in rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (b). With a view to encouraging companies and co-operative societies to involve themselves in the work of rural welfare and uplift, the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977 had introduced a new section 35CC in the Income-tax Act, under which companies and co-operative societies are entitled to a deduction, in the computation of their taxable profits, of the expenditure incurred by them on any approved programme of rural development. Under section 35CCA of the Income-tax Act, introduced through the Finance Act, 1978, sums paid by any tax-payer carrying on business or profession to any approved association or institution which has as its object the undertaking of programmes of rural development to be used for carrying out an approved programme of rural development, are allowed as deduction in the computation of their taxable profits. Programme of rural development has been defined to include any programme for promoting the social and economic welfare of, or the uplift of, the public in any rural area.

So far, programmes of rural development furnished by 93 companies and 37 institutions involving projected financial outlay of about Rs. 15 crores have been approved by the prescribed authority. Many of the companies and institutions have started implementing the approved programmes but the details, however, would be available only when the returns of income for the respective assessment years and the claims for deduction of expenditure

incurred on the approved programmes are made and examined at the time of assessment.

The Finance Bill, 1979, proposes to extend the scope of section 35CCA with a view to providing exemption from income-tax to donations made by any tax-payer carrying on business or profession to approved institutions engaged in imparting training to persons to equip them for implementing rural development programmes. Tax concession is also proposed to be extended to tax-payers other than those who carry on business or profession. This is proposed to be done through the insertion of a new section 80GGA in the Income-tax Act, 1961. The details of the proposed provisions have been given in paragraphs 43 to 48 of the Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill, 1979.

(c) and (d). Copies of the applications for approval of programmes of rural development are forwarded to the concerned Commissioners of Income-tax, the State Governments and also the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation. The latter compiles information about companies/institutions whose programmes of rural development have been approved and forwards details of such programmes to the concerned State Governments so that they could monitor the implementation of the programmes. The State Governments have also been requested by the Department of Rural Development to send six monthly reports on the working of the projects.

Presently, approvals under both the sections 35CC and 35CCA of the Income-tax Act are given by a common prescribed authority. In para 90 of the Budget Speech of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, it was mentioned that with a view to expediting clearance of programmes of rural development, the power to give approval under section 35CC was proposed to be given to State level Committee consisting of Commissioner of Income-tax and a senior officer of the State Government nominated by it. As a logical step, it is proposed to give power to give approval under section 35CCA also to the same State level Committees as would be constituted for the purpose of section 35CC. It is, however, imperative that adequate arrangements are made to effectively monitor the approved programmes and appropriate measures in this behalf would be taken.

**अजन्ता पेपर एण्ड जनरल प्रोडक्ट्स प्रा० लि० बडावली रोड, कल्याण पर उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर की बकाया राशि**

9696. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अजन्ता पेपर एण्ड जनरल प्रोडक्ट्स प्रा० लि० बडावली रोड, कल्याण ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क (पृथक-पृथक) की कितनी राशि अदा की और आयकर सहित उसकी कितनी राशि इस फर्म पर बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना के बाद प्रत्येक वर्ष में इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई और इसके भागीदारों के नाम क्या है और वे किन-किन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारों में भागीदार है तथा उनमें प्रत्येक में कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उन पर पिछले तीन वर्षों का कितना आयकर बकाया है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल)** : (क) आयातकर्ताओं/निर्यातकर्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का कोई वर्षवार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । अत. कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अदा किये गये सीमा शुल्क की रकम के संबंध में सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । जहां तक सीमा शुल्क के बकाया, यदि कोई हुई, का संबंध है सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अदा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, तथा कम्पनी की और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आयकर की बकाया के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) मेसर्स अजन्ता पेपर एण्ड जनरल प्राडक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटड, कल्याण, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कम्पनी है और इसका पंजीकरण महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 29 फरवरी, 1962

को हुआ था । कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी, जिससे कम्पनी में लगायी गयी पूंजी का पता चलता है, कम्पनी-कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है —

| निम्नलिखित अवधि को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का तुलन-पत्र | लाख रु० में |
|---|---|
| 31-12-1968 से 31-12-1972 तक | 10 00 |
| 31 12-1973 | 15 00 |
| 31-12-1974 | 20 00 |

**पेपर प्रॉडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली पर उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर की बकाया राशि**

9697. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पेपर प्राडक्ट्स लिमिटेड (राज्ञा स्थित) 14/13, अजमेरी गेट, एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी राशि अदा की और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म में आरम्भ से अब तक वर्ष-वार कितना पूंजी निवेश हुआ है, इसके भागीदार कितने हैं और वे अन्य किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापारों में भागीदार हैं, यहां उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगा रखी है और उन पर गत तीन वर्षों का कितना आयकर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) आयातकर्ताओं/निर्यातकर्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का कोई वर्ष-वार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । अत गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क की रकम के संबंध में सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम तथा कम्पनी की ओर आयकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) मेसर्स पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत , दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पंजीकृत है और इसके पंजीकरण की तारीख 12 जून 1950 है ।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी, जिससे कम्पनी में लगायी गयी रकम का पता चलता है, के संबंध में सूचना, कम्पनी-कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है :—

| निम्नलिखित अवधि को समाप्त हुए तुलन-पत्र की तारीख | चुकता पूंजी (रु० में) |
|---|---|
| 31-7 1956 | 9,31,997 |
| 31-7-1957 | 9,37,677 |
| 31-7-1958 से 31-7-1959 | 9,38,500 |
| 31-7-1960 | 15,97,499 |
| 31-7-1961 | 16,00,000 |
| 31-7-1962 | 41,82,250 |
| 31-7 1963 | 49,96,625 |
| 31-7-1964 | 59,76,723 |
| 31-7-1965 | 59,89,603 |
| 31-7 1966 | 59,99,590 |
| 31-7-1967 | 59,99,865 |
| 31-7-1968 | 72,00,000 |
| 31-7-1969 से 31-7-1977 | 85,00,000 |

**विदर्भ पेपर मिल्स लि० , नागपुर पर उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर की बकाया राशि**

9698. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदर्भ पेपर मिल्स लि०, द्वितीय तल-बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र बिल्डिंग, अभयंकर रोड, सीताबर्डी, नागपुर द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क के रूप में पृथक्-पृथक कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना होने के बाद से अब तक इस फर्म में वर्षवार कितनी धनराशि लगायी गयी है और इस फर्म के भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है और गत तीन वर्षों से सम्बन्धित आय कर की कितनी राशि उन पर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) आयात-कर्त्ताओं/निर्यात-कर्त्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । इसलिये, उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अदा किये गये सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम तथा कम्पनी की ओर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की और आयकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) मैसर्स विदर्भ पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, नागपुर, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एक पंजीकृत कम्पनी है और इसके पंजीकरण की तारीख 6-6-1961 है । कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी, जिससे कम्पनी में किये गये पूंजी निवेश का पता चलता है, उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्रों के अनुसार नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

| निम्नलिखित अवधि को समाप्त तुलन-पत्र | चुकता पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में) |
|---|---|
| 30-6-1963 (दूसरी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट) | 7.10 |
| 30-6-1964 . . | 9.06 |
| 30-6-1967 . . | 9.82 |
| 30-6-1968 से 30-6-1973 तक | 12.82 |
| 30-6-1974 . . | 13.00 |
| 30-6-1975 . . | 12.84 |

बम्बई पल्प एण्ड पेपर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड बम्बई पर उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर की बकाया राशि

9699. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बम्बई पल्प एण्ड पेपर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 109, शेखर मेनन स्ट्रीट, बम्बई ने उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क (अलग-अलग) की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया और उनके विरुद्ध आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म के आरम्भ होने से वर्षवार इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई और इसके कितने भागीदार हैं और वे अन्य कितने उद्योगों तथा व्यापार में भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी है और गत तीन वर्षों का कितना आयकर उन पर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) आयातकर्त्ताओं/निर्यातकर्त्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । अतः कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क की रकम के संबंध में सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । जहां तक सीमा शुल्क की बकाया रकम का संबंध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अदा किए गए केन्द्रीय शुल्क और कम्पनी की ओर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आयकर की बकाया रकमों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) बम्बई पल्प एण्ड पेपर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पंजीकृत एक कम्पनी है, जिसका पंजीकरण 23 मई, 1975 को हुआ था ।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी जिससे कम्पनी में लगायी गयी पूंजी का पता चलता है, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध कम्पनी के तुलन-पत्रों के अनुसार, 31 मार्च, 1976 को 14,68,000 रुपये थी ।

**Baggage Rules for Indians working in Persian Gulf and Arab countries**

9700. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of the existing baggage rules and what are the changes in the new rules;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that large number of people from India who are now working in the Persian Gulf and Arab countries find the present baggage rules too rigid and harassing;

(c) considering the fact that these Indians are earning for the country valuable foreign exchange in abundant quantity whether Government propose to take measures to treat them on a different footing by giving them some concessions;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Baggage rules applicable to different categories of passengers were revised with effect from 16-5-1978. A copy each of the Baggage Rules, 1978, The

Tourist Baggage Rules, 1978 and The Transfer of Residence Rules, 1978, is annexed at annexures I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4415/79] Prior to coming into force of these baggage rules, the concessions applicable to various categories of passengers were governed by The Baggage Rules, 1970, The Tourist Baggage Rules, 1958 and The Transfer of Residence Rules, 1969. A copy each of these rules is also annexed at annexures IV, V and VI. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4415/79].

(b) Reports received by the Government do not indicate that Indians returning from Persian Gulf and Arab Countries find the revised baggage rules rigid and harassing. The revised baggage rules contain considerable liberalisation and rationalisation of the allowances to the various categories of passengers After the revision of baggage rules, certain procedural modifications were introduced with effect from 1-1-1979 to facilitate clearance of international passengers. The revision of the baggage rules and introduction of modified procedure for clearance of passengers have been well received by the travelling public.

(c) to (e). In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

**Price paid to Opium Growers in U.P.**

9701. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price paid to opium growers of Uttar Pradesh is very low and the farmers are attracted to sell the same to smugglers on more than double the Government rates;

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter; and

(c) what is the total produce in the country and how it is disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The purchase price of opium is fixed after taking into account all the relevant factors such as cost of production, returns from the alternative crops and international price of opium. The cultivators are required to sell their entire produce to the Narcotics Departments at these prices

(c) The total quantity of opium produced in India during 1977-78 crop season was 1610 tons at 90.C. After meeting the domestic requirements, the balance quantity of opium is exported to other countries.

**गुड़ का निर्यात**

9703. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गन्ना उत्पादकों के लाभ के लिये गुड़ का निर्यात करने का कोई निणय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निणय की क्रियान्विति कब हुई और गुड के निर्यात के लिये क्या समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई,

(ग) गुड के निर्यात के लिये समय सीमा निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण थे और क्या उक्त समय सीमा बढ़ाई जायेगी और यदि हां, तो कब और कितने समय के लिये,

(घ) समय सीमा को समाप्त कर गुड़ के निर्यात को जारी रखने की नीति घोषित करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई हुई;

(ङ) गुड के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये प्रति टन कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(च) अब तक कितनी कीमत और टनों में कितनी मात्रा में गुड का निर्यात किया गया और इसके लिये सरकार ने कितनी सहायता की व्यवस्था की ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग):(क) जी हां ।

(ख) गुड के निर्यात की अनुमति 22-12-1978 से खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत दी गई है। निर्यात नीति 31-3-1980 तक वैध है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) दूसरी मदों की ही तरह गुड़ के संबंध में भी निर्यात नीति वार्षिक आधार पर घोषित की गई है, अर्थात् 31-3-80 तक ।

(ङ) 22-12-78 से 30-9-79 तक 10 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर से नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है ।

(च) अप्रैल, 1978 से मार्च, 1979 के दौरान गुड़ का निर्यात 24.64 लाख रु० मूल्य का 1300 मी० टन होने का अनुमान है । सरकार द्वारा 22 दिसम्बर, 1978 से 10 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर से सहायता दी गई ।

**राजकोट स्थित निर्यात तथा आयात मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय का जारी रहना**

9704. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या वाणिज्य, तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नव नगर चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री जामनगर (सौराष्ट्र) ने 23 मार्च, 1979 को राजकोट में उन्हें एक आवेदन-पत्र दिया था जिसमें मांग की गई थी कि आयात तथा निर्यात नियन्त्रक का कार्यालय बनाये रखा जाये,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आवेदन-पत्र में क्या-क्या बातें लिखी गई है, और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त कार्यालय को राजकोट में बना रहने दिया जायेगा जैसा कि मांग की गई है और क्या सौराष्ट्र के व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों की मांग स्वीकार की जायेगी ?

**वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) नवनगर चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज ने अनुरोध किया है कि सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के पत्तनों को मार्फत हमेशा बढ़ते हुए निर्यातों तथा इस क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योग एककों के अत्यधिक विकास को देखते हुए आयात व निर्यात के नियंत्रक के कार्यालय, राजकोट को बन्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) जी हां । यह कार्यालय राजकोट में काम करता रहेगा ।

**गुजरात हैंड प्रिंटिंग साड़ी ऐसोसिएशन, अहमदाबाद और जेटपुर डाईंग एण्ड प्रिंटिंग ऐसोसिएशन, जेटपुर, (सौराष्ट्र) से उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दिये जाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन**

9705. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री तथा प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात हैन्ड प्रिन्ट साड़ी ऐसोसिएशन, अहमदाबाद और जेटपुर (सौराष्ट्र) डाईंग एण्ड प्रिन्टिंग ऐसोसिएशन, जेटपुर ने क्रमशः 12 मार्च, 1979 और 9 मार्च, 1979 को अभ्यावेदन और तार भेजे थे जिनमें वर्ष 1979-80 के बजट में हैन्ड प्रिन्ट साड़ियों पर उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट दिये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ख) उपरोक्त अभ्यावेदन और तार का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें किन मांगों का उल्लेख है;

(ग) क्या उनकी मांग के अनुसार केन्द्रीय बजट 1979-80 में हैन्ड-प्रिन्ट में साड़ियों पर उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट दी गयी है और यदि हां, तो कितनी और कब और यह किस प्रकार दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है और कितनी और उन कब तक छूट दी जायेगी ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल)** : (क) साड़ियों पर हाथ से छपाई करने में इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले शक्तिचालित करघे पर निर्मित विरजिन मलमल के कपड़े पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट देने के संबंध में दरख्वास्तें प्राप्त हुई है, जिनमें गुजरात हैंड प्रिंटिंग साड़ी एसोसिएशन अहमदाबाद और जेतपुर (सौराष्ट्र) डाईंग एण्ड प्रिंटिंग एसोसिएशन जेटपुर से प्राप्त दरख्वास्ते भी शामिल है ।

(ख) उक्त दरख्वास्तों में, शक्तिचालित करघे पर निर्मित विरजिन मलमल के संबंध में उत्पादन, शुल्क से पूरी छूट देने का अनुरोध किया गया है क्योंकि इसका इस्तेमाल साड़ियों पर हाथ से छपाई करने में ही किया जाता है । यह भी कहा गया है कि यह एक कुटीर उद्योग है और ऐसी साड़ियों की छपाई के लिए बिजली का बिल्कुल प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है । इन तर्कों को ध्यान में रखकर यह आग्रह किया गया है कि ऐसे वस्त्रों में उत्पादन शुल्क हटा दिया जाना चाहिये ।

(ग) और (घ) बिजली से प्रक्रिया किये गये सफेद सूती वस्त्रों का भी उसी रूप में कोई अतिरिक्त प्रक्रिया किए बिना, उपयोग किया जाता है और इस प्रकार बिजली से प्रक्रिया किए गए ऐसे वस्त्रों पर लागू हो वाली उत्पादन शुल्क की रियायती दर से; हस्त-प्रक्रियानके (विपजन) क्षेत्र की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक स्थिति पर असर पड़ता है। इसलिये, वर्ष 1979 के बजट के अंग के रूप में, सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के श्रम प्रधान गैर-शक्ति-प्रक्रिया क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से, अपेक्षाकृत अधिक बढ़िया किस्म के ऐसे कपड़ों पर मूल और अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की समेकित दर को मूल्यानुसार 8 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर मूल्यानुसार 12 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया था; यह दर, बिजली से प्रक्रिया किए गये अन्य वस्त्रों पर लागू होने वाली दर है । तथापि, इस वृद्धि के खिलाफ प्राप्त दरख्वास्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इस विचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हथ-करघों प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक स्थिति पर इस कार्यवाही

के दौरान असर नहीं पड़े, समेकित दर को अब 24-4-1979 से घटाकर मूल्यानुसार 11 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है ।

**एवरेस्ट पेपर मिल्स (प्राईवेट) लि०, कलकत्ता, पर उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर की बकाया राशि**

9706. श्री बया राम शास्त्र : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एवरेस्ट पेपर मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लि० 44-सी, चौरंगी रोड़, कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क के रूप में पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया और उन पर आयकर सहित इनकी कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना के समय से इस फर्म में वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और इसके भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और गत तीन वर्षों से उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) आयातकर्त्ताओं/निर्यातकर्त्ताओं से वसूल किये गये सीमा शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । इसलिये, उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अदा किये गये सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । कम्पनी की ओर सीमा-शुल्क की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम तथा कम्पनी की ओर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की और आयकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) मैसर्स एवरस्ट पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पंजीकृत है, और इसके पंजीकरण की तारीख 1-7-1964 है ।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी, जिससे कम्पनी में किये गये पूंजीनिवेश का पता चलता है, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्रों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है :—

| निम्नलिखि अवधि की समाप्त हुए तुलन-पत्र की तारीख | चुकता पूंजी (रुपयों में) |
|---|---|
| 3-3-1969 . . | 18,60,000 |
| 31-3-1970 से 30-4-1971 तक | 20,00,000 |
| 30-4-1972 से 30-4-1974 तक | 22,42,000 |
| 30-4-1975 से 30-4-1977 तक | 23,82,000 |

**पी० जी० पेपर मिल्स कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता, द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की अदायगी और उस पर आयकर की बकाया राशि**

9707. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पी०जी० पेपर मिल्स कंपनी प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, 10 नेताजी सुभाष मार्ग, नई दिल्ली ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क के रूप में पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी राशि अदा की और उस पर आयकर की राशि सहित उन शुल्कों की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म में आरम्भ से अब तक प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि का निवेश किया गया, इसके कितने भागीदार हैं, वे अन्य किन-किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापारों में भागीदार हैं, वहां इन्होंने कितना-कितना पूंजी निवेश कर रखा है और उन पर आयकर की कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) आयातकर्त्ताओं/निर्यातकर्त्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । अतः गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क की रकम के संबंध में सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । जहां तक कम्पनी की ओर सीमा शुल्क की बकाया रकम का संबंध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अदा किए गए बन्दरगाह शुल्क, तथा कम्पनी की ओर, उत्पादन शुल्क और आयकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) मैसर्स पी० जी० पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पंजीकृत है और इसके पंजीकरण की तारीख 27 जुलाई, 1968 है ।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी, जिससे कम्पनी में किए गए निवेश का पता चलता है, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है :—

| निम्नलिखित तारीख को समाप्त वर्ष का तुलन-पत्र | लाख रुपयों में |
|---|---|
| 30-6-1969 . . | 0.03 |
| 30-6-70 से 30-6-72 तक . | 0.4 |
| 30-6-73 से 30-6-74 तक . | 2.50 |

**MMTC incurred loss due to suspension of Railways, siding No. 1**

9708. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Paradeep Port, Atharbanki Railway Siding No. 1 has been suspended for receiving Iron Ore rake from 3-7-75 to 7-9-75;

(b) if so, whether the M.M.T.C. incurred any loss for that;

(c) if so, what is the amount of loss; and

(d) what was the reason of suspension of receiving rakes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Trade Fair in Hanover in West Germany**

9709. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be held a Trade Fair in Hanover in West Germany; and

(b) if so, whether India will take part in the said Fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Trade Fair is held every year at Hanover in West Germany. The Trade Development Authority of India, New Delhi had organised India's participation in Hanover Fair of 1979 which was held from 18—26 April.

**Department of Foreign Trade**

9710. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Foreign Trade has to depend on information from export promotion councils, commodity Boards and other organisations for foreign trade statistics due to non-availability of the same readily with the Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the export figures for the year 1977-78 are yet to be finalised; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) In some cases for latest export figures, the Department of Commerce does depended on information made available by export organisation.

(b) Though the figures for the year 1977-78 have been revised, a possibility of a marginal revision of these figures when full year's figures for 1978-79 are compiled is not ruled out.

(c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi, has been constituted to make recommendations in regard to timely supply of trade statistics by the DGCI&S.

**Foreign Trade**

9711. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual Indian total foreign trade for the last three years import and export separately, country-wise; and

(b) whether Government are promoting Indian goods abroad through Indian Embassies abroad and whether Government are satisfied with the result or considering any proposal to review old system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Country-wise figures of India's foreign trade for the last three years are given in Appendix IV and Appependix VI to Report 1978-79 of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation (Department of Commerce).

(b) Indian Embassies abroad are already playing a useful role in promoting India's exports. Their offices are being geared up to play a more dynamic role in providing market intelligence support, follow up action and feed back etc. The manual regulating the working of the commercial representatives abroad is also being revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export effort.

आलू का निर्यात

9712. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितनी मात्रा में राज्यवार, आलू का निर्यात करने का विचार है और उन एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं जिसके माध्यम से निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : आलूओं का निर्यात बिना किसी मात्रा की पाबन्दी के खले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत किया जा सकता है।

**Selection of Reserved Candidates for S.C. and S.T. by L.I.C. and G.I.C. for the Post of Administrative Officers**

9713. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) final selection of reserved candidates from S.C. and S.T. separately according to the advertised quota in the combinad competitive examination of 1976-77 conducted by L.I.C. and G.I.C. for the post of Assistant Administrative Officers;

(b) the number of S.C. and S.T. candidates qualified in the select list and reserved list; and

(c) how many of the candidates have been absorbed so far and the number that remains to be absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Average Profit made by Exporters of Virginia Tobacco**

9714. SHRI K. L. MAHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum export prices of Virginia flue cured tobacco fixed by Government during each of the last five years;

(b) what were the prevailing market prices for virginia tobacco in the tobacco growing districts of Andhra Pradesh during those five years; and

(c) what profit on the average the exporters had made on each quintal of virginia tobacco exported by them during each of the five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Statement showing minimum export prices for various Agmark grades (non-redried leaf) of flue-cured virginia tobacco during 1975 to 1979 is enclosed.

(b) Statement showing minimum and maximum prices for different kutcha grades of virginia flue-cured tobacco per quintal in Andhra Pradesh during 1975 to 1979 is enclosed.

(c) Information relating to profit obtained by the exporter per quintal of tobacco exported is not available.

**Statement**

*Minimum Export Prices for various Agmark grains (non-redried) of flue-cured Virginia Tobacco during 1975 to 1979.*

(Paise per kg. F.O.B. packed in Bales)

| Agmark Grades | 1975 | 1976 | 9177 | 1978 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1456 | 1456 | 1537 | 1607 | 1 |
| 2 | 1384 | 1384 | 1462 | 1528 | 157 |
| 3 | 1258 | 1258 | 1329 | 1388 | 1988 |
| 4 | 1156 | 1156 | 1222 | 1276 | 1276 |
| LBY/L-G | 969 | 969 | 1110 | 1207 | 1207 |
| LBY2 | 746 | 746 | 884 | 958 | 958 |
| LMG/B | 566 | 566 | 668 | 720 | 720 |
| AF | 1330 | 1330 | 1405 | 1468 | 1468 |
| AS | 1300 | 1300 | 1374 | 1435 | 1435 |
| AT | 1288 | 1288 | 1361 | 1422 | 1422 |
| C (1—4) | 1270 | 1270 | 1342 | 1402 | 1402 |
| F (1—4) | 1228 | 1228 | 1298 | 1356 | 1356 |
| S (1—4) | 1198 | 1198 | 1266 | 1322 | 132 |
| T (1—4) | 1168 | 1168 | 1235 | 1290 | 1290 |
| 2 (C) | 1384 | 1384 | 1462 | 1528 | 1528 |
| 3(c) | 1258 | 1258 | 1329 | 1388 | 1988 |
| 4 (c) | 1126 | 1126 | 1191 | 1243 | 1243 |
| LG (c) | .. | .. | 1110 | 1207 | 1207 |
| LBY (c) | 988 | 988 | 1132 | 1231 | 1231 |
| LBY2(c) | 753 | 753 | 893 | 968 | 968 |
| LMG(c) | 585 | 585 | 691 | 746 | 746 |
| B(c) | 585 | 585 | 691 | 746 | 746 |
| MG(c) | 331 | 331 | 402 | 414 | 414 |
| MG/DB | 346 | 346 | 420 | 427 | 427 |
| DG | 263 | 263 | 320 | 325 | 325 |
| PL/Bits | 263 | 263 | 320 | 325 | 325 |

**Statement**

*Minimum and maximum prices for different Kutcha grades of V-FC tobacco per quintal prevailed in Andhra Pradesh during 1975 to 1979*

| Grade | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum |
| 1-V | 580 | 930 | 600 | 1000 | 900 | 980 | 650 | 970 | 750 | 1000 |
| 2-V | 350 | 750 | 400 | 850 | 650 | 870 | 400 | 850 | 500 | 750 |
| 3-V | 150 | 500 | 125 | 500 | 300 | 450 | 250 | 500 | 300 | 500 |
| 5-V | 100 | 375 | 100 | 500 | 200 | 450 | 250 | 425 | 250 | 450 |
| 6-V | 100 | 350 | 75 | 350 | 150 | 360 | 100 | 325 | | |
| 7-V | .. | .. | 30 | 140 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8-V | 50 | 175 | 50 | 200 | 50 | 290 | 100 | 200 | .. | .. |

**Non-Supply of Rayon Filament Yarn by Yugoslavia**

9715. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian art silk weavers appear to have been badly let down by Yugoslavia which has failed to supply over six lakhs of rayon filament yarn as per contract;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Union Government have taken up this matter; and

(d) if so, to what extent they have succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (d). Some Indian firms had contracted for import of 5.13 lakhs kgs. of rayon filament yarn in 1978 from Yugoslavia. Only 1.06 lakhs kgs. of rayon filament yarn has been delivered upto 31-3-1979. Suppliers have cited production constraints as the main reasons for default in supply. A delegation from Yugoslavia came over to India and discussed this issue with representatives of the Federation of Indian Art Silk Weaving Industry. The importers have tried to settle this problem with the exporters through mutual commercial talks.

**Representation made in regard to Guidelines under 10A(2) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949**

9716. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation dated 7th March, 1979 from Shri R. L. Shah of Sangli (Maharashtra) regarding guidelines under S. 10A(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The gist of the representation is that at least one director representing the interests of "agriculture and rural economy" may be appointed on the Boards of Directors of the banks as implied in section 10A(2) (a) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and to issue necessary instructions to the banks in this behalf.

The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 requires the appointment of one director on the board of each nationalised bank to represent the interests of farmers In the case of the State Bank of India the relevant Act empowers the Government to nominate a director from among persons having special knowledge of rural economy. It will, thus, be seen that statutes governing the public sector banks already satisfy the recommendations contained in the representation.

In the case of non-nationalised banks, the Board of Directors are not appointed by Government or the Reserve Bank but by the respective shareholders in Annual General meeting. The section quoted in the representation requires that a majority of the Directors should possess special knowledge or practical experience in one of the subjects listed therein which include agriculture and rural economy

**Investments made by Public and Private Sector Companies in Foreign Countries**

9717. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state·

(a) what is the total investment made by public sector and private sector companies in countries abroad and what is the return from these investment annually for the last 3 years;

(b) the names of the Industrial House or Firms in private sector, their investment abroad (industry-wise and country-wise), their annual returns from these; and

(c) names of public sector undertakings and the details of their investment abroad etc. as in part (b) of the question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The total Indian Investment in the Joint Ventures, which are in operation, is of the order of Rs 28.7 crores.

On the basis of the information furnished by the Indian parties regarding remittances received from the Joint Ventures set up abroad, the provisional figures are as follows·—

| Year | Rs. in lakhs |
|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 171 |
| 1976-77 | 155 |
| 1977-78 | 146 |

(b) and (c) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4416/79.]

It will be observed therefrom that out of 107 Joint Venture units in operation only one unit *viz.* Biecoo Lawrie Ltd, Calcutta (Sl. No. 24 of the list) in Kuwait belongs to the Public Sector.

**Employees in Office of Joint Chief Controller (Central Licencing Area) who sought Voluntary Retirement and who were Retired Compulsorily after 20 years Service**

9718 SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL· Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons working in the Office of the Joint Chief Controller (Central Licencing Area) who sought voluntary retirement, (b) who were compulsorily retired after 20 years service, (c) who have resigned due to the high-handedness of the high Officers, (d) number of persons suspended and chargesheeted, (e) the number of persons against whom departmental enquiries were stated;

(b) the nature of charges levelled against the employees by the Department and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to stop such harassment to employees by high officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHR ARIF BAIG): (a) The number of persons working in the office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Central Licencing Area) who sought voluntary retirement is 7 during last two years, (b) Number of persons who had been compulsorily retired after 20 years service is nil, (c) Number of persons who have resigned due to high-handedness of the high officers is nil, (d) Number of persons who were suspended and charge sheeted is nil. However, one person was suspended and was reinstated the next day, (e) Number of persons against whom departmental enquiry is being conducted is 7 (some of these cases are also pending with CBI).

(b) Nature of charges levelled against the employees against whom departmental enquiries is being conducted include those of having disproportionate assets of income, irregularity, unauthorised absence of duty, negligence of duty and non-compliance of lawful orders of superior officers.

(c) There was no question of taking action by Government to stop harassment as there was none.

**Non-Gazetted Staff Working in Office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports (Central Licencing Area)**

9719. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-gazetted staff working in the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports (Central Licencing Area) is under heavy pressure of work and they are often made to sit late and called on Sundays and closed holidays without any remunerations paid to them;

(b) whether the staff is harassed and in some cases the employees have been suspended/dismissed over petty matters;

(c) whether any mass scale transfers were affected during the last few months to intimidate the employees and their union; and

(d) if so, the action taken or sought to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHR ARIF BAIG): (a) It may be stated that at times certain Divisions in the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Central Licencing Area) had to cope with heavy pressure of work and therefore some members of the staff were required to sit late and even were required to attend office on holidays including Sundays. As overtime allowance is suspended excepting in very rare cases, due to economy, no extra remuneration for late sitting and attending office on closed holidays could be paid. However, compensatory leave as admissible in such cases is allowed.

(b) It is not correct that the staff is often harassed by the high officers and the employees have been suspended/dismissed over petty matters. There had been no case of dismissal in the last two years. No suspension had also taken place except in the case of one employee, who was reinstated the very next day.

(c) There were no mass scale transfers in the last few months to intimidate employees or their Union. However, transfers had to be resorted to on transfer of work and posts from, the office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Central Licensing Area) New Delhi to the newly opened and ugraded offices.

(d) In view of answer to (c), the question does not arise.

**Harassment to Employees of Chief Controller (Central Licencing Area)**

9720. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether any Joint representation highlighting the harassment being given to the employees of Chief Controller (Central Licencing Area) has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). The Class III Employees Union of the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CLA), New Delhi had submitted two representations. One to the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation in July, 1978 and the other to the Commerce Secretary, the action of calling explathe representations, by and large, relate to the alleged harassment by the Head of the Office and expressed discontentment amongst the members of staff. The allegations were of very general type and as an illustration it may be stated that in the representation addressed to Commerce Secretary, the action of calling explanations from some members of the staff for their failure to attend office on 8-7-1978, a closed holiday, was mentioned. As the Head of the Office —the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CLA), New Delhi was not satisfied with the explanations, he imposed the penalty of 'Censure' on the persons concerned. The aggrieved persons, as provided for in the Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, preferred appeals to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports— the Appellate Authority. The appeals were duly considered by the Appellate Authority and the penalty of 'Censure' imposed on the aggrieved persons were set aside. However, the Appellate Authority has observed that it was incorrect on the part of the staff concerned not to attend the office on 8-7-1978 when they were aware of the orders of JCC1&E (CLA) to this effect. The concerned staff was informed that they should not repeat this conduct in future.

**Violation of FERA by Industrial and Business Group of Companies**

9721. SHRIMATI MARINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 the FERA Appellate Board received alleging violation of FERA by industrial and business group of companies of M/s. Birla; M/s. Sahu Jain; M/s. Mafatlal and M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal,

(b) the number of cases pending before the Board, since when; and

(c) the reasons for each case remaining pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) As per information furnished by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board on the basis of the records available, during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, 13 appeals pertaining to M/s. Birla Group and 3 appeals pertaining to M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal were filed with FERA Board. No appeal pertaining to M/s. Mafatlal and M/s. Sahu Jain have been filed with the Board.

(b) Out of the 16 appeals, one appeal was filed on 13th December, 1976 and the remaining 15 appeals were filed during the year 1977 and all of them are still pending.

(c) The appeals are generally heard by the Board in order of filing of the appeals; out of these 16 appeals, 12 appeals are to be disposed of by

the division bench consisting of two Mmbers according to the FERA Act. These 16 appeals are likely to be disposed of by the Board in due course in its turn as early as possible.

**Threat by Foreign Gunnies Buyers**

9722. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state: whether it is a fact that foreign gunnies buyers and Jute importers' had threatened to end trade due to irregular delivery of goods if so, steps taken to improve delivery of goods.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEIG) : Some buyers and importers' organisations in major importing countries of jute goods have expressed concern about Indian exporters' failure to deliver goods in time. The disruption in supply was mainly caused by the various strikes which have now ended and normal supply has now been generally resumed.

**Entertainment of Guests by top Executives of Public Sectors**

9723. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have imposed any monetary limits on entertainment of guests by the public sectors for executives; and

(b) whether the top public sector executives are granted sumptuary or entertainment allowance, if so, what is the amount so sanctioned by each of the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Board of Directors of the Public Enterprises, however, prescribe the limit upto which the top executives could operate on the entertainment gran, quantum of which is fixed every year by each enterprise at the time of its Annual Budget.

**मंत्रि परिषद के प्रत्यक सदस्य को कार पर 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान किया गया व्यय**

9724. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रि परिषद के प्रत्येक सदस्य की कार पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान अलग अलग कितना व्यय किया गया , और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मंत्रि परिषद के सदस्यो द्वारा पट्रोल पर व्यय को विनियमित करने की कोई नीति निर्धारित की है ; और यदि हा, तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नही तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकारुल्लाह)** : (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागो से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और ज्योही यह उपलब्ध हो जाएगी, सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) 1973 में इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी किए गए थे कि प्रत्येक मंत्री और उसके वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियो की सरकारी यात्रा के संबध में स्टाफ कार द्वारा प्रति तिमाही अधिकतम 900 लिटर पेट्रोल की खपत सरकारी खर्च से मानी जाएगी और इस सीमा से अधिक खपत गैर-सरकारी प्रयोजनो के लिए मानी जाएगी तथा उसकी अदायगी संबधित मंत्री द्वारा की जानी होगी । इन अनुदेशो को कडाई से अनुपालन करने के लिए 1977 में पुन. कहा गया था ।

**Re-discounting facilities of Industrial Development Bank of India**

9725. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India has spread its re-discountmg facilities to other branches also;

(b) if so, whether the scheme of re-discounting facilities has been in operation since 1965;

(c) if so, what are the main details of the scheme;

(d) to what extent this had helped the small scale industries, and

(e) what are the branches to which this scheme has been spread and in which States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Recently Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has decided to handle the work relating to bills rediscounting scheme at its branches at Bangalore (Karnataka) Bhubaneswar (Orissa) from 1-4-79, and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) from 1-7-1979

(b) IDBI has been operating the scheme since April, 1965

(c) Details are set out in the Statement

(d) In order to provide relief to small scale sector, special concessional rate of discount was introduced in April 1978 for purchasers users/sellers-manufacturers belonging to these sectors at 10 per cent per annum for bills with unexpired usance of 6 to 36 months and 9 5 per cent per annum for bills with unexpired usance of over 36 months and upto 84 months as against the normal rates of 10 5 per cent per annum and 10 per cent per annum respectively. Besides, rediscounting limits were granted to banks for exclusive use of the small scale sector so as to facilitate flow of assistance to this sector Normal restriction of Rs 10,000/- in regard to minimum amount of a transaction has also been removed in the case of small scale sector Assistance under this scheme is also available for new projects of purchasers-users in the small scale sector as against only existing units in respect of other purchasers/users These liberalised facilities have proved useful to units in the small scale sector

(e) The scheme was originally operated from IDBI s head office at Bombay. Subsequently rediscounting facilities were made available at IDBI's regional offices, at Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Ahmedabad and Gauhati. IDBI has since decided to handle the work relating to the scheme at its branch offices at Bangalore (Karnataka) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa) (from 1st April, 1979) and at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) (from 1st July, 1979)

**Statement**

*The Salient features of the Bills Rediscounting Scheme*

The scheme seeks to assist the machinery manufacturers to boost up the sales of their products by offering to the prospective purchaser-users deferred payment facilities Besides, the scheme helps the purchaser-user to utilise the machinery so acquired and to repay the cost over a number of years The scheme has since been extended to cover purchaser-user in the public sector A simple procedure has been prescribed for availment of credit under the scheme it does not envisage any detailed appraisal by IDBI of the project for which machinery may be required The scheme envisages that the cost of machinery excluding the advance payment is subdivided into half-yearly/yearly instalments and a separate bill/promisory note is drawn/made for each instalment plus interest in respect of deferred payment On delivery of the machinery, the bills/promisory notes are accepted/guaranteed by/or on behalf of, the purchaser-user and delivered to manufacturer/seller, who gets them discounted with his own bank and the discount payable by him to his banker is included in the amounts of the bills by way of interest for the period of deferred payment. The manufacturers/sellers' bankers in turn take the discounted bills to the IDBI and get them rediscounted

**Import of Gold to curb price rise**

9726 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR·
SHRI M V CHANDRA-SHEKHRA MURTHY

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to import gold to curb the price rise in gold;

(b) if so, whether gold was imported during the month of March and April, 1979;

(c) whether this had to effect on the increase in the prices of gold;

(d) whether the prices of gold continued to rise in March and April, 1979;

(e) whether during these months the smuggling of gold was also high; and

(f) what steps are being taken to curb the gold price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) & (b). Under the Gold Jewellery Export Replenishment Scheme, the State Bank of India has imported a quantity of 200 Kgs. of gold for release to exporters under the Scheme. There is no other proposal under consideration of the Government for importation of gold.

(c) No, Sir. There was no effect on the increase in the prices of gold.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Reports received by the Government do not give any such indication. On the other hand smuggling of gold continues to be well under control.

(f) While, gold not being a very essential article of consumption, Government are not overly concerned with rising prices, they would, however, tighten anti-smuggling measures so that high prices of gold do not lead to a spurt in smuggling. Smuggling is kept strictly under control. The Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make suitable recommendations. Further specific measures, if any, against rise in prices of gold will be taken in the light of the report of the Committee.

**Loan sanctioned/Disbursed by IFCI to Corporate Private Sector**

9727. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of loan sanctioned/disbursed by the IFCI, to date, to the Corporate private sector;

(b) share of 20 large houses in this total;

(c) shares in rupees of the companies under the control of Birlas and Modis in the total;

(d) whether it has been alleged that some top executives of IFCI granted undue favour to the Birlas and Modis in this regard; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As on 31st March, 1979, Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) had sanctioned Rs. 449.4 crores and disbursed Rs. 371.62 crores to projects in the private corporate sector.

(b) The Corporation had sanctioned Rs. 177.56 crores and disbursed Rs. 113.20 crores upto the end of March, 1979 to concerns belonging to the large industrial houses registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(c) As on 31st March, 1979, the Corporation had sanctioned Rs. 22.41 crores and disbursed Rs. 13.74 crores to 19 concerns belonging to the Birla and Modi groups.

(d) and (e). Government had received certain allegations regarding undue favours shown by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to the Modis etc. The allegations, which were enquired into by the Industrial Development Bank of India, could not be substantiated.

**Permission to foreigners of Indian Origin to acquire Agricultural Property in India**

9728. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit foreigners of Indian origin to acquire agricultural property in India; and

(b) if so, details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No decision has been taken by the Government to permit foreigners of Indian origin to acquire agricultural property in India.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demand for stop-over at Dabolim of Air India Flights to Gulf Countries**

9729. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been repeated demands that at least some of the Air-India flights proceeding to the Gulf Countries should stop-over at Dabolim (Goa);

(b) whether there are more than 10,000 emigrants of that Territory working in Gulf Countries and such stop-over would also be most convenient to the people of the entire Konkan area; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to satisfy this demand?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c) The Goans living in Kuwait and in Goa have represented that to facilitate travel between Goa and Kuwait, Air-India flight operating between Kuwait and Trivandrum should stop-over at Dabolim. At present Air-India have no plans to operate to Kuwait via Dabolim.

**Completion of Civil Airport at Dabolim (Goa)**

9730. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Civil Airport at Dabolim (Goa) is not yet completed and it lacks basic facilities;

(b) if so, what are the facilities that Government intend to provide in this regard; and

(c) when will the same be provided?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct a new terminal building and an additional car parking area The work is expected to be undertaken during 1979-80 and completed in 2 years' time.

**Steps to Improve STC's Commercial Intelligence Sources**

9731 DR. P. V PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the State Trading Corporation to improve its commercial intelligence sources;

(b) whether these are exclusive of available facilities in the Indian Missions abroad; and

(c) the total annual recurring expenditure involved in this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The State Trading Corporation employs several sources for gathering commercial intelligence. It collects the necessary information from published sources and news services. To have access over source information, the number of these sources is gradually being increased. Some of the other important steps taken by the State Trading Corporation to improve its commercial intelligence, include the installation of 'video master' at its London office which displays the latest prices of various commodities in different trade centres of the world, installation of hot line computerised telex link between its London, Paris, Frankfurt and New York Offices and commissioning of a reputed consultancy organisation to achieve an appropriate and modern market information system for the Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir, The facilities referred in reply to part (a) of the question, are distinct from the facilities available in Indian Missions abroad.

(c) While it is difficult to quantify the total expenditure incured in collecting the commercial intelligence from uppushished and informal sources, the total annual expenditure on purchase of published market sources is of the order of 5 lakh rupees.

**Excise Revenue from Match Industry**

9732. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise revenue contributed by the mechanised sector of match-industry during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the amount of excise revenue contributed by the mechanised sector of match-industry during the above period, excluding the cottage units;

(c) the amount of excise revenue contributed by the cottage industry sector of match-industry during the above period; and

(d) the steps being taken to plug the loopholes in the evasion of excise revenue both in the mechanised and non-mechanised sector, especially when excise revenue is not in proportion to the production during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): It is presumed that the information sought in Part (b) of the Question is in respect of "non-mechanised" sector of Match Industry, excluding cottage units. The requisite information in respect of parts (a) to (d) of the Question is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Looting of Money from State Bank of India, Bara Bazar, Calcutta**

9733. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN :
SHRI ARAMSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details in respect of arresting and taking action against the accused in the dacoity case in which Rs. 27 lakh were looted from the branch of State Bank of India, Bara Bazar Calcutta; and

(b) whether certain employees of the bank are suspected to have connived in this dacoity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Though there has been no robbery at the State Bank of India, Bara Bazar Branch, Calcutta a robbery has taken place at Bara Bazar Branch. Calcutta of State Bank of Hyderabad on 4th April, 1979. The Government of West Bengal have informed that the police have arrested a few persons including 3 bank employees. The police investigations are not yet completed.

**Investment made by LIC in Companies, Individuals and Firms**

9734. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the companies, individuals and firms, along with the amount where LIC has made an investment of more than Rs. 10 lakhs;

(b) how much dividend has been received from each concern in the last three years;

(c) the details of investments made by LIC in the last two years; and

(d) how much profit earned by LIC from all sources in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d) The necessary information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available

**जयन्त विटामिन्स लिमिटेड द्वारा बैंकों की बकाया राशि का भुगतान**

9735. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त राज्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जयन्ती विटामिन्स लिमिटेड, रतलाम, मध्य प्रदेश में वित्तीय कुप्रबन्ध और उसके द्वारा बकाया राशि का बकों को भुगतान करने में विलम्ब किये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वहां एक वित्तीय सलाहकार नियुक्त करने की पेशकश की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है और वित्तीय सलाहकार की नियुक्ति के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि पहिले यह विचार था कि एक स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञ कम्पनी के कारोबार की जांच करेगा और यह कम्पनी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से एक वित्तीय निदेशक नियुक्त करेगी किन्तु बाद में इस कम्पनी वित्तीय संस्थाओं और बैंकों के बीच परस्पर सहमत समग्र कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए चर्चा हुई । भारतीय औद्योगिक निवेश तथा ऋण निगम ने सूचित किया है कि कम्पनी ने ग्रिंडलेज बैंक और भारतीय औद्योगिक निवेश और ऋण निगम के साथ परस्पर स्वीकार्य व्यवस्था करने में सफल हो गई है ।

**Bad Debt of Nationalised Banks**

9736. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total bad debt of all nationalised banks during the last three years,

(b) the names of the firms, individuals and companies whose debt was declared bad along with their addresses inside and outside the country whose amount exceeds Rs. five lakhs;

(c) the names and addresses of the companies, individuals and firms who have taken loan of 25 lakhs and above and not made payment regularly to the banks;

(d) what specific steps Government have taken to recover the same; and

(e) the names of firms, individuals and companies who have not returned any amount for more than two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e) Under Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the proforma of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed thereunder, read with Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and section 44 of the State Bank of India Act 1955 and section 52 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 the Public Sector

Banks are enjoined upon by statute not to disclose information regarding the affairs of their constituents or the provisions made for bad and doubtful debts.

(d) Public sector banks review periodically all their outstanding advances and where an advance is found to be difficult of recovery steps are taken to recall and recover such advances The steps taken include taking recourse to securities/goods pledged by the borrowers and/or guarantors, obtaining additional securities wherever available, invoking guarantees wherever given and filing civil/criminal cases wherever considered necessary.

**Death Rate in Air Accidents**

9737 SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director General, Civil Aviation told in a seminar that death rate in air accidents is 2-3 times of the world average; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof and steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The fatality rate in India compared to world average during the last eight years (1970—1977) is as follows:—

*Passenger fatality for 100 million passenger-kilometers*

| Year | World average | Indian average |
|---|---|---|
| 1970 . . . | 0·18 | 1·00 |
| 1971 . . . | 0.21 | 0.50 |
| 1972 . . . | 0·26 | 0 40 |
| 1973 . . . | 0 17 | 1 00 |
| 1974 . . . | 0.24 | 0·00 |
| 1975 . . . | 0 08 | 0 00 |
| 1976 . . . | 0 13 | 1.03 |
| 1977 . . . | 0 07 | 0·00 |

(b) The main causes of these accidents are 'human factors', 'aircraft factors', and 'other miscellaneous factors. The 'human factor' is the cause of many of these accidents. Government has taken suitable steps to ensure flight safety by effecting improvements to the navigational and landing aids, tightening of the airworthiness control, and implementing the safety measures recommended by various Courts/Committees of Inquiry, and Inspectors of Accident, inquiring into accidents, in addition to refresher courses of training of pilots, etc. The safety measures taken by the Government are constantly under review, and whenever any shortcomings are noticed, suitable remedial action is taken

**Rural Development Programmes of Banks in villages**

9733. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Banks which are implementing integrated rural development programme in selected villages; and

(b) what are the details regarding the financial help provided by the State Bank of India to promote entrepreneurship (State-wise).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Government had directed all public Sector Banks to gear up their branches in the blocks selected for intensive development under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and render necessary credit support for the schemes identified for implementation by the State Governments. In pursuance thereof detailed instructions have been issued by all the Public Sector Banks to the branches operating in these blocks.

(b) The State Bank of India under their Entrepreneurs Scheme extend

financial assistance on liberal terms to qualified entrepreneurs desirous of setting up industries without insisting on any margins While state-wise figures are not readily available, as at the end of December, 1978, 3098 qualified entrepreneurs availed of the assistance from the State Bank to the extent of Rs 26 15 crores

**Total Advances made and Disbursed by various Financial Institutions**

9739 SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding the total advances made and disbursed during the last three years by the IFC ICICI, IDBI and IRCI, and

(b) what is the total amount, both principal and interest which is overdue and has not been received by the aforementioned financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) The tota' amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the IFC, ICICI, IDBI and IRCI during the **last three years* is given below —

Rs in crores

| Institution | *Financial assistsnce* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Sanctioned* | *Disbursed* |
| 1 IFC . . | 271 48 | 164 59 |
| 2. I.C I C I . | 398 00 | 255 00 |
| 3. I D B I. . | 1891 60 | 1159 20 |
| 4. I.R.C.I . . | 27·76 | 23 70 |

(b) The total amount of principal and interest which was overdue and had not been received by the IFC, IDBI and IRCI as on 30-6-1978 and by the ICICI as on 31-12-1978 was Rs. 123 13 crores, Rs. 59 64 crores being the amount of principal in default and Rs 63 49 crores the amount of interest in default.

**बी० के० पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, बम्बई पर उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर की बकाया राशि**

9740 श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बी० के० पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड कालबादेवी रोड, बम्बई ने गत तीन वर्षों, के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क (अलग-अलग) कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया और आयकर सहित उस पर कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) इस फर्म के आरम्भ से इस में वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई इसके भागीदारों की संख्या क्या है और वे अन्य किन उद्योगों और व्यापार में भागीदार हैं और उनमें प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उनके विरुद्ध गत तीन वर्षों की आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल)

(क) आयात-कर्त्ताओं/निर्यात-कर्त्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का वर्षावार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । इसलिये, कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अदा किये गये सीमा शुल्क की रकम से संबंधित जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । सीमा शुल्क की बकाया रकम, यदि कोई है, तो उसके संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम तथा कम्पनी की ओर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की तथा आयकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) मैसर्स बी० के० पेपर मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एक पंजीकृत कम्पनी है और इसके पंजीकरण की तारीख 8-10-1970 है ।

*Last three years in the case of IFC, IDBI and IRCI are 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (July-June). In the case of ICICI these are calendar years 1976, 1977 and 1978 (January-December)

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी, जिससे कम्पनी में किये गये पूंजीनिवेश का पता चलता है, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध कम्पनी के तुलन-पत्रों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है :—

| निम्नलिखित तारीख को समाप्त तुलन-पत्र | चुकता पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में) |
|---|---|
| 31-12-1971 . . | 12.10 |
| 31-3-73 तथा 31-3-74 . | 15.0 |
| 31-3-75 . . . | 18.00 |

**स्टेडफास्ट पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड बम्बई की ओर उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर की बकाया राशि**

9741. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेडफास्ट पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, मीडोज हाउस नागिमुदास, मास्टर रोड, बम्बई ने, गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की अलग-अलग कितनी राशि अदा की और अब इन शुल्कों सहित उन पर आय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म में आरम्भ से अब तक वर्षवार कितना पूंजी निवेश हुआ है इसके कितने भागीदार हैं, वे अन्य किन-किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापारों में भागीदार हैं, वहां उन्होंने कितना निवेश कर रखा है और गत तीन वर्षों का उन पर कितना आयकर बकाया है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) आयातकर्त्ताओं/निर्यातकर्त्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का कोई वर्षवार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । अतः, कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में अदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क की रकम के संबंध में सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । मेसर्स स्टेडफास्ट पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई की ओर, सीमा शुल्क की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम और मेसर्स स्टेडफास्ट पेपर मिल्स बम्बई की ओर उत्पादन शुल्क की तथा आयकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**International Jute Cartel to regulate Jute Market**

9742. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES and COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is thinking of forming an international jute cartel to regulate jute market;

(b) whether any such suggestion has been made by a market survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade;

(c) whether the survey found potential markets in Third World countries and Japan; and

(d) if so, what steps will be taken to exploit these markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir. The Government however, is emphasising the need of producers' cooperation in international marketing of jute goods.

(b) and (c). The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had undertaken a comprehensive market survey in selected countries of Asia and Africa. The survey has indicated possibility of expanding our export in these areas and has recommended visits of trade delegations, special market promotion measures, adaptation of industrial production, etc.

(d) Appropriate follow-up measures have been initiated. These include market research, market promotion and publicity, research for new use of jute goods, etc.

**Reduction in number of levels of appellate authorities for speedy recovery of income tax**

9743 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce the number of levels of appellate authorities for speedy recovery of income-tax,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) and (b) The Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) have made a number of recommendations for avoiding litigation, reducing litigation, and simplifying and rationalising the existing provisions and accelerating disposal of appeals, references and connected matters One of the recommendations is that a specific provision should be made in the Income tax Act and other direct tax laws enabling the Central Board of Direct Taxes to give advance rulings at the request of taxpayers on specific issues, not being purely issues of fact, on payment of the prescribed fees If the taxpayer is not satisfied with the ruling given by the Board on any question of law which is pending before the Income-tax Officer or any appellate authority, it would be open to him to take the matter by way of appeal directly to the Delhi High Court, with a further right of appeal to the Supreme Court by either party (Recommendation No. 137) The recommendations made by the Chokshi Committee are under consideration of the Government

(c) Does not arise

**Take over of companies for recovery of income tax arrears**

9744 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many Private Companies have been taken over by Government for recovery of arrears of income-tax and other Central taxes, during the last three years;

(b) total amount of tax arrears involved and amount recovered from such companies;

(c) how many companies have been returned to the erstwhile owner after recovery of tax arrears in full, and

(d) how many units are still run by the Government for recovery of tax arrears, indicating the amount of arrears as on 31st March, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) There are no provisions in any of the fiscal Statutes administered by the Ministry of Finance wherein a private company could be taken over by the Government for recovery of tax arrears

(b) to (d) Do not arise

**Creation of posts of IAC in Income Tax Department**

9745 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTFR OF FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that 100 posts of IAC for assessment work have been created recently in the Income Tax Department;

(b) whether there is any further proposal under consideration of the Government to sanction additional posts of IAC for assessment work in the I T Department;

(c) what is the rationale in creating the posts of IAC for assessment

work when the same work is being done by the ITOs;

(d) whether Government are aware that the creation of the posts of IAC for assessment work has caused great resentment and demoralisation amongst the ITOs;

(e) whether in view of above, Government are going to restore *status-quo* in the matter, if so, from which date; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQURULLAH): (a) to (f). 87 posts of I.A.C. were created in October, 1978 for assessment work by upgrading the same number of posts of Income-tax Officers (Group 'A'). The need for entrusting important assessment work to Assistant Commissioners was stressed by the Public Accounts Committee as well as the Wanchoo Committee. It was then decided that all cases of assessment with income of Rs. five lakhs and above should be assigned for assessment to the I.A.Cs. Any increase in the number of posts in future would depend upon the requirements based on work-load to be handled by IAC (Assessment).

As a matter of policy, by and large, only the newly promoted Assistant Commissioners are given assessment functions. But for such promotions, these very officers would have continued to do assessment work in the capacity of Income-tax Officers. As such, there seems to be no ground for grievance against the upgradation of Income-tax Officers posts as Assistant Commissioners. In any case, no such recentment against creation of these posts has come to notice of Government.

**Development of Rameshwaram as Tourist Centre**

9746. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Rameshwaram as Tourist Centre; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) The Central Department of Tourism has already constructed a 64-bed Tourist Bungalow in Rameshwaram at a cost of Rs. 8,16,650. The Tourist Bungalow was commissioned in 1975 and is being managed by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. In earlier Plans, the Central Department of Tourism shared 50 per cent of the cost with the State Government for putting up a low income group Rest House at Rameshwaram. In view of the facilities already provided at Rameshwaram, there is no proposal for the present to develop additional tourist facilities at this centre in the Central Sector. The State Government has also not proposed any scheme to be taken up in the Central Sector at Rameshwaram.

**Agro-based cooperative units**

9747. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state number of agro-based cooperative units like cooperative oil mills, rice mills, jute baling plants, spinning mills, paper mills, dairy cooperatives, cold storage etc. set up so far, State-wise, District-wise in the cooperatively backward States and Districts with name and location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): The States and Union Territories which come under the category of cooperatively underdeveloped are: Assam, Bihar Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Orissa, Tripra, West Bengal, Nagaland, Sikkim and Union Territo-

ries of Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. In so far as cooperatively backward districts of other States and Union Territories are concerned these have neither been identified nor any special scheme of assistance worked for them. So far, 392 agro-based units have been set up in the cooperatively backward States and Union Territories. A Statewise statement is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4417/79] of these name and location of 334 units, which are readily available, are furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4417/79]

**Silver Refinery at Calcutta**

9748. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India Silver Refinery at 47, Strand Road, Calcutta is in the midst of serious trouble arising out of mis-management and mal-practice;

(b) if so, what is the present rate of utilisation of the built in capacity;

(c) whether representatives of Hindustan Copper Limited visited the plant;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) other relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No information of any "serious trouble arising out of mismanagement and mal-practice" has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) It is not practicable to indicate the present rate of utilization of installed capacity as the Silver Refinery is now being put to a use other than the purpose for which it was originally set up;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). For conversion of Silver Refinery to Copper Refinery a number of modifications are needed which would involve substantial investment. The technical feasibility and economics of the conversion needs to be studied in depth. This is being examined by the concerned authorities.

**Morning Plane Service from Delhi to Hyderabad**

9749 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are going to run a plane service from Delhi to Hyderabad in the morning; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b). With effect from 15th April, 1979, Indian Airlines have introduced a daily Airbus Service from Delhi (100 hrs) to Bangalore *via* Hyderabad in the morning and from Bangalore to Delhi *via* Hyderabad in the evening (departure from Hyderabad at 1625 hours). The main demand is for an early morning departure also from Hyderabad to Delhi. The Corporation is alive to this demand and would consider it when its fleet is augmented and the total traffic demand on the Sector justifies it

**बैंकों के लिये किराये पर लिये गये भवनों को बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण**

9750 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बैंक उन गैर-सरकारी भवन-मालिकों को ऋण देते हैं जिनके भवन उन्होंने किराये पर ले रखे हैं तथा उन मकानों पर किराये की ऊंची दरें दे रहे हैं।

(ख) सारे देश में सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किराये के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि अदा की जाती है;

(ग) कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(घ) क्या बैंक उस राशि का उपयोग अपने मकान बनाने के लिये नहीं कर सकते जो वे उन भवन मालिकों को ऋण के रूप में देते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) बैंकों द्वारा किराये पर लिये जाने वाले भवनों का किराया, भवनों की अवस्थिति उनकी उपयुक्तता, विकल्पों की उपलब्धता तथा उस क्षेत्र में प्रचलित आम किराये जैसी बातों को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित किया जाता है। हालांकि किराये की राशि की मात्रा हर मामले में अलग-अलग होती है फिर भी रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कहा है कि परिसर के किराये प्रचलित दरों से ऊंचे स्तर पर निर्धारित तो नहीं किये जाते हैं। बैंक यदि आवश्यकता होती है तो किराये पर लिये गये परिसरों के मालिकों को स्थानीय कानून अथवा समझौते द्वारा किये गये करारों के अनुसार अग्रिम धन भी प्रदान करते हैं।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के 22 बैंकों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, लगभग हर वर्ष 36 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राशि किराये के रूप में अदा की जाती है जो जमाराशियों और लिये गये ऋणों पर अदा किये जाने वाले ब्याज को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी मदों पर होने वाले उनके व्यय का लगभग 5 प्रतिशत बैठता है।

(ग) और (घ). अचल सम्पत्ति में किसी बैंक के समग्र निवेश और उसके अपने कोषों में एक समुचित अनुपात होना आवश्यक है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा खोली जाने वाली शाखाओं की भारी संख्या तथा उसके कर्मचारियों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बैंक इसे ठीक नहीं समझते कि अपने भवनों को महंगे निर्माण कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दें, इसके बजाये वे उचित किरायों पर उपलब्ध उपयुक्त भवन किराये पर लेना अधिक पसन्द करते हैं। अधिकांश बैंकों ने सूचित किया है कि अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये मकानों के निर्माण का उनका कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Participation in the meeting of I.M.F. by the Governor of R.B.I.**

9751. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India participated in the two-day meeting of the International Monetary Fund recently, in Washington;

(b) the nature of suggestions made by the Indian Delegation; and

(c) the results of the parleys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governor, Reserve Bank of India attended the meeting of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of International Monetary Fund held in Washington on March 7, 1979.

(b) In his intervention at the Interim Comittee Metting, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India advocated that the Interim Committee should recommend reversal of the trend towards protectionism. He urged that the expression by the Interim Committee of its concern about the potentially unfavourable impact of the recent emergence of uncertainties relating to the supply and price of oil should not be restricted to the reference to the major industrial countries, as many other countries would also be affected. He called for consideration of a subsidy account in relation to the supplementary financing facility to alleviate partly the interest burden on the poorer countries drawing on that facility. He also urged that the Fund should work out a detailed scheme for a substitution account in the light of a comprehensive examination on which the member countries could take a view of the desirability of establishing a substitution account in the Fund for conversion of a portion of currency reserves into SDR denominated assets.

(c) The Committee welcomed the entry into effect the Supplementary Financing Facility and the decisions on the use of Special Drawing Rights for making loans, settling obligations and in providing security in the form of pledges and transfers subject to retransfer and supported active consideration in the Executive Board of a Substitution Account. The following observations were made by the Committee:

(i) The Committee found that the international economic picture remains unsatisfactory in some important respects, but looked forward to an improved payments situation among the industrial countries in 1979.

(ii) The Committee noted that while industrial growth had picked up in some industrial countries, it continued to remain inadequate in rest of the countries and was, therefore, unable to reduce the prevailing high levels of unemployment and induce the stronger investment. Further, the volume of trade also grew at a slow pace as a consequence of slow growth and a rise in protectionist trade measures by developed countries. The Committee hoped that the impending Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva help to reverse the trend taward protectionism.

(iii) The Committee noted high inflationary tendencies particularly in Europe and suggested stronger efforts by the countries concerned to combat this trend.

(iv) The Committee also noted with special concern that many non-industrial, or primary producing countries continue to suffer from subnormal growth rates and high inflationary rates.

(v) It also noted the rise in balance of payments deficits on current account of most developing countries and for major industrial countries, prospect of a better distribution of current account balances.

(vi) The Committee called for coordinated efforts on the part of member countries to follow appropriate policies to deal with problems of economic growth, inflaton, and the balance of payments. It asked the industrial countries to take into account economic needs of developing countries and urged the industrial countries to improve market access for the exports of developing countries and to expand the flow of official development assistance. The Committee, in this context, emphasised importance of high degree of international economic cooperation and stressed the necessity of active surveillance by the Fund over the exchange rate and related policies of all members as a means of strengthening the adjustment process.

The Committee welcomed the entry into effect of the Supplementary Financing Facility, which will enhance the Fund's ability to assist members facing serious payments imbalances that are large in relation to their quotas. The Committee reiterated its view that the Executive Board should consider the question of a subsidy account to help reduce the burden of interest charges on low-income members of the Fund using the facility.

On Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) issues the Committee welcomed the decision taken by the Executive Board under which SDRs can be used for making loans, settling obligations directly, and in providing security in the form of pledges and transfers subject to retransfer and requested the Executive Board to work out further uses of SDRs.

The Committee considered the report of the Executive Board on an Account, to be administered by the Fund, which would accept deposits of foreign exchange from members of the Fund on a voluntary basis in exchange for an equivalent amount of SDR denominated claims, which would help further in making the SDR the principal reserve asset in the International Monetary Fund.

**Value of Rupee in relation to Dollar and Pound Sterling**

9752. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been depreciation in the value of rupee *vis-a-vis* dollar and pound sterling in March, 1979; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) There has been a depreciation in the value of rupee *vis-a-vis* the pound sterling during March, 1979. The Rupee, however, marginally appreciated against the U.S. dollar during the month.

(b) With effect from 25th September, 1975 the exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to the daily exchange rate movements of a selected number of currencies of countries which are India's major trading partners. Under this arrangement, the exchange rate of the rupee vis-a-vis the pound was chauged from Rs. 16.50 per pound to Rs. 16.80 per pound on 13th March, 1979, which show a depreciation of the rupee by 1.79 per cent against the pound in March, 1979.

In the case of the U.S. dollar, the rate varies daily on the basis of movements in the Pound Sterling-U. S. doller rate in the international markets and rupee-pound sterling rate announced by the Reserve Bank of India. During the month of March, 1979 these movements resulted in a marginal appreciation of the rupee against the dollar by 0.27 per cent.

**Villages adopted by Commercial Banks under Village Adoption Scheme**

9753. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages, Statewise adopted by Commercial Banks till 31st December, 1978 for stepping up integrated development under the village adoption scheme;

(b) the number of villages similarly adopted by the Industrialists Statewise; and

(c) the nature of help or assistance rendered by banks/industrialists to the concerned villages; together with the names of the first ten best developed villages with obtaining amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Statewise data relating to the number of villages adopted by commerical banks, number of direct agricultural loan accounts serviced and the outstanding amounts in each of the States as on the last Friday of June 1978 (the latest available) is at Statement I.

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is refering to the programme of rural development by companies/co-operative societies for which they are allowed deduction for the purpose of the assessment of Income Tax under Section 35CC of the Income Tax Act 1961. The latest available particulars of the rural areas in different States as approved by the prescribed authority under Section 35CC of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is given in Statement II.

(c) No details are collected for judging the names of best developed villages. The scheme of village adoption by banks, however, aims at

meeting all the credit requirements of the village for its integrated development in a phased manner.

**Statement I**

*Operational results of village adoption scheme by Commercial Banks (as on June 1978)*

| Name of State | No. of villages | No. of Accounts | Amount outstanding (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 5669 | 429452 | 10495 90 |
| Assam | 1508 | 13610 | 129 89 |
| Bihar | 3101 | 60664 | 859 33 |
| Gujarat | 2020 | 27930 | 1205 78 |
| Haryana | 1419 | 24030 | 896 72 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 939 | 10915 | 132 86 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 160 | 3957 | 36 35 |
| Karnataka | 3135 | 86516 | 2315 09 |
| Kerala | 807 | 110900 | 965 52 |
| Maharashtra | 2931 | 82347 | 3017 37 |
| Manipur | 150 | 2489 | 45.88 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5737 | 36325 | 1042·17 |
| Meghalaya | 71 | 3907 | 45·82 |
| Nagaland | 16 | 219 | 3 32 |
| Orissa | 2029 | 85872 | 984·25 |
| Punjab | 2428 | 48490 | 2129 86 |
| Rajasthan | 5242 | 44155 | 1648 47 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2425 | 141213 | 2123 78 |
| Tripura | 1091 | 17557 | 112 00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 10486 | 202714 | 2824 78 |
| West Bengal | 10399 | 222622 | 3135 79 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 94 | 0 66 |
| Chandigarh | 17 | 10 | 0 11 |
| Delhi | 126 | 2308 | 59 85 |
| Goa, Daman and Diu | 95 | 2150 | 28 24 |
| Mizoram | 2 | 30 | 0 23 |
| Pondicherry | 66 | 4547 | 88·99 |
| | 62025 | 1665023 | 34359·01 |

**Statement II**

*Particulars of the Rural areas in different States covered by the programmes of rural development approved by the prescribed authority under Section 35CC of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.*

| State | Rural area where the programme is to be executed |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . . | Village Jendrapeta, Villages in Srikakulam and Vishaverbapatnam Districts, villages Thatiguda and Gujjangivalsa, villages in Hyderabad and Mehboobnagar Districts, villages of T. Kotapalam, Tallagada Divi and Etimogo, villages Nagaram and Podavadara villages in Sirpur Taluka and Asifabad Taluka, Coastal Villages of Repalle and Divi Talukas, Villages in Adelabad Distt., and Village Nadlapur. |
| 2. Bihar . . . . . | Village Naiyatoli and villages in Singhbhum Palamau and Ranchi Districts |
| 3. Gujarat . . . . . | Villages in Daskroi Taluka, Villages Bhuval, Harneiv Dhamatav in Daskroi Taluka, Villages in Purdi Taluka, villages in Patan Taluka, villages in Mandvi and Mundra Talukas villages in Daulatpur and Nakhrana Centres, village Dhordo, villages in Taluka Abdasa, villages of Dhanora, Rampura, Angadh and Karodia village Moda, villages Lukchhakadi Raybor, villages in Taluka Bansda, villages Zui and Villages in Cheradva and Sara Circles, villages in Taluka Dabod villages in Distt. Mehsana, village Kalsar, Villages in Taluka Jhalod, village Ramnath, villages in Khada, Jamnagar and Khaira Distts. |
| 4. Haryana . . . . . | Village Bedmalik, villages in Ballabgarh and Rewari Tehsils and village Nalwa. |
| 5. Karnataka . . . . . | Village Hiraballi and villages in Gulbarga Districts. |
| 6. Kerala . . . . . | Villages Kandayiruppu Pattiruttam and Parapeadika. |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh . . . . | Village Gopalpur, Chitrakot villages in, Anandpur, villages in Chitrakot circle villages in Tehsil Sohagpur, village Amarkantok, villages in Durg and Jabalpur Districts. |
| 8. Maharashtra . . . . . | Village Temburwahi, village Nagaon, village Shivni, village Kandur, villages Salva, Gulbunde, Mohopada, Posari, Turade, Waveghar villages in Aundha Nagnath, villages in Mahagaon, Umerkhand, Dhanki, Adgaon and pusad centres, villages Ladiivali and Patharat, villages in Kalamnuri, Akhada, Balapur, Hadgaon and Himayat Nagar Centres villages in Chandrapur and Yeotmal Distts. and village Saiwan. |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 9 Orissa . . . . . | Village Puttiapalli, villages in District Sambhalpur and village Jharbeda. |
| 10 Rajasthan . . . . . | Tehsil Jahazpur, villages in District Tehsil, villages Marta, Nandwel and Neh villages in Buudi Distt. |
| 11 Tamil Nadu . . . . . | Village Vandiyur Villapuram, Padur Somasundaram Harijan Colony, Andhanur Village Kallakudi and Pulliampatti. |
| 12 Uttar Pradesh . . . . . | Village Vijvapur Patia, villages in Etah Distt villages in Mohamadi Block, village Bangui, villages Telheta, Isapur, Bhadola, Chudivala, village Poothri in Moradnagar Block and villages in Bhojpur Block, villages Kathware Harchandpur and Kanduri, villages in Chaprauli Block villages in Manekpur and Patha Khera Blocks villages in Tehsil Sardana. |
| 13 West Bengal . . . . . | Villages in Bishnupur and Gourangpur villages in Bhagalpore and Grassmore Post, Nagarhata, village in Bloomfield Estate, Darjeeling, villages in Purandpur Math in 24 Parganas, villages Lohagarh, villages Mome Palghat and Taluk, villages in Block Barasat I, 24 Parganas |

**Upgradation of Civil Aerodrome at Ahmedabad**

9754. PROF P. G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Civil Aerodrome at Ahmedabad is being upgraded as the full-fledged International airport;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Presently there is no proposal to convert Ahmedabad aerodrome into an international airport. Ahmedabad is connected with Bombay and Delhi by Indian Airlines air services, providing convenient connections for the international passengers.

**Threatened Strike by Staff at Control Tower at Santa Cruz, Bombay**

9755 PROF. P G MAVALANKAR: SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff at the Control Tower at Santa Cruz airport Bombay have again gone on strike or have threatened to do so;

(b) if so, facts thereof and reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to settle the problems and demand of the said staff on a mutually satisfactory and permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The members of the Air Traffic Controllers Guild have gone on 'work to rule' at all the airports from 21.4.79.

The Air Traffic Controllers Guild had originally put forth 8 demands but subsequently they launched 'Work to Rule' with effect from 21.4.79 for fulfilment of 4 of their demands namely:—

(i) Implementation of the Tata Committee Report;

(ii) Recognition of Air Traffic Controllers Guild as service body;

(iii) Radar Rating Allowance; and

(iv) Enhancement of Uniform Allowance.

(c) 1. The implementation of the Tata Committee recommendations is a continuous process and this is being done in stages.

2. The question of recognition is under the active consideration of the Government.

3. Radar Rating allowance has been sanctioned.

4. Enhancement of the Uniform allowance is being considered.

**Visit of the Minister to Geneva and Paris**

9756. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently visited Geneva and Paris;

(b) if so, the purpose of the said visit; and

(c) concrete results, if any, of the said visit for the benefit of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The purpose of the visit to Commerce Minister to Geneva was to inaugurate on 5th April, 1979 the Second Session of the Ministerial Conference of the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries (APEF), in his capacity as Chairman of the Conference.

On his way to Geneva, Commerce Minister utilised the 4-hour halt in Paris to visit the Combined trade offices, which have been brought under one roof, at his instance, in the interest of economy, greater coordination and better presentation of the image of modern India abroad.

India had taken a direct initiative, along with a few other iron ore producing and exporting countries, in establishing the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries (APEF) in 1975. One of the objectives of this Association is to ensure remunerative return for iron ore prices. The Organisation, with active participation by India, has been making efforts to achieve the above objective.

The achievements of the Second Ministerial Conference which was called by Commerce Minister in terms of the Agreement establishing the APEF, have been as under:—

(i) The APEF Board was directed to review in its next meeting the iron ore situation in the light of developments at UNCTAD and any papers prepared by the APEF and UNCTAD Secretariats. The aim of this review would be to seek a common position of producers|exporters at the next UNCTAD Preparatory Meeting. It was envisaged that a

producers/exporters conclave be conveved at the UNCTAD Preparatory Meeting on Iron Ore with every effort being made to obtain the support of all producers/exporters for a common position

(ii) In order to facilitate a better understanding of iron ore market and in the framework of the consultations among the member countries of APEF as provided in the articles (rules) of the Association, the APEF Board was directed to include on its agenda as a standing item 'Consideration of iron ore market conditions" Member countries were given the discretion to include experts in their delegation for discussions under this item

**Relaxation in Baggage Rules**

9757 PROF P G MAVALANKAR
SHRI S S LAL
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Baggage Rules for Indian and foreign travellers landing at air or sea ports in the country are being further relaxed or are made stringent recently, and

(b) if so facts thereof and purposes thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) No, Sir There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present for further revision of the Baggage Rules

**Report on STC**

9758 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the main recommendations of the report submitted by the Indian Institute of Management which enquired into the working of State Trading Corporation, and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) The study team of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad has recommended that the role of STC should be different from the one performed earlier The new role for STC is as follows —

(i) To undertake a substantial amount of actual trading on their own account including buying selling stocking etc

(ii) To continue to manage canalised items, but on a relatively smaller scale than in the past

(iii) To develop new products and markets for export and initiate action to help strengthen and expand the supply base and infrastructured facilities

(iv) To organise their operations in such a way that these assist in the attainment of socio-economic objectives such as price stability increase in employment, stoppage of exploitation by middlemen etc

(v) To organise itself to monitor certain specified sectors of economy on behalf of Government as its field agencies in the market place and provide timely feed back for appropriate corrective action

(vi) To acquire on the basis of performance of statute of leadership within the trading community in the country and a position of strength in the international market.

(b) These recommendations have been examined in the Ministry and decision on them is likely to be taken soon.

**India lost U.S. market for carpet-backing**

9759 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has lost the U.S. market for carpet-backing; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Competition from synthetics has reduced the use of jute carpet-backing in the U.S. market. Recent strikes at Calcutta port and in jute industry as also the Bargemen's strike caused a serious setback to the export of jute goods. These strikes have now ended and normal exports have now been generally resumed.

**Boosting of Export of Leather Footwear to Australia, New Zealand and Japan**

9760. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade for boosting exports of leather footwear to Australia, New Zealand and Japan, where there is additional export market worth Rs. 30 million; and

(b) the action taken by Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The important recommendations made in the report for boosting the export of leather footwear are:

(i) duty-free import of capital goods which were not indigeneously produced;

(ii) exemption from excise-duty for factories using more than 2 HP and 49 workers; and

(iii) levy of uniform rate of duty drawback on exports of leather footwear.

Government had placed a large number of footwear making machines under OGL in 1978-79 Import duties on a number of tanning machines were reduced in 1978-79 from 40 per cent to 25 per cent. The question of reduction of import duties on footwear machines is under process.

Recommendations of the above report relate to exports of leather footwear to a few countries only. The general question of reviewing the exports of footwear to identify constraints and bottlenecks, if any, in the present policies which are a hindrance to the growth of exports and to make recommendations for a breakthrough in this regard has been *inter-alia* considered by the Task Force on leather and leather manufactures appointed by the Government. Recommendations made in the interim report of the Task Force cover also some of the above points made in the study of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and have been taken up for implementation by Government.

**Small Scale Units Manufacturing Rubber Goods**

9761. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Small Scale Units manufacturing rubber goods numbering about 2,000 in the country are faced with threat of virtual closure because of sudden flare up in rubber prices and the crisis has further worsened because the STC has messed up imports and distribution;

(b) if so, whether the Organisation of Rubber manufacturers have represented to the Government in the matter; details thereof and action taken to provide relief to rubber goods manufacturers;

(c) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news reports appearing in the *Free Press Journal*, Bombay dated 7th April, 1979 under the caption "STC muddle pushes up rubber prices" and the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from organisations of rubber goods manufacturers regarding shortage of rubber, high prices, threat of closure of small scale rubber goods manufacturing units and delay in the allotment of imported rubber by STC.

With a view to providing relief to the industry, Government allowed import of two instalments of 15,000 tonnes rubber each by STC during 1978-79 after review of the demand-supply position of rubber in the country.

(c) and (d). Government have seen the news report in question. As against the first instalment of 15,000 tonnes authorised, STC had imported 14,750 tonnes, and almost the entire quantity has been allotted to the rubber manufacturing units. Out of the second authorisation of 15,000 tonnes, STC has so far contracted for 14,600 tonnes. A quantity of 11,100 tonnes has arrived at Madras. The demand registered with the STC by various rubber goods manufacturers has however, been only to the tune of 9280 tonnes, of which allotment orders covering an aggregate of 7457 tonnes have been issued.

Demand, supply and price trend of rubber are kept under close watch. When domestic availability is found inadequate to meet demand, import of rubber is allowed to regulate price and improve supply position.

**News report "Investment curbs hit fiscal ties with Japan"**

9762. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the *Times of India* dated 9th April, 1979 under the caption "Investment curbs hit fiscal ties with Japan";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) facts of the matter—action taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government's policy with regard to foreign investment

is set out in paras 24 to 26 of the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23rd December, 1977. Government are of the view that there is adequate scope for Indo-Japanese technical and financial collaborations in the industrial sector within the parameters of this policy. Government have also taken action to streamline procedures relating to industrial licensing and foreign collaboration approvals.

**Incentives to private hoteliers for development of low-cost Janata Hotels**

9763 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:
CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give some incentives to private hoteliers to develop low-cost Janata hotels for the growing number of less affluent tourists; and

(b) if so, the details of such incentivies?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

**Hoteliers Experts being trained by Public and Private Institutions**

9764. SHRI S S. LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exodus of experts in the line is hitting hard the hotel industry all over the country;

(b) what is the number of hotelliering experts being trained by public or private institutions every year;

(c) the names of the countries which are attracting out talents the most;

(d) the difference of salaries and perks here and abroad;

(e) whether these people are going abroad of their own or through agents against properly advertised vacancies and demands; and

(f) what steps are proposed to be taken to lesesn the alluring away of our expertise when India too has got great tourist potentials?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

**Agreement between I.T.C. and Sheraton Hotel**

9765 SHRI S. S LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two multinations Indian Tobacco Company and Sheraton have been permitted to enter into an agreement to run a chain of big hotels in the country serving only the aristocrats and elite; and

(b) if so, the amount of money which will be taken out of the country every year under the contract as against the extent of earnings by the country from the tourists and other customers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Government of India in the Ministry of Industry approved in January 1979 a collaboration agreement for a period of 10 years between M|s ITC Ltd. (India) and M|s Sheraton International Inc. U.S.A.

for marketing and reservation purposes in respect of the follwing three hotels of M|s ITC Ltd. (India):

(a) Hotel Chola, Madras

(b) Hotel Mughul, Agra

(c) Hotel Maurya, Delhi

These are luxury type hotels but have not been classified according to the star category so far.

(b) According to the projections made by M|s ITC of the fees payable in foreign exchange to M|s Sheraton International Inc. of U S.A., the outflow for the first 5 years is estimated at Rs. 1 crore and for the total period of 10 years at approximately Rs. 2.43 crores. The total foreign exchange revenue of the country from the tourism sector in the year 1978 is estimated at Rs 330 crores

**Excise Exemption on Arc Furnace Steel**

9766 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the very high price fetched for the arc furnace steel, the excise exemption on this steel is going to be continued;

(b) if so, how long it is proposed to be continued; and

(c) if not, when is it going to be made available to excise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The exemption in excise duty available to steel ingots manufactured by electric furnace units has been withdrawn and, with effect from the 9th April, 1979, such ingots are liable to duty at the rate of Rs. 105 (including special excise duty) per metric tonne.

**Representations from Refrigeration Industry**

9767. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations or memoranda containing grievances or suggestions from the refrigeration industry; and

(b) if so, the broad details of such representations and the action taken thereon or proposed to be taken in the near future so as to put the refrigeration industry on an even keel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir Representations have been received from, amongst others, All India Air Condrtioning & Refrigeration Association, New Delhi.

(b) The representations, *inter alia*, urge the Government for excise duty reliefs and make suggestions in regard to certain procedural aspects concerning the refrigeration industry. The Government have considered the main requests and suggestions of the Industry The following decisions have been taken in relation to reliefs:

(1) As part of the 1978 Budget proposals, a new scheme for giving duty exemption to small scale manufacturers whose total clearances in the proceeding financial year did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs (on their first clearance in the proceeding year upto an aggregate value of Rs 5 lakhs) has been introduced effective from the 1st April, 1978 One of the excisable items to benefit from the scheme is Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Appliances and Machinery, all sorts, and parts thereof.

(2) As part of the 1979 Budget proposals, proforma credit of duty paid on steel sheets, copper pipes and tubes and aluminium has been provided. This input duty relief is likely to be facilitate reduction in the cumulative excise duty incidence on the finished products of refrigeration industry.

(3) Air-conditioners, refrigerators and water coolers required for official use by the foreign diplomatic missions in India and for personal use by officials of the said diplomatic missions holding diplomatic status, are completely exempt from excise duty under a notification.

The request for reduction of excise duty on refrigerators and bottle coolers is not acceptable: considering the class of users of these goods. And as part of a rationalisation of excise duty the rates have been reviewed in the 1979 Budget. In view of the above, the request for amendment of Tariff description of sub-item (1) of item 29A of the Central Excise Tariff is not acceptable.

No final decision has been taken by the Government on the suggestion for droping of the condition (iii) relating to the application of Chapter X procedure of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, from the exemption notification No. 56/78-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1978.

**Additional Excise on Production and Sale of Refrigerators**

9768. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what factors have been kept in view during the last five years, yearwise, while deciding the extent of additional excise or other taxes on the production and sale of refrigerators, particularly the 165 litre capacity refrigerators; and

(b) whether Government consider in retrospect, that such additional levies gave the expected boost to the development of the refrigeration industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) It is presumed that the Question relates to increases made in the rates of Central excise duty on refrigerators of different capacities during the last five years. There has been no increase in the rates of excise duty applicable to refrigerators in the three years—1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. In the 1978 Budget, owing to the imposition of a general special excise duty at 5 per cent of the effective basic duty, refrigerators also came to bear an increased duty incidence.

In this year's Budget, all domestic refrigerators of a capacity not exceeding 165 litres have been subject to a duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem*. Consequently, excise duty incidences on domestic refrigerators of a capacity not exceeding 100 litres has gone up from 31.5 per cent *ad valorem* to 40 per cent *ad valorem*, while that on refrigerators of a capacity exceeding 100 litres but not exceeding 165 litres has been kept at 40 per cent as against the pre-Budget rate of 42 per cent. Duty on domestic refrigerators of a capacity exceeding 165 litres has been increased from 78.75 per cent to 80 per cent *ad valorem*.

In assessing the effect of the changes made in this year's Budget the extension of proforma credit facility in respect of steel sheets/plates, aluminium and copper pipes and tubes used in the manufacture of refrigerators has to be kept in view.

(b) Production figures of refrigerators during 1977 and 1978 indicate that there has been an increase in production in 1978 as compared to the production in 1977.

**छोटे किसानों को ऋण देना**

9769. **श्री युवराज :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे-छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गयी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत बड़े-बड़े जमींदार 'बेनामी' लिखत पढ़त के जरिये ऋण का बड़ा भाग ले जाते हैं,

(ख) क्या ऋण के मामले में सहकारी तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने असम, जम्मू काश्मीर, राजस्थान तथा उड़ीसा की उपेक्षा की है,

(ग) क्या अतिरिक्त ऋण एजेंसियों की स्थापना मात्र से ग्रामीण ऋण प्रणाली की गति नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकी है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार ऋण प्रणाली में क्या सुधार करने का है और कब तक करने का है ताकि छोटे किसान अपना जीवन स्तर बढ़ाने के लिये ग्रामीण से ऋण प्राप्त कर सकें और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह)** . (क) जी, नहीं । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट घटना उनकी जानकारी में नहीं आई है ।

(ख) असम, जम्मू और कश्मीर, राजस्थान और उड़ीसा राज्यों में सहकारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा कृषि को दिये गये ऋणों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण I और II में प्रकट होता है ।

(ग) नीचे दी गई सारणी से गत तीन वर्षों में, कृषि के लिये प्रत्यक्ष संस्थागत ऋणों में होने वाली प्रगति का पता चलता है —

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

| | जून को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के दौरान जारी किये गये ऋण और अग्रिम | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
| सहकारी समितियां | 1186 7 | 1488 6 | 1821.6 |
| वाणिज्यिक बैंक | 406 4 | 583 1 | 825.0 |
| सरकार | 81.5 | 82.2 | 109 1 |
| जोड़ | 1674.6 | 2153.9 | 2755 7 |

वर्ष, 1975 से क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के रूप में नई संस्थाओं ने भी कार्य करना शुरू किया है । दिसम्बर, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, 51 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित किये जा चुके थे और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों का 122.02 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण भी बांटे जा चुके थे ।

(घ) छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की गति बढ़ाने के लिये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक सरकार द्वारा कुछ निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किये गये हैं —

(i) बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे उन क्षेत्रों में अपने शाखाजाल का विस्तार करें जहां इस समय बैंकिंग सुविधायें अपर्याप्त हैं ।

(ii) विलम्ब को समाप्त करने के लिये बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे विशेष रूप से छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों तथा ग्रामीण कारीगरों के मामले में अपनी ऋण देने की प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनायें और सरलीकृत आवेदन पत्र अपनायें ।

(iii) बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे त्रिभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत अपने ऋणों का कम से कम 1 प्रतिशत, 4 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर पर उधार दें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उनके ऋणों का कम से कम 2/3 भाग उनकी ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी शाखाओं के माध्यम से ही दिया जाय ।

(iv) उन इलाकों में और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जा रहे हैं जहां बैंकिंग सुविधायें अब भी अपर्याप्त हैं और सहकारी ढांचा कमजोर है ।

**विवरण—I**

**सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कुल कृषि ऋण**

(लाख रुपयों में)

| | जून 1976 | जून 1977 | जून 1978 |
|---|---|---|---|
| असम | 291.56 | 508.50 | 874.17 |
| जम्मू व कश्मीर | 155.70 | 245.62 | 384.61 |
| राजस्थान | 3147.29 | 4497.09 | 6932.67 |
| उड़ीसा | 1182.14 | 2024.00 | 2971.52 |
| अखिल भारतीय | 109177.50 | 138083.90 | 185066.71 |

विवरण— II

सहकारी समितियों के अल्पकालिक और मध्यकालिक सावधिक ऋण*

(लाख रुपयों में)

| राज्य | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|---|---|---|
| असम . | 149.00 | 200.00 |
| जम्मू व कश्मीर | 140.00 | 319.00 |
| राजस्थान | 5917.00 | 7800.00 |
| उड़ीसा . | 2318.00 | 2800.00 |
| अखिल भारतीय | 120316.00 | 143505.00 |

*अनन्तिम

**Amount deposited in Banks during 1978-79 in States**

9770. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of deposits in the banks during the period 1978-79 in each State;

(b) the total amount of Bank investment in each State, during the same period (Sector-wise); and

(c) the total number of branches operating in each State during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) to (c) The latest available information is set out in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of Branches, Deposits, Advances and Investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of June, 1978*

(Amount Rs lakhs)

| State/Union Territories | No of Branches | Deposits | Advances of which to | | | Investments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Agriculture | Small Scale Industries | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh . . | 2194 | 114333 | 78872 | 22041 | 10605 | 21179 |
| 2. Assam . . . . | 414 | 23222 | 10068 | 874 | 989 | 5646 |
| 3. Bihar . . . . | 1396 | 93605 | 40361 | 8379 | 4571 | 14322 |
| 4. Gujarat . . | 2077 | 170000 | 85740 | 10226 | 15660 | 24128 |
| 5. Haryana . . . | 674 | 37357 | 22918 | 7370 | 5712 | 8418 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh . | 292 | 11734 | 2915 | 593 | 397 | 1546 |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir . | 337 | 22355 | 5296 | 385 | 877 | 2721 |
| 8. Karnataka . . . | 2338 | 116571 | 95402 | 17900 | 12116 | 18607 |
| 9. Kerala . . . | 1976 | 89037 | 55198 | 6557 | 10060 | 13473 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh . . | 1465 | 69639 | 37417 | 8598 | 5307 | 11889 |
| 11. Maharashtra . . | 2966 | 475503 | 344874 | 25215 | 36120 | 39443 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Manipur . . . | 32 | 959 | 351 | 63 | 22 | 848 |
| 13 Meghalaya . . | 49 | 3583 | 372 | 61 | 27 | 1013 |
| 14 Nagaland . . . | 29 | 1156 | 322 | 18 | 21 | 1070 |
| 15 Orissa . . . . | 660 | 21678 | 13174 | 2971 | 1471 | 9581 |
| 16 Punjab . . . | 1424 | 114591 | 42415 | 12052 | 10921 | 9356 |
| 17 Rajasthan . . . | 1150 | 48928 | 20770 | 6933 | 4530 | 14283 |
| 18 Sikkim . | 2 | 396 | 23 | .. | Neg | 161 |
| 19 Tamil Nadu . | 2552 | 156504 | 117413 | 17543 | 19451 | 21090 |
| 20 Tripura . | 67 | 1923 | 791 | 155 | 43 | 49 |
| 21 Uttar Pradesh . . | 3027 | 209875 | 98888 | 20219 | 14639 | 28109 |
| 22 West Bengal . . | 1804 | 272517 | 171113 | 7411 | 15507 | 22886 |
| *Union Territories* | | | | | | |
| 23 Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 12 | 528 | 111 | 23 | 1 | 2253@ |
| 24 Arunachal Pradesh . | 13 | 509 | 40 | 3 | 1 | . |
| 25 Chandigarh . . | 71 | 16353 | 56690 | 2496 | 692 | |
| 26 Dadra & Nagar Haveli | . | 79 | 60 | 3 | 98 | |
| 27 Delhi . . . . | 768 | 232015 | 172688 | 4713 | 11492 | . |
| 28 Goa Daman & Diu . | 216 | 20331 | 8239 | 476 | 1073 | |
| 29 Lakshadweep . . | 5 | 76 | | | | |
| 30 Mizoram . . . | 16 | 353 | 26 | . | 3 | |
| 31 Pondicherry . . | 42 | 3353 | 2285 | 564 | 340 | |
| TOTAL . . . | 27945 | 2329065 | 1627015 | 183067 | 182777 | 280513 |

NOTE : Data are provisional.

@ Break up not available

* Relate to end March, 1978 and represent investments by Scheduled Commercial Banks in Bonds/Securities of Land Mortgage Banks, State Financial Corporations, State Electricity Boards, State Industrial Development Corporations, other Government and Quasi Government Bodies.

**Income-tax on Agriculture**

9771. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having second thoughts on the question of imposing Income-tax on the agriculture; and

(b) if so, the rationale behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: (a) and (b). Taxation on agricultural incomes lies in the fiscal jurisdiction of the States. According to information received from the State Governments, the Government of Bihar scrapped agricultural income-tax with effect from the 1st March, 1979, and the Government of Uttar Pradesh is considering the question of repealing Vrihat Jotkar Adhiniyam 1963, in view of the decline in revenues, attributable mainly to introduction of land ceiling Acts. The other State Governments, which levy agricultural income tax, have indicated that they are not considering any proposal to abolish the tax

**Probe into alleged import of cloth in Madras for distribution among the poor**

9772. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered the Revenue Intelligence to conduct a probe into the alleged import of 30,000 bales of cloth by some individuals in Madras in 1978 as gift for distribution among the poor;

(b) if so, the details of the case and the people involved in this racket; and

(c) the results of the enquiry and the aspects of the enquiry probed into?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Having regard to the fact that some cases of alleged abuse of the customs duty exemption available in respect of gift imports of clothing and other goods were reported by the Collector of Customs, Madras, this Ministry has asked the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to make the services of senior officer available to the Madras Customs House of conducting an enquiry into the various aspects of the alleged abuse not only of the duty exemption for clothing but also for other goods

**Seminar by Institution of Engineers (India)**

9773 SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar was held recently on Aircraft airworthiness and safety, sponsored by the Institution of Engineers (India);

(b) if so, the results of the seminar; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Minister while inaugurating this seminar had stated that the policy of the Government was to encourage State Governments to undertake third level feeder air services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Seminar was co-sponsored by the Institution of Engineers (India), and the Aeronautical Society of India and held in New Delhi from 10th to 13th April, 1979.

(b) The Seminar has made a number of recommendations for promotion of airworthiness and air safety, and

forwarded them to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

(c) The Minister mentioned that the Government was presently examining the report of an Expert Committee on Third Level Air Services The intention is that the national carrier should come forward and link those remote areas considering that in the past nearly 25 years their network has almost remained stagnant Several State Governments have evinced keen interest in linking important cities in their States presently not covered by the network of Indian Airlines It is the intention of the Government that such State Governments should be encouraged to undertake third level air services wherever Indian Airlines is not in a position to do so

**Reduction in Expenditure on Non-plan head**

9774 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has recently urged the Central Government to reduce its expenditure on non-plan side,

(b) if so, what are the details therefor,

(c) what steps are being taken to reduce the expenditure under non-plan head,

(d) what is the increase in expenditure under this head during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether the Finance Ministry have made any survey on *per capita* expenditure under non-plan head, and

(f) what is the *per capita* expenditure under that head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, while referring to the decision of the Government to set up a Commission on Expenditure, has also suggested that the Commission must be given enough time to look into the working of the different Government departments and organisations with a view to suggesting concrete steps for reducing non-development expenditure even in development programmes

(c) All Ministries and Departments have been asked to review their staff requirements, existing functions, systems, procedures, etc, to effect economies Restrictions have also been imposed on expenditure on travelling allowances overtime allowance, staff cars telephones, furniture electricity, etc The proposed Commission on Expenditure will conduct a comprehensive inquiry into Government expenditures

(d) The non-plan expenditure of the Central Government and its broad break-up are given below —

(In crores of Rupees)

| | 1976-77 (Accounts) | 1977-78 (RL) | 1978-79 (RE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Total non-plan expenditure | 9016 | 10626* | 12933* |
| Of which : | | | |
| 2 Grants and Loans to State and UT Govts. | 1222 | 1411 | 2307 |
| 3. Defence expenditure | 2563 | 2752 | 284 |

(In crores of Rupees)

| | 1976-77 (Accounts) | 1977-78 (RL) | 1978-79 (RL) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Interest Payments | 1374 | 1561 | 1857 |
| 5 Grant and loans to foreign Governments | 226 | 548 | 492 |
| 6 Subscriptions to IMI | 60 | | 245 |
| 7 Conversion of past loans to Public sector undertakings into equity/fresh loans | | 329 | 257 |
| 8 Balance of non plan expenditure | 3571 | 4025 | 4350 |
| Increase of expenditure against item 8 over previous year | + 194 | + 454 | + 325 |

*Ignoring recovery of Rs 246 crores in RE 1977 78 and Rs 45 crores in BE 1978 79 from Food Corporation of India towards fertilizers stock transferred to it on 1st March 1976

(e) and (f) No Sir For a proper appreciation of *per capita* non plan expenditure, the expenditures of Centre States and Union Territories will have to be aggregated It is also necessary to exclude the expenditures which though classified as non-plan are for development purposes (e g maintenance of roads, hospitals schools etc) or for the benefit of the vulnerable sections of the society (e g food subsidy, controlled cloth, etc) Such a survey has not been made by the Ministry of Finance

**Fate of new Distribution System of Essential Items**

9775 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Economic Times report of March 23, 1979 wherein it is stated that fate of the new distribution system of essential items proposed to be introduced in July, 1979 is still not clear,

(b whether it is a fact that the State Governments do not understand the guidelines issued by the Central Government in this regard. and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to make the State Governments competent to introduce new distribution system from July, 1979 as contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Clear guidelines were sent to the State Governments on 3rd February, 1979 A Conference of State Food Secretaries has been convened for the 4th May, 1979 to review the progress of action taken

**Development of Water Springs at Vashist near Manali in Himachal Pradesh**

9776 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Tourism have a proposal for the development of Hot Water springs at Vashist near Manali in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) whether it is a fact that services of a UN Expert were taken for the project, and

(d) if so, what are the details of his recommendations and what action is being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (d) Yes Sir It is proposed to develop hot water springs at Vashisht near Manali For this purpose the services of a balneological expert under the UNDP Technical Assistance programme were obtained to advise the Central Department of Tourism on how to utilise the hot spring waters Prior to the arrival of the UN Expert a hydrographic survey at a cost of Rs 3 25 lakhs was undertaken through the Geological Survey of India for determining the flow and quantum of hot spring water The UN Expert has made several recommendations for the development of the Vashisht hot spring water for tourism purposes The major recommendations are as follows —

(i) The pastoral and environmental characteristics of Vashisht should be preserved

(ii) Afforestation should be undertaken on the slope to the East of the hot water spring and the forests protected for preventing soil erosion and increasing the discharge of hot water

(iii) Sanitary conditions in village Vashisht need to be improved on the lines of the master plan of Vashisht prepared in 1977 by the Central Department of Toursim for preventing pollution of the hot spring water

(iv) Further hydrographic surveys should be undertaken for determining additional outlets of the hot water spring and for enhancing the supply of hot water

(v) Expansion of the existing hot spring baths at Vashisht.

(vi) Construction of a hot water swimming pool at Vashisht

(vii) Provision of catering facilities at Vashisht

(viii) Better transport facilities

(ix) Additional electric supply to Vashisht and Manali

(x) Piping of hot spring water to Manali for developing a thermal hotel-centre consisting of 2 hotels a restraurant and a medium-sized swimming pool

Immediately it is proposed to expand the hot water baths at Vashisht and provide catering facilities In pursuance of this the Central Department of Tourism has requested the State Government to make additional land available for providing these facilities

### देश में काम कर रहे प्राइवेट बैंक

9777 श्री दौलतराम सारण क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में काम कर रहे प्राइवेट बैंकों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं और उनके अंशाधिकार क्या हैं,

(ख) प्रत्येक बैंक की कार्यकारी और शेयर पूंजी कितनी है,

(ग) गत वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रत्येक बैंक को कितना लाभ हुआ, और

(घ) प्रत्येक बैंक में जमा धनराशि कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) (क) से (घ) देश में कार्यरत गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की नामों, उनकी कार्य चालन पूंजी, शेयर पूंजी और वर्ष 1977 के लाभ/हानि और दिसम्बर, 1978 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार जमा राशियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है । नयी शाखायें खोलने के लिये, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की लायसेंस देने वाली नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को, देश के किसी भी कोने में काम करने की छूट है और इसलिये उनके कार्यक्षेत्र के बारे में बताने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

देश में कार्यरत गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के नाम, उनकी कार्यचालन पूंजी, शेयर पूंजी, लाभ तथा जमा राशियां।

| बैंक का नाम | कार्यचालन पूंजी (31 दिसम्बर, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार) | शेयर पूंजी | लाभ | जमा राशियां (अन्त.बैंक जमाओं को छोड़कर) 29 दिसम्बर, 1978 का |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (लाख रुपयों में) | | | (करोड़ रुपयों में) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| अनुसूचित बैंक | | | | |
| 1. आंध्र बैंक लि० | 35782.88 | 100.00 | 71.08 | 348.40 |
| 2. बैंक आफ कोचीन लि० | 2130.24 | 9.00 | 2.16 | 28.00 |
| 3. बैंक आफ करोड लि० | 1202 55 | 7.01 | 2 84 | 10.20 |
| 4 बैंक आफ मदुरै लि० | 7792.90 | 56.13 | 10.13 | 71.50 |
| 5 बैंक आफ राजस्थान लि० | 76383.00 | 30.00 | 22.17 | 84.60 |
| 6 बैंक आफ थाजावूर लि० | 2288.69 | 10.27 | 10.06 | 25.50 |
| 7. बरेली कार्पोरेशन बैंक लि० | 1463.44 | 6.32 | 4.29 | 14.10 |
| 8. बनारस स्टेट बैंक लि० | 3044.02 | 24.66 | 0.34 | 33.20 |
| 9. भारत ओवरसीज बैंक लि० | 2682.89 | 50.00 | 8.50 | 17.00 |
| 10. कैथोलिक सीरियन बैंक लि० | 4172.79 | 15.00 | 0 21 | 49.10 |
| 11. धनलक्ष्मी बैंक लि० | 1819.75 | 6.62 | 2.77 | 20.10 |
| 12. फैडरल बैंक लि० | 9434.76 | 100.00 | 18.96 | 98.00 |
| 13. हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शियल बैंक लि० | 5504.76 | 125.00 | 0.33 | 56.90 |
| 14. जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर बैंक लि० | 10501.75 | 11.79 | 15.40 | 158.40 |
| 15 कर्नाटक बैंक लि० | 6458.80 | 30.00 | 6.62 | 70 60 |
| 16. करूर वैश्य बैंक लि० | 4238.61 | 20.00 | 0.82 | 44.00 |
| 17. कुम्बकोपम सिटी यूनियन बैंक लि० | 971.68 | 6.76 | 3.83 | 11.00 |
| 18. लक्ष्मी कमर्शियल बैंक लि० | 7006.89 | 16.54 | 5.01 | 80.30 |
| 19 लक्ष्मी विलास बैंक लि० | 3066.27 | 22.88 | 11.56 | 31.30 |
| 20. लार्ड कृष्णा बैंक लि० | 824.62 | 2.05 | 0.43 | 9.24 |

| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | मिराज स्टेट बैंक लि० | 512 55 | 6 00 | 0 57 | 5.20 |
| 22 | नैदुनगाडी बैंक लि० | 2255 58 | 8 60 | 1 14 | 23 80 |
| 23 | न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया लि० | 30788 01 | 75 68 | 69 24 | 310 10 |
| 24 | ओरियटल बैंक आफ कामर्स | 14869 46 | 16 61 | 8 61 | 146 40 |
| 25 | पजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक लि० | 33142 22 | 58 22 | 25 16 | 340.80 |
| 26 | पजाब कोआपरेटिव बैंक लि० | 156 71 | 10 00 | 2 33 | 1.19 |
| 27 | पूर्वांचल बैंक लि० | 751 05 | 15 13 | 3 20 | 7 84 |
| 28 | रत्नाकर बैंक लि० | 589 30 | 7 92 | 14 06 (हानि) | 5.72 |
| 29 | सागली बैंक लि० | 6178 02 | 33 08 | 16 05 | 56 90 |
| 30 | साउथ इंडिया बैंक लि० | 1313 64 | 10 00 | 2 32 | 13 90 |
| 31 | साउथ इंडियन बैंक लि० | 6970 88 | 21 14 | 3 49 | 70 10 |
| 32 | तमिलनाडु मर्केन्टाइल बैंक लि० | 1798 13 | 5 16 | 6 05 | 21 00 |
| 33 | ट्रेडर्स बैंक लि० | 153 59 | 11 05 | 0 07 (हानि) | 2 37 |
| 34 | यनाइटेड इडस्ट्रियल बैंक लि० | 4894 56 | 22 01 | 8 06 | 49 40 |
| 35 | यूनाइटड वैस्टर्न बैंक लि० | 5930 48 | 24 00 | 6 70 | 68 80 |
| 36 | विजया बैंक लि० | 28005 87 | 118 10 | 24 28 | 287 30 |
| 37 | वैश्य बैंक लि० | 8132 55 | 26 22 | 30 96 | 81 00 |
| 38 | कार्पोरेशन बैंक लि० | 16029 91 | 62 50 | 19 68 | 157 30 |

पर-अनुसूचित बैंक

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | बडी दोआब बैंक लि० | 55 45 | 2 00 | 5 48 | 0 27 |
| 2 | शारदा बैंक आफ कुशडवाड लि० | 73 30 | 0 75 | 0 29 | 0 71 |
| 3. | काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक लि० | 238 29 | 5 00 | 0 57 | 2 97 |
| 4 | नैनीताल बैंक लि० | 572 54 | 5 00 | 1 90 | 6 20 |

**वित्त मंत्रालय के विदेशों का दौरा करने वाले अधिकारी**

9778. **श्री दौलतराम सारण :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय तथा इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने गत एक वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों के दौरे किए और उनके दौरों के प्रयोजन क्या थे ,

(ख) उनके विदेशी दौरों पर कितना समय और धन लगा , और

(ग) विदेशों के दौरों की अनुमति संबंधी नियम क्या हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह)** (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Foreign Exchange Remittances**

9779. SHRI BEGUN SUMBRUI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to trade and non-trade foreign exchange estimated remittances in the current year; and

(b) the latest position in regard to the foreign assets of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) It is too early to have data in regard to trade and non-trade foreign exchange remittances in the current year (1979-80). However, the data for 1978-79 based on Reserve Bank of India's quick estimates is as follows:

(Rs. crores)

| | |
|---|---|
| *Receipts* | |
| Exports | 5305 87 |
| Non-exports | 2285·71 |
| TOTAL | 7591·58 |
| *Payments* | |
| Imports | 5643·17 |
| Non-imports | 1096·49 |
| TOTAL | 6739·66 |
| *Net receipts* | 851 92 |

(b) Foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India on 27th April, 1979 (last Friday of the month) amounted to Rs. 5466.69 crores.

**Foreign exchange and Narcotics Racket busted by Enforcement Directorate**

9780. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enforcement Directorate has, very recently busted one of the biggest and shadiest foreign exchange and narcotics racket involving about Rs. 1.2 crores in Bombay, Delhi and Jullundur; and

(b) if so, the fullest details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

The Directorate of Enforcement has been able to unearth what appears to be a systematic illegal transfer of funds out side India on a large scale by a new *modus operandi*. This was as a result of series of energetic and sustained operations carried out in Bombay, Delhi and Jullundur. The racket has two facets—One of clandestine transfer of foreign exchange out of India and the other of unauthorised dealings in Narcotics. The total amount suspected to be involved in the racket exceeds Rs. 1 crore. Three Indian suspected to be the racketeers in Bombay and Delhi, an Official of an Indian Bank, two officials of a foreign travel Agency Company, a Tanzanian national and a foreigner of Indian origin, have been arrested under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

The entire matter is under active investigations and it would prejudice further investigations if details are disclosed at this stage.

**Foreign Companies in India prosecuted for violation of F.E.R.A.**

9781. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the foreign companies with their branches if any or subsidiaries in India that have been prosecuted for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the regulations made thereunder during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78, and

(b) whether there have been instances where proceedings have been dropped against any of them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) No branch or subsidiary in India of any foreign company was prosecuted in any court of law for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and regulations made thereunder, during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78

(b) In view of (a) above the question does not arise

**Survey for Tourist Spots in Karnataka**

9782 SHRI S R REDDY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government of India regarding the tourist spots, State-wise which can be developed to attract more and more tourists; and

(b) if so, the details regarding such tourist spots in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) While the Central Department of Tourism has not conducted any State-wise survey of tourism potential, the State Government were requested in 1977 to make a quick survey for preparing a perspective plan of tourism development for their State. Later, in the Tourism Ministers Conference held in New Delhi in November, 1978, the representatives of each State/Union Territory were requested to recommend two centres/schemes which could be considered for development in the Central Sector In pursuance of this, the representatives of Karnataka suggested the development of following centres in the Central Sector.

1 Mysore Complex

2 Kemmannugundi

The development of these centres will be taken up subject to the availability of funds and *inter-se* priorities.

The ITDC, (who have taken on lease the Lalit Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore, from the State Government of Karnataka, with a room capacity of 28) have undertaken an expansion programme at a cost of Rs 40 lakhs to add 30 rooms The expansion programme is likely to be completed before the end of the current year. This will facilitate flow of tourist traffic both international and domestic—into the Mysore Complex

**Impact of abolition of Excise Duty on Employees in Excise Department**

9783 SHRI C R MAHATA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that employees in the excise department may be treated surplus in the wake of the abolition of excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and steps taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) Broadly speaking, about 2100 Inspectors and 265 Superintendents, who could be said to be deployed, exclusively or mainly, on central excise work relating to unmanufactured tobacco, will stand to become surplus consequent to the exemption of such tobacco from duty. However, simultaneously with the withdrawal of duty on unmanufactured tobacco, some other changes have been introduced in the Central Excise Tariff, such as

imposition of duty on unbranded biris and increase in the rate of duty under item 68, which will necessitate redeployment of staff with a view to strengthening the administrative machinery in respect of such excises. An exercise has been undertaken to make an overall assessment with a view to identifying whether in an overall view any staff will be surplus after necessary adjustments and redeployment to cater to the need for augmentation of staff in other areas of central excise administration.

**Accepting of Cheques and Demand Draft etc. by Employees of Indian Bank**

9784. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Indian Bank have decided not to accept all cheques, demand drafts, letters, files etc. bearing "Hindi letters"; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The employees of the Indian Bank are at present accepting cheques, demand drafts, letters, files etc. bearing 'Hindi letters'.

(b) Does not arise.

**आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश के विचाराधीन करों से माफी चाहने हेतु पड़े आवेदन-पत्र**

9785. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल के पास 31-3-1979 को आयकर एवं संपत्ति कर के जुर्माने और ब्याज से माफी मांगने के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्र एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्रों का निपटान किया गया तथा उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्र पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से स्वीकार किये गये और कितने अस्वीकार किये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 तथा धन कर अधिनियम, 1957 के अधीन अर्थ-दण्ड आदि को घटाने अथवा माफ करने के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Crisis to Cashewnut factories in West Bengal and Maharashtra**

9786. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few cashewnut factories in West Bengal and Maharashtra are suffering extremely for lack of imports of raw cashewnuts;

(b) if so, do Government propose to revise their import policy and distribution system of licences for import of raw cashewnuts for survival of such factories facing crisis for shortage of supply of raw materials; and

(c) if so, whether Government also propose to ask the Cashew Corporation of India to revise its policy in order to enable the factories in West Bengal and Maharashtra to survive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEIG) : (a) and (b). Under the existing import policy, none of the cashew processing units in West Bengal is eligible for allocation of raw cashew imported by Cashew Corporation of India. Out of the cashew processing units in Maharashtra, only one unit is eligible for such allocation, but allotment to that unit has also been suspended due to its failure to fulfil the export obligation attached to two previous allotments. Decline in import of raw cashew should not therefore have adeversely affected the functioning of processing units in West Bengal and Maharashtra.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Taxation on Bidi**

9787. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposed increased taxation on Bidi is going to narrow the gap between prices of a packet of Bidi and a packet of cheap cigarette;

(b) if so, whether, in consequence machine-made cigarette will get better market than cottage industry produced Bidi;

(c) whether this will very adversely affect Bidi industry and Bidi workers; and

(d) if so, in order to safeguard Bidi Industry from uneven competition with cigarette industry, whether Government propose to revert to pre-Budget taxation on Bidi products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The prices of articles are not influenced by the incidence of excise duty alone and are dependent on a number of other factors such as demand and supply, prices of competitive products etc. Further, as a result of the changes effected in the rates of excise duties in the 1979 Budget proposals, the incidence of duty has, in fact, increased more on cheaper cigarettes than on bidis.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) In view of the reply to part (a), there is no progress to revert to the rates of excise duty on bidis existing prior to the 1979 Budget changes.

**सरकारी खर्च पर विदेशों को भेजे गए अधिकारी**

9788. **श्री दौलत राम सारण** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सरकारी खर्च पर किन अधिकारियों को विदेश भेजा गया तथा किस प्रयोजनार्थ और कितने समय के लिए ;

(ख) इस अवधि में एक से अधिक बार विदेश जाने वाले अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक मामले में वे कितनी बार गए ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इन विदेश यात्राओं पर सरकार को कितना व्यय वहन करना पड़ा , और

(घ) क्या सरकार समझती है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों में विदेश जाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है और इस पर नियंत्रण की आवश्यकता है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह)** (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) जी नहीं । विदेशों में सरकारी अधिकारियों के दौरों से संबंधित प्रस्तावों को निपटाने के लिए एक विशेष कार्यविधि निर्धारित की गई है । भारत सरकार के सचिवों से भिन्न अधिकारियों के मामले में ऐसे प्रस्तावों का निपटान सचिवों की समिति द्वारा किया जाना होता है । सचिवों के मामले में प्रस्तावों पर प्रधानमंत्री का अनुमोदन भी प्राप्त करना होता है । इस कार्यविधि का उद्देश्य इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना है कि अधिकारी सरकारी खर्च पर विदेशों का दौरा केवल उसी स्थिति में ही करें जब यह अनिवार्य रूप से आवश्यक हो और यह भी कि ऐसे दौरों पर व्यय कम से कम हो ।

**इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा बोइंग 737 के इंजनों की मरम्मत करने का निर्णय**

9789. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का विचार बोइंग 737 विमानों के इंजनों की मरम्मत के लिये जो इस समय विदेशी फर्मों द्वारा की जा रही है, अपने निजी प्रबन्ध करने का है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस आशय का कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है कि यह अतिरिक्त कार्य कलकत्ता क्षेत्र को सौंप दिया जाये ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक)** : (क) और (ख). बोइंग-737 विमान पर लगाये गये जे०टी० 8 डी० इंजनों की ओवरहॉल करने के लिए सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव का इंडियन एयरलाइन्स अध्ययन कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ). सरकारी उद्यमों संबंधी समिति के चेयरमैन को एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था तथा उसकी एक प्रतिलिपि लोक सभा सचिवालय ने टिप्पणी के लिए इस मंत्रालय को भी भेजी थी। उठाए गए विषयों के बारे में टिप्पणियां इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने, जैसे भी समिति उचित समझे, अगली आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए, सीधे ही लोक सभा को भेज दी थी।

**Display of names of Post Office Savings Bank Account holders who are successful in prize draws**

9790. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Draws are held twice a year for the award of cash prizes to the Post Office Savings Bank Account holders, if so, full details of the scheme in this regard;

(b) whether the names of the Account holders who are successful in the Prize Draw are not notified in the press and displayed in the respective Post Offices for information of the concerned; if so, reasons and what is the present method of informing them; and

(c) whether the Government propose to devise ways to notify the names of the successful Account holders in the Prize Draws in the popular newspapers as well as for their display in the respective Post Offices and if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of the Post Office Savings Bank Prize incentive Scheme are given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). All accounts eligible to participate in prize draws are allotted code numbers on all-India basis which are displayed in the notice boards of post offices. After each draw, the prize winning code numbers are notified in the Gazette of India and also published in newspapers in English, Hindi & various regional languages through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. Copies of the notification are exhibited on the Notice Boards in each Head Post Office and sub-post office for the information of the public. Extracts of prize list relating to each Postal Division are also got prepared in regional languages and are distributed to the Branch Postmasters for the information of the Public. Copies of the prize list are also available from the National Savings Commissioner, Nagpur at request.

It is not feasible to notify the *names* of holders of prize-winning accounts as their number is large.

Account holders who win the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th prize are informed by post by the respective head postmasters. Claim applications are obtained from these prize winners through the postal field staff for getting the prizes sanctioned by the DGP&T. The 5th and 6th prizes are credited to the concerned savings banks accounts of the prize winners, who are also informed by the postmasters.

**Statement**

The Prize Incentive Scheme for the Post Office Savings Bank account holders was introduced with effect from 1-12-1973. Under the scheme, Prize Draw on all India basis is held twice in a year, in the last week of January and July.

**Eligibility**

All persons who hold single or joint or minor accounts or pension accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank and keep a minimum balance (that qualifies for interest) of Rs. 200 in their accounts are eligible to participate in the Prize Draws. For the Draw held in January, the minimum balance of Rs. 200 should have been kept during the six month period April—September preceding; similarly for the Draw held in July, the minimum balance of Rs. 200 should have been kept during the six month period October—March preceding.

No account holder is eligible for more than one prize in each Draw.

**Prizes**

There are over 11,000 prizes for a total value of Rs 20.50 lakhs in each Draw, as shown below:

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1st Prize | 1,00,000 |
| 5 | 2nd Prizes of Rs 50,000 each | 2,50,000 |
| 10 | 3rd Prizes of Rs 20,000 each | 2,00,000 |
| 100 | 4th Prizes of Rs 5,000 each | 5,00,000 |
| 1000 | 5th Prizes of Rs 500 each | 5,00,000 |
| 10000 | 6th Prizes of Rs 50 each | 5,00,000 |
| | TOTAL | 20,50,000 |

The numbers of the prize winning accounts are drawn with the help of a Draw Machine under the supervision of a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials appointed by the Government of India for each Draw.

**Raid by Director of Vigilance of Commerce Ministry on Madras Cargo Company**

9791. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Vigilance of Commerce Ministry raided the Madras Cargo Complex from where he took some samples of the leathers which were backlog cargo passed by the custom authorities as finished leather

(b) is it also a fact that a news appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated March 3, 1979 in Madras with the heading, "What constitutes finished leather";

(c) what action has been taken by the Government over the report of the Vigilance Officer;

(d) the names of the parties, who were involved in sending these consignments in foreign countries;

(e) how much more money was received by the Government on these consignments;

(f) is it a fact that Government have been receiving such complaints before; and

(g) if so, give the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (g) Director of Vigilance of Ministry of Commerce along with certain representatives of the concerned departments visited the Madras Cargo Complex on the 7th February, 1979 with a view to check finished leather consignments for export purposes. There was no raid as such but it was a surprise check and hence samples were collected. Director Vigilance has since submitted his report to the Government The matter has been examined in consultation with Central Leather Research Institute, Madras. Notices have been issued by the Customs Authorities to some of the concerned parties. Investigations by Chief Controller of Imports & Exports are also in progress for such action as may be found necessary.

Government has seen the news report that had appeared in the Indian Express under the heading "What Constitutes Finished Leather".

Finished leather exports prior to October 1977 were allowed on the basis of norms fixed in 1973. These norms were revised in consultation

with ISI, CLRI, concerned agencies and departments and the revised and more stringent guidelines defining finished leather for export purposes came into force with effect from the 1st October, 1977. The matter is being kept under review and an inter-ministerial group which has recently been constituted has taken in hand the question of revision/reclassification of the existing guidelines for finished leather.

**L.I.C's Investment in Government Owned Companies**

9792. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is L.I.C's investment in Government owned public Limited company(s);

(b) number of defaulters who have defaulted in payment of principal amounts and interests and amount involved (names of those whose amount exceeds 5 lakhs); and

(c) what is rate of interest charged on loans etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As on 31st March, 1978, the LIC's investments in Government companies were as under

(in crore of rupees)

| | |
|---|---|
| Term loans | 26.79 |
| Debentures | 3.62 |
| Preference shares | 1.45 |
| Equity shares | 11.18 |
| Total Rs. | 43.04 |

(b) 104 defaults aggregating to Rs. 902.35 lakhs had been committed as on 31-3-1978 by various categories of borrowers in payment of principal and interest on loans given by the LIC.

20 companies have defaulted in regard to amounts exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs. A statement showing the names of the companies and also the amounts defaulted in each case is enclosed.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Names of Companies who have committed Defaults Exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs in the matter of Repayment of Principal and Payment of Interest on Loans Advanced by the LIC.*

| S. No. | Name of the Company | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Interest | Principal | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Aruna Sugars Ltd. | 7·59 | 10·00 | 17·59 |
| 2 | Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. I Loan | 19·00 | 55·00 | 74·00 |
| | II Loan | 14·17 | 12,80 | 26.97 |
| | III Loan | 7·17 | .. | 7·17 |
| 3 | Bihar Alloys Steels Ltd. | .. | 10·00 | 10·00 |
| 4 | Davangere Sugar Co. Ltd. | 4·21 | 7·38 | 11·59 |
| 5 | Gangavati Sugars Ltd. I Loan | 15·00 | 7·00 | 22·00 |
| | II Loans | 6·48 | 5·00 | 11·48 |
| 6 | Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. | 0·25 | 10·00 | 10·25 |
| 7 | Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd. | .. | 23·33 | 23·33 |
| 8 | Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. I Loan | 56·07 | 45·00 | 101·07 |
| | II Loan | .. | 24·00 | 24·00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Mawmlah Cherra Cements Ltd. . . . . | .. | 9·50 | 9·50 |
| 10 | Plastic Resins & Chemicals Ltd. I Loan . . . | 26·33 | 60·00 | 86·33 |
| | II Loan . . . | 12·83 | 25·00 | 37·83 |
| 11 | Raman & Demn Ltd. . . . . | .. | 12·00 | 12·00 |
| 12 | Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Ltd. . . . | 8·10 | 12·00 | 20·10 |
| 13 | Southern Petro Chemicals & Industries Cor. Ltd. . | .. | 36·00 | 36·00 |
| 14 | Steel Complex Ltd. I Loan . . . . | 9·50 | 5·00 | 14·50 |
| | II Loan . . . . | 0·33 | 0·70 | 1·03 |
| 15 | Sylvania & Laxman Ltd. . . . . | 9·25 | 7·50 | 16·75 |
| 16 | Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd. I Loan . . | 15·00 | 6·00 | 21·00 |
| | II Loan . . | 18·75 | 5·00 | 23·75 |
| 17 | Sakthi Sugars Ltd.. . . . . | 7·47 | .. | 7·47 |
| 18 | Tinplate Company of India Ltd. . . . . | 5·66 | .. | 5·66 |
| 19 | Andhra Pradesh Steels Ltd. . . . . | 7·20 | .. | 7·20 |
| 20 | Vikrant Tyres Ltd. . . . . | 9·51 | .. | 9·51 |
| | TOTAL . . . . | 259·87 | 388·21 | 648·08 |

**Statement**

*Rate of Interest charged by the LIC on various Categories of Loans*

| S. No. | Category of Loans | Rate of interest (percentage per annum) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Loans to State Governments for financing their various social housing schemes | 8 |
| 2 | Loans for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes . . . . | 8½ |
| 3 | Loans for Rural Water Supply Schemes . . . . . | 8½ |
| 4 | Loans to Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies . . . . | 8½ |
| 5 | Loans to Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. . . . | 10½ |
| 6 | Loans to Industrial Estates . . . . . | 8½ |
| 7 | Loans to State Electricity Boards . . . . . | 11 (2% above the Bank Rate subject to a minimum of 11%) |
| 8 | Loans to Sugar Cooperatives Societies . . . . . | 11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Loans to Companies . . . . . | (a) 11 (for loans granted in consortium with one or more of the public financial institutions) |
| | | (b) 12 (for loans granted singly by the LIC) |
| 10 | Loans to Insurer's Policies within their surrender values including automatic non-forfeiture advances . . . . . | 9 |

**Air Bus Disaster Averted**

9793. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA,
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Airbus on a flight from Delhi to Calcutta on March 23, 1979 was brought back safely to Delhi by the crew within minutes of its take-off averting a major disaster;

(b) whether the pressurisation panel of the Airbus flew off within minutes of its take off and caused pain to the passengers and the crew;

(c) if answers to (a) and (b) above are 'yes', whether any enquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(d) if so, the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines' Airbus aircraft VT-EDY operating flight IC-401 Delhi-Calcutta left Delhi at 1150 hrs. on the 23rd March, 1979 and landed back safely after 55 mts. of flight due to pressurisation failure. Inspection of the aircraft revealed that one access panel was missing. It was also found that all the passenger individual oxygen masks had been deployed. This is a built-in provision in the aircraft to cater for exigencies so that whenever there is pressurisation failure, the individual oxygen masks will automaticaly drop down, enabling the passengers to use oxygen thereby minimising any discomfort to passengers.

(c) and (d) The incident is under investigation by an Indian Airlines' Board of Investigation and the causes of the incident will be known on reciept of the Board's report

**Reserve Bank Credit Policy for Busy Season**

9794. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank credit policy for the busy season ending March 31 amounts to violation of the Tandon Committee recommendations which the Reserve Bank of India itself was insisting the Banks to follow;

(b) if so, whether under the Tandon Committee report Industrial units are to submit production plans very much in advance to enable the banks to take credit decision;

(c) if so, whether sudden break on the credit expansion as sought to be applied by Reserve Bank of India forces the banks to back out from the commitments to the Industry;

(d) if so, the main reasons for this; and

(e) the steps are being taken to put the credit policy in order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No Sir. The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has again emphasized the need to implement the norms set up by the Tandon Committee in the interest of credit discipline.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

(c) The credit policy is kept under continual review by the Government and Reserve Bank of India and modifications as are required from time to time to meet the varying needs of the different sectors of the economy.

**Ceiling of Gold per Family**

9795 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to put the minimum ceiling per family in order to bring the gold reserves in the market; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to bring out private gold holdings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at present. The Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review gold policy in all its aspects and make suitable recommendations. The report of the Committee is awaited.

**Utilisation of Programme Calculator in Income Tax Department**

9796. SHRI N. ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2893 on the 30th November, 1973 regarding introduction of automation in the Income-tax offices and state:

(a) whether the Programmable Calculator from I.S.M., Washington was purchased and installed in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Calculator was purchased against foreign exchange;

(c) whether the above Calculator is not in use for the last several years; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take against Directorate of Organisation and Management Services of the Central Board of Direct Taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Calculator had been in continuous use in the Department except for short intervening periods when the machine went out of order. The Calculator last went out of order in November, 1978, due to a defect in a part. The defective part has to be imported and action for the same is already under way.

(d) Question does not arise.

**राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा 100 रुपये मासिक आय वाले लोगों को दिया गया ऋण**

9797. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने 100 रुपये अथवा इससे कम मासिक आय वाले लोगों को गत दो वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कुल तथा औसतन कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये;

(ख) कुल ऋण-राशि की तुलना में उक्त ऋण-राशि का प्रतिशत कितना है, और

(ग) क्या उक्त ऋण पद्धति वर्तमान सरकार की नीतियों तथा उद्देश्य का प्रतीक स्वरूप है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चुल्लिकाट उत्साह) : (क) और (ख) जिस रूप में सूचना मांगी गयी है उस रूप में उसे एकत्र करने की वर्तमान सांख्यकीय सूचना प्रणाली में व्यवस्था नहीं है। अलबत्ता, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ऋण सीमाओं के आकार के अनुसार आकड़े एकत्र करता है। छोटे ऋणों के ब्यौरे अनुबंध (भाग क) में देखे जा सकते हैं।

निम्न आय वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए, भारत सरकार ने विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना तैयार की है, जिसके अधीन कमजोर से कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को 4 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान किये जाते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के जिन व्यक्तियों की आय 2 हजार रुपये प्रति वर्ष से और अर्ध-शहरी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 3 हजार रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं है वे इस योजना के अधीन ऋण के लिए पात्र हैं। बैंकों द्वारा इस योजना के अधीन दी जाने वाली न्यूनतम राशि की शर्त अब पिछले वर्ष के अंत में उनके कुल ऋणों के आधा प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 1 प्रतिशत कर दी गयी है। इस योजना के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों के सितम्बर, 1977 और सितम्बर, 1978 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार ब्यौरे भी अनुबंध में दिये जा सकते हैं। (भाग ख)।

(ग) जी, हां।

विवरण

(निम्नलिखित के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति)

भाग—क

(राशि लाख रुपयों में)

| ऋण सीमा की रेंज | जून, 1975 | | | जून, 1976 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | खातों की संख्या | ऋण सीमा | बकाया राशि | खातों की संख्या | ऋण सीमा | बकाया राशि |
| 10,000 रुपये और कम . | 5607,332 (90.7) | 1039,72 (7.1) | 830,83 (9 2) | 7673,562 (92.4) | 1318,84 (7 3) | 1110,14 (9 5) |

(कोष्ठकों के आकड़े कुल से प्रतिशतता के द्योतक हैं)

भाग—ख

| | सितम्बर, 1977 | सितम्बर, 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विभेदी ब्याज दर ऋणों का जोड़ (लाख रुपये) . . . . . | 5702.09 | 7999.81 |
| प्रति ऋणकर्ता विभेदी ब्याज दर के ऋणों की औसत राशि (रुपये) . | 470 | 522 |
| पिछले वर्ष के अन्त में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के समग्र ऋणों की राशि से विभेदी ब्याज दर के ऋणों की प्रतिशतता . | 0 51 | 0 63 |

(* आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं)

**Strict Import Restrictions Hitting Developing Nations**

9798. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to analysis made by UNCTAD Secretariat of the developments in the pattern of international trade and the protectionists measures adopted by developed countries by way of strict import restrictions hitting the developing nations badly;

(b) if so, what are his reactions in the matter, and

(c) what steps are being taken to counter this type of attitude of the developed countries and India's contribution in the UNCTAD in the above context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At the Fifth Session of UNCTAD, scheduled to be held at Manila from 7th May to 1st June, 1979, various aspects pertaining to "Developments in international trade" will come up for intensive negotiations. The developing countries, at its Fourth Ministerial Meeting, held in Arusha during February 1979, formulated its joint position on the various items of the agenda coming up before UNCTAD V. In the document, unanimously adopted at the Arusha meeting, the developing countries have placed the responsibility for the difficulties encountered by their export trade on developed countries who have shown an inability to adjust their unviable and uneconomic production capacities. The Arusha document, representing the joint position of the developing countries, has called for a programme of coordinated international action on the formulation of short-term policies to curb protectionist measures and long-term policies for industrial restructuring. It also provides for affected developing countries to consult with each other so as to determine appropriate joint action to counter-act protectionist measures. In regard to long-term policies it has been suggested that sectors requiring adjustment in developed countries should be identified so that it is possible to facilitate the movement of factors of production of such sectors. It has also been recommended that there should be constant monitoring and periodic review of the adjustment process and an agreement on framework for negotiations with UNCTAD to formulate, in cooperation with UNIDO and ILO, the measures and policies that need to be adopted by developed countries for encouraging the process of adjustment in the sectors so identified. Indian delegation to the Arusha meeting played an active and constructive role in the negotiations that took place to formulate the joint position of the developing countries. The Indian delegation to UNCTAD V would continue its endeavour to find purposeful solution to this serious problem affecting badly the export trade of the developing countries.

India has also been expressing its concern in other international fore like GATT and ESCAP. Specific protectionist measures taken by the developed countries which affect our export interest are also discussed at the bilateral level with a view to finding a solution. Where legal procedures have been instituted by the Governemnts of importing countries to consider measures for increasing protection against our exports, these have been contested by representation through our Missions or by engaging legal counsels.

**RBI Concern over Runaway Credit Expansion**

9799. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are his reactions at Reserve Bank of India showing deep concern over runaway credit expansion and its impact on price stability;

(b) whether commercial banks and other financial institutions have been asked to take adequate steps in the matter; and

(c) if so, the nature of these steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Government is equally concerned with the large expansion in non-food gross bank credit that has taken place during 1978-79.

(b) and (c) With a view to restricting the non-food gross credit expansion, the credit policy for the 1978-79 busy season announced in November 1978 introduced two major-

measures viz., (i) to restrict the incremental non-food gross credit-deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks for the period from December 1, 1978 to end-March 1979 to within 40 per cent and (ii) to raise the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) to be maintained by scheduled commercial banks from 33 per cent to 34 per cent with effect from December 1, 1978, which was made strictly applicable to additional deposits regardless of any excess in SLR as on December 1, 1978. The banks were also directed to extend credit only for legitimate purposes and in an amount which corresponds to the genuine needs.

Inasmuch as non-food credit expansion did not abate despite these measures, the Reserve Bank of India, while reviewing the credit policy in March 1979, pointed out to the banks that in view of the impending increased seasonal credit requirements in respect of commodities like foodgrains, sugar, cotton, tobacco and tea which have to be met in the coming months, it would be all the more necessary that credit should be so regulated as to meet the most essential requirements instead of advances to other borrowers, who had drawn heavily on the banking system. For this purpose, banks were directed to review all credit limits of Rs. 50 lakhs and above so at to ensure that the provision of further credit to parties, who have already utilised 60/65 per cent of the existing credit limit was related to clearly identifiable purposes such as increase in further production or existing commitments. Banks were also asked to keep at a minimum their reliance on resources other than deposits and to strengthen their machinery for data collection and monitoring with a view to keeping a close watch over credit expansion week by week.

To discipline those banks which had defaulted in maintaining the statutory liquidity and cash reserve ratios as on March 30, 1979 they were to be denied access to refinance/rediscount facilities by the Reserve Bank until the deficiences are made good. In addition, an additional interest of 3 per cent would be charged on the portion of outstanding refinance/rediscount accomodation as on March 30, 1979 equivalent to the shortfall in statutory liquidity and cash reserve ratios.

**Per Capita Income and Purchasing Power of Rupee**

9800. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in a position to indicate the rate of growth of per capita income in 1976-77 registered in each of the States indicating separately the actual per capita income in each of the States;

(b) the extent to which the prices of essential commodities have risen during the year and the percentage increase in the per capita income in terms of the purchasing power of the rupee during the said year; and

(c) how the income in the beginning of each of the Fifth Year Plan compares with the last year's figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The prices of essential commodities as measured by the All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers, were higher by 9.1 per cent in March 1977 compared to the level of prices in March 1976. While the per capita income in 1976-77 was 5.9 per cent higher at current prices, it had declined by 0.6 per cent in that year at consant (1970-71) prices.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

*Per Capita Net Domestic Product*

(Rupees)

| States | Base Year | At Constant Prices | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1950–51 | 1955–56 | 1960–61 | 1968–69 | 1973–74 | 1975–76 | 1976–77 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 1960—61 | N.A. | N.A. | 275 | 276 | 328 | 333 | 305 |
| 2. Assam | 1948—49 | ,, | ,, | 251 | 272 | 541* | 564* | 544* |
| 3. Bihar | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 215 | 205 | 382* | 413* | N.A. |
| 4. Gujarat | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 362 | 363 | 398 | 413 | 400 |
| 5. Haryana | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 327 | 354 | 425 | 462 | 482 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | N.A. | 331 | 346 | 361 | 353 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 269 | 276 | 318 | 329 | 345 |
| 8. Karnataka | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 296 | 337 | 385 | 399 | 366 |
| 9. Kerala | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 259 | 286 | 301 | 297 | N.A. |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 260 | 214 | 263 | 275 | 252 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 409 | 423 | 446 | 478 | N.A. |
| 12. Manipur | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 154 | 204 | 193 | 202 | 197 |
| 13. Orissa | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 216 | 262 | 490* | 523* | N.A. |
| 14. Punjab | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 366 | 476 | 519 | 551 | 588 |
| 15. Rajasthan | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 284 | 249 | 308 | 317 | 319 |
| 16. Tamil Nadu | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 334 | 329 | 625* | 609* | 611* |
| 17. Tripura | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 249 | 239 | 298 | 374 | N.A. |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 252 | 241 | 250 | 270 | 273 |
| 19. West Bengal | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 390 | 385 | 368 | 384 | 387 |
| *Union Territories :* | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Delhi | 1960—61 | ,, | ,, | 668 | 710 | 757 | 799 | 785 |
| 21. Goa, Daman & Diu | 1970—71 | ,, | ,, | N.A. | N.A. | 1016 | 1224 | 1204 |

N.A.=Not available.

*Base year=1970-71

NOTE : The data for remaining States and Union Territories are not available.

Source : Central Statistical Organization.

**Statement**

*Per Capita Net Domestic Product (Rupees)*

| States | Base Year | At constant prices | | Percentage Change in 1976-77 over 1975-76 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 1960-61 | 333 | 305 | —8·4 |
| 2. Assam | 1970-71 | 564 | 544 | —3·5 |
| 3. Bihar | 1970-71 | 413 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 4. Gujarat | 1960-61 | 413 | 400 | —3·1 |
| 5. Haryana | 1960-61 | 462 | 482 | +4·3 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 1960-61 | 361 | 353 | —2·2 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 1960-61 | 329 | 345 | +4·9 |
| 8. Karnataka | 1960-61 | 399 | 366 | —8·3 |
| 9. Kerala | 1960-61 | 297 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 1960-61 | 275 | 252 | —8·4 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 1960-61 | 478 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 12. Manipur | 1960-61 | 202 | 197 | —2·5 |
| 13. Orissa | 1970-71 | 523 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 14. Punjab | 1960-61 | 551 | 588 | +6·7 |
| 15. Rajasthan | 1960-61 | 317 | 319 | +0·6 |
| 16. Tamil Nadu | 1970-71 | 609 | 611 | +0·3 |
| 17. Tripura | 1960-61 | 374 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | 1960-61 | 270 | 273 | +1·1 |
| 19. West Bengal | 1960-61 | 384 | 387 | +0·8 |
| *Union Territories :* | | | | |
| 20. Delhi | 1960-61 | 799 | 785 | —1·8 |
| 21. Goa, Daman & Diu | 1970-71 | 1224 | 1240 | +1·3 |

N.A.—Not Available.

NOTE.—Data for the remaining States and Union Territories are not available.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

**12 hrs.**

*Re.* QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MISREPORTING OF CERTAIN LOK SABHA PROCEEDINGS IN THE HINDUSTAN TIMES

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mallikarjun in a notice of question of privilege, dated the 17th April 1979, had alleged that the *Hindustan Times* in its issue dated the 17th April 1979, had misreported the proceedings of Lok Sabha, dated the 16th April, 1979, relating to Calling Attention on the question of lock-out in the *National Herald* concerns. Shri Mallikarjun had stated that in a news item under the caption "Herald will be taken over, if needed", the *Hindustan Times* had reported that "Union Labour Minister Ravindra Varma assured the Lok Sabha today that the Government would consider various steps including take over of the management of the *National Herald* group of newspapers if it was found necessary during or after the present comprehensive enquiry into its affairs". Shri Mallikarjun had contended that a reading of the relevant proceedings of Lok Sabha showed that "the Labour Minister made no such statement and gave no such impression".

The Editor and the Publisher of the *Hindustan Times*, who were asked under my direction to state what they might have to say in the matter, in their replies have deeply regretted the inaccuracy in the issue of the *Hindustan Times* dated the 17th April, 1979.

The regret expressed by the Editor and Publisher of the *Hindustan Times* may be accepted and the matter may be treated as closed.

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**12.02 hrs.**

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF TOBACCO BOARD, GUNTUR FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 22 read with sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1977-78.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4396/79].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF RUBBER BOARD, KOTTAYAM WITH AUDIT REPORT OF ACCOUNT, CARDAMOM BOARD, COCHIN AND COFFEE BOARD FOR 1977-78 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TEA TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD, CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND NOTIFICATION UNDER RUBBER ACT, 1947

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1977-78.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4397/79].

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1977-78

along with the statement of Accounts.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4397/97]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1977-78.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4398/79].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coffee Board, for the year 1977-78.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4399/79].

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4400/79]

(7) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 211(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1979 regarding fixation of prices of various grades and qualities of rubber and latex, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4401/79]

### Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 564 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4402/79].

### Central Civil Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table in pursuance of the directions given by the Speaker on the 11th April, 1979, a copy of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2859 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978, issued under article 309 read with clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4403/79].

### Notifications under Income-tax Act, 1961 Central Excise Rules, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 296 of the Incometax Act, 1961:—

(i) S.O. 466 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1979 exempting National Centre for the Performing Arts under section 10(23C)(iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for and from the assessment year 1976-77.

(ii) S.O. 467 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1979 making certain amendment to Notification No. 2209 dated the 4th March, 1978 substituting the name "Indian Naval Amenities Fund" for "Indian Naval Association Fund."

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4404/79].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 265(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1979 making certain amendment to Notification No. 95/79 dated the 1st March, 1979 regarding extension of facility of Proforma Credit under Rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 to certain inputs used in the manufacture of specified finished products, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4405/79].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 230(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1979 regarding grant of Duty Exemption on importation of Engines for export production together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 268(E) and 269(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1979 regarding exemption to silk worm seeds from basic and auxiliary duty of customs together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 641 and 642 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1979 regarding exemption to artificial electronic larynx and spares thereof, when imported into India by an individual for his personal use, from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4406/79].

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**12.04 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### REPORTED DISCONTENT IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU ON THE IMPOSITION OF PRESIDENT'S RULE

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported discontentment in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu consequent on the imposition of President's Rule in that territory.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, on 23rd April, 1979 the Goa Legislative Assembly adopted a Cut Motion against a Demand for Grant under consideration of the House with 15 members in favour of the Motion in a House with an effective total membership of 29 including the Speaker. The vote against the Government became possible because three members of the ruling party joined the Opposition.

(Shri H. M. Patel)

The Opposition consisted of 10 Congress legislators, one of whom did not have voting rights, 3 Janata Members and 3 others who had left the ruling party. One of these three, Shri Shankar Laad, met the Administrator, along with the other 15 of the Opposition and wanted to be given an opportunity to form an alternative Government. The Administrator sought our instructions in the matter. The Administrator also reported that in case the new Government was allowed to be formed, it would consist of Shri Shankar Laad as the Chief Minister and two other Members who had defected as the other Ministers. The 10 Congress Members and the 3 Janata Members extended their support to the proposed new Government. We had to consider whether a new Government in such circumstances would be stable. We had also to consider whether it would be in the interest of the Union Territory or consistent with the democratic convention, to allow such new Government consisting of the 3 persons who had a few days earlier left the party in power.

We came to the conclusion that considering the position of different groups, the new Government would not be stable and that in order to discourage such defections it would be more appropriate to dissolve the Assembly and arrange for fresh elections being held as early as possible.

Accordingly, the President in exercise of powers under Section 51 of the Government of Union Territory Act ordered the dissolution of the Assembly and the consequential suspension of specified provisions of the said Act for a period of six months in his order dated 27th April, 1979, a copy of which has already been placed on the Table of the House.

Government are aware that those who did not have the opportunity to form a new Government are dissatisfied and that their followers are also engaged in demonstrations and protests. These protests and demonstrations have been generally peaceful. Government do not share the view that here is any general discontentment in the Union Territory over the dissolution of the Assembly. I will make an earnest appeal even to those who are dissatisfied with our decision not to resort to any agitation and instead seek the verdict of the electorate. We are requesting the Election Commission to hold the elections as early as possible.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The statement by the Home Minister is the ultimate in hypocrisy. I have seldom seen a Home Minister coming to the Parliament of the country with such abject moralising for which the Janata Party has no right Here we find him moralising thus:

> "We came to the conclusion that considering the position of different groups, the new government would not be stable and that in order to discourage such defections it would be more appropriate to dissolve the Assembly and arrange for fresh elections being held as early as possible."

It does not lie well in the mouth of the Janata Home Minister to say that they do not want to encourage defections.

In 1977, after the Janata Government came to power, the first Government that fell was in Tripura where some Members defected from the Congress to the Janata Party, and they were allowed to form the Government along with the CPM. Then came Sikkim where all the 32 Members of the Congress Party defected to the Janata Party, and were allowed to continue in Government. Then came Manipur where a group of defectors led by Yangmasho Shaiza left the Congress and were allowed to form the Government, and the Government is continuing till today in Manipur.

I am talking of the defections that have taken place in other places, nor

am I talking of the problems that the Janta Party faces due to defections from its own ranks and due to defiance of the party whip by its own legislators in U.P. and Bihar. All I would say is that it is abject hypocrisy for the Janata Government to say that they are trying to discourage defections. They have not been able to bring forward the Anti-Defection Bill in Parliament in spite of assurances before the House several times.

What is the position in Goa? What happened? The Shashikala Kakodkar Government was not a majority Government. In October, 1977, elections were held to the Goa Assembly, and Shashikala Kokodkar's MGP secured only 15 seats, just half of the total, and they could not form the Government. So, they took the help of two defectors and one independent. With their support, they were able to continue in Government. There have been numerous charges of corruption against this Ministry from time to time, and at the time where Mr. Charan Singh was the Home Minister, a petition was presented to him, and the Central Home Ministry was enquiring into these charges.

There is widespread discontent in Goa over the performance of this Ministry, as a result of which the MGP legislators themselves were feeling that to continue in the Shashikala Kakodkar Government, which was backed by the big iron ore magnates in Goa, would not be good for their future prospects. So, three people, led by Shankar Laad, came out, and defeated the Government on a cut motion on the Budget on 23rd April, 1979.

The whole question is how this Government is trying to protect the Shashikala Kakodkar Government. What sort of people were the MGP? After they were defeated in the House, the MGP went on a rampage inside the Assembly. They destroyed a bust of Mahatma Gandhi, they burnt a copy of the Constitution, and they threw a chair at the Speaker, Mr. Narain Figro. This is the sort of people who were functioning there.

We raised this matter on the 24th April in Parliament and again on the 26th. There was no response from the Home Minister. Then, on the 27th April, Shashikala Kakodkar flew to Delhi and had a meeting with the Prime Minister and the President.

Later, on that day, when she went to meet the Prime Minister, we were told that a decision had been taken in the interest of Goa to dissolve the Assembly. The same day in the night, the Janata Party President, Mr. Chandrashekhar came back from Paunar and requests the Government here, the Prime Minister, to allow a democratic Government to function there because only two years ago elections were held and that fresh elections to the Assembly would cost so much money to the Government and to the public as such. But it was not heeded and, ultimately, on 27th April, the President's rule was imposed on this territory.

I want to know from the Government what sort of people they are trying to protect and what was the arrangement that the Government made up its mind after Shrimati Shashikala Kakodkar came to Delhi. I have a direct charge to make against the Government that there was a secret understanding between the former Chief Minister of Goa and the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, that Shrimati Shashikala Kakodkar's advice would be heeded, the Assembly would be dissolved, Mr. Shankar Laad will not be allowed to form a Government, it would be a *quid pro quo*, and if Shrimati Shashikala Kakodkar comes back to power, she will impose prohibition against the wishes of the people of Goa. This was an arrangement that was made between the Prime Minister and the former Chief Minister of Goa as a result of which the democratic aspirations of the people of Goa were not allowed to be fulfilled.

((Shri Saugata Ray)

I am not worried about the question of prohibition in Goa. I want to appeal to the Janata Party Benches that this Goa Government signifies a very important development for them. By trying their experiment in a small territory of Goa, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are showing their warning finger to the Janata dissidents in different States. In Bihar, a new Government has been formed and the warning goes out, "If you do anything against the Ministry, if you vote against the Ministry, we will dissolve the Assembly and send you to the polls as we have done in Goa." It is also a warning to U.P. dissidents, "If you do anything, we will dissolve the Assembly and send you to the polls." It is, ultimately, a warning to the dissidents at the Centre, "If you try to do anything, what happened to Mr. Shankar Laad may happen to you also."

All I want to say is that every Parliament, every Assembly, has a right to run its full term. Defections, counter defections, had not taken place in Goa to the extent they have taken place in some other States. They have taken place in Haryana and in other States. I would like to know, apart from moralising, what constitutional grounds, what legal grounds, the Government had for not allowing a majority Government in Goa. They must make their intentions quite clear and explain to the people that their intentions were not *mala fide* and that they were in the best traditions of democracy in this country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, it seems to me that my hon. friend labours under many misapprehensions. He said, this is "abject" hypocrisy. I think, he should have used the word "blatant" hypocrisy. That might have been better.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Agreed. I stand corrected. It was blatant hypocrisy.

SHRI H .M. PATEL: I am glad at least at his readiness to accept correct English.

What he wants to know is whether we have acted correctly. We have acted very correctly. In a democracy, there could be nothing more correct than to go to the electrorate and let the electorate decide.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us go to the polls for elections to Parliament.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When a Government loses the majority, the correct thing is to go to polls. In this case, it is suggested that the people who defected and because of that, because of their defection, the ruling party fell that there were persons who promised support and that there was a promise of support by the Congress and the Janata who were in opposition. No member from the Congress Party there, no member from the Janata Party there, was to join the Government. But the three persons who defected from the ruling party were to form a Government. Such a Government, in our judgment, would not have lasted very long, and there would have been a continuous instability. That is perfectly a genuine assessment and an honest assessment to which you may give whatever names you like. But the fact remains that something that is honest and genuine is honest and genuine. That is all that I have to say on this.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे माननीय साथी ने जो कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूं। मंत्री महोदय ने शोभा में प्रैसिडेंट्स रूल लागू करने के दो कारण बताये हैं : एक तो यह कि वहां स्टेबिलिटी नहीं होगी, और दूसरे यह कि सरकार डिफ़ेक्शन्ज को एनकरेज नहीं करना चाहती है। श्री सौगत राय ने दो राज्यों के उदाहरण दिये हैं, जहां डिफ़ेक्शन्ज होने के बाद भी जनता पार्टी ने सरकार बनाई। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य और आगे नहीं बढ़े, वह उससे आगे बढ सकते थे; और भी राज्य हैं, जिनकी ओर उन्हें इशारा करना चाहिए था।

मुश्किल यह है कि उनकी पार्टी तो खत्म हो रही है, लोग उसको छोड़ छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं, और हमें यह नसीहत देते हैं! अपनी आबादियों को तो वह अपनी पार्टी में नहीं रख सकते हैं।

हम चाहते है कि उनके आदमी उनकी पार्टी मे रहे, लेकिन वे उसमे रहना नही चाहते हैं। मै समझता हू कि अगर जनता पार्टी ने पहले कुछ गलती की भी है, लेकिन अगर आज वह एक ऐसा आदर्श कायम करना चाहती है कि डिफेक्शन्ज को एनकरेज न किया जाय—जनता पार्टी भी इस कोलीशन मे होगी—, तो उन्हे एतराज नही करना चाहिए।

श्री० पी० जी० मावलंकर (गांधीनगर) गुजरात में आज भी डिफैक्टर्ज जनता पार्टी मे आ रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त अगर गोआ मे डिफैक्शन्ज को रोकने का प्रयास किया गया है, तो यह कोई बुरी बात नही है। सब से जरूरी सवाल स्टेबिलिटी का है। महाराष्ट्र की मिसाल यहा पर नही लागू हो सकती है, क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र में एक स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट है। (व्यवधान) गोआ में स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट हो सकती है या नही, वह डाउट-फुल है।

लेकिन मै मंत्री महोदय से यह जरूर कहना चाहता हू कि वहा पर एक एक्सपेरिमेंट जरूर करना चाहिए था, और अगर वह एक्सपेरिमेंट कामयाब न होता, तो उसके बाद वहा पर प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल लागू कर देना चाहिए था।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वहा पर जो डिमास्ट्रेशन्ज हो रहे है, वह बहुत शान्तिपूर्वक हो रहे है। मै कहना चाहता हू कि श्रीमती शशीकला ने हारने के बाद भी रिजाइन नही किया, वह किसी भी चीफ मिनिस्टर के लिए बहुत अनडेमोक्रटिक और खराब बिहेवियर है। कोई भी डेमोक्रटिक पर्सन उनका समर्थन नही कर सकता है। सदन में उनकी पार्टी ने जो कुछ किया, मैं उसको भी पूरी तरह कनडम करना चाहता हू। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि वहा पर शान्तिपूर्ण डिमांस्ट्रेशन हो रहे है। वहां पर प्रधान मंत्री की एफिजी को जलाना और उनके बुत को चप्पलो का हार पहनाना इन्सानियत मे गिरी हुई चीज है।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY. They are garlanding the Prime Minister's effigy with chappals. The Janata Party people are doing it.

MR. SPEAKER: Saugata Roy, you have made your point.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: जनता पार्टी हो, या कोई पार्टी हो, उसके लोगो के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और चारो तरफ से मै, समझता हू इधर से भी और उधर से भी, इसकी पूरी निन्दा होनी चाहिए। इसके बारे मे कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नही होना चाहिए।

मै मंत्री महोदय से दो तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हू। पहला सवाल यह है कि कई जगह पर गवर्नर्स की रिपोर्ट पर आप प्रैसीडेंट्स रूल लागू करते है या नही करते, इसकी कोई गाइड लाइन अभी तक नही है। पहली सरकार में भी इसी तरह होता था कि गवर्नर जिस तरह की रिपोर्ट दे दे, उस पर सरकार जो चाहे करे। तो यह चीज ठीक नही है। मैं चाहता हू कि कोई एक गाइड लाइन गवर्नर के लिए होनी चाहिए कि किन स्थितियो मे वह प्रैसीडेंट्स रूल लागू करे, किन स्थितियो मे न करे। क्या सरकार उसके लिए कोई गाइड लाइन्स गवर्नर्स को देगी?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार इस चीज का विश्वास दिलाएगी कि गोवा के अदर जल्दी से जल्दी एलक्शन कब हो जायेंगे?

तीसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि दमन और दीव के बारे मे क्या आपका एटीट्यूड यही है कि असेम्बली के एलेक्शन में वह भी शामिल होगे या इस हिस्से को दूसरी बराबर की स्टेट के साथ मिलाया जायेगा? ये तीन सवाल मै पूछना चाहता हू।

SHRI H M PATEL: So far as the last point is concerned it does not arise To-day these are part of Goa and that remains.

So far as the election date is concerned, we have already asked the Election Commissioner to fix a date as early as possible and he will do so. It is for him to fix the date. He has, however, said that it will be necessary to carry out a thorough revision of the electoral register and as soon as that is completed the election will be carried out.

So far as the first point is concerned, there is no question of gudelines. They already exist..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What are those?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: They already exist because the principles on which we have acted here are the principles which would guide the Governor. But you must remember that the circumstances vary from time to time.

There was a reference to Maharashtra. Now, it is quite obvious that there is no comparison and no analogy whatsoever between Maharashtra and

(H. M. Patel)

Goa. In the case of Maharashtra those who left the Congress (I) or the Congress formed a Government with the Janata Party who also joined together and the members of the Janata Party also became members of the new Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): A hotch-potch party.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May be. But what you have here is that the defectors alone formed the Ministry and these two Parties have promised their support. In other words, they can withdraw their support at any moment and on any ground whatsoever...

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You could have asked them to join the Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member is really saying as if it is a game to play. The Central Government does not indulge in saying 'You might have asked them to play'. We consider what came before us, the position as it came before us. ... (*Interruptions*). I cannot help the pathetic way in which may hon. friend tries to find argument which cannot be sustained even for a moment.

You asked me three questions. The demonstration against the Prime Minister....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Sequiera garlanding Prime Minister's statue with chappals.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): It is a tragic irony that the Janata Party which came into power mainly on the platform of restoration of parliamentary democracy has been responsible for imposition of President's rule in more States in the shortest period of time. Never before in the history of this country so often and in so many States President's rule was imposed within two years... (*Interruptions*)

In 1977, eight Assemblies were dissolved by this Government even though the party in power had the majority. Subsequently, in several other States Assemblies were dissolved and President's rule imposed. I might mention only the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Mizoram and now Goa.

One could have said 'that this was just an unfortunate coincidence; one could have said that it so happened that in those States the constitutional machinery broke down within a short period of time. Therefore, that was just a coincidence. But the fact is that there has been a deliberate attempt, an attempt, the seriousness of which, the Minister himself does not seem to have realised, to completely destroy the concept of representative governments in this country.

Sir, in a Parliamentary Democracy, as you are well aware, the question of trying to find out if the majority is stable or not does not arise. The party the group which has the majority is automatically and immediately called upon to form the Government. That is so in England from where we have got the convention here in India. This new concept of "Stable majority" is repugnant and inconsistent with the Parliamentary Democracy. Tomorrow, Sir, they will bring President's Rule in Karnataka, in Andhra Pradesh, in Tamilnadu and in West Bengal possibly too, (*Interruptions*) and, in fact anywhere, where the regime does not sit them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are the same old Congress men.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You may have a point there. So, Sir, what I am saying is this. The Minister speaks about a stable majority; he also speaks about the stable Government. Is this Government of yours stable? Is this Government where you have the B.L.D. faction, the Jansangh faction etc. fighting

openly on the floor of the House, stable or will it ever be stable? Is this Government which has Mr. Charan Singh who resigned after making serious allegations of corruption against the Prime Minister and others and came back again as Deputy Minister, stable? Is the Government in Bihar or in U.P. where dissidents were dropped by the Chief Minister like hot potatoes and are now coming back—one has come in the position of the Chief Minister—stable?

Now, Sir, what I submit is this. You have been destroying and you are destroying the very concept of parliamentary democracy and you are also destroying the federal structure of the country. You are not respecting the will of the elected representatives. You were speaking about stable majority. You were speaking about dissidents forming Government. Is it not a fact that in Maharashtra the dissident group with the support of so many differeit parties—the Janta Party, the P/W.P., Indepen-dents, the Communist (Marxists)—formed Government? Was it right on the part of the Government or did the Government at least try to find out whether the majority would be stable? Government did not and it was right in not doing so. But, will you now say that the Maharashtra Government is not stable? There the Government, you will admit, is stable. Now, Sir, there is no reason to say that in Goa, the government would not have been stable. I want to make a very strong point here. That is this. While imposing President's Rule, the Central Government must at least rely on the report of the Governor. The argument here is specifically this; in this particular case, the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu, Shri Gill reported to the Central Government that there was a group, which defeated the ruling party on a budgetary demand and was in a position to form Government. Will the hon. Home Minister now lay on the table of the House the report of the Lieutenant Governor so that we can judge all of your *bona fide*? If you do not lay it, we are taking it for certain—I personally do know it, that the Governor has recommended that Mr. Laad he allowed to form Government. He had a clear, complete and unqualified majority. You did not want Mr. Laad to form the Government. Then, why did you not call upon the Congress Party—we staked our claim—to form Government? We staked our claim to form Government before you imposed the President's Rule there. It has been said that Goa has been casualty in a larger game. Goa had been a casualty in this game meant firstly to prevent disintegration of the Janata Governments in places like Bihar and elsewhere and to pre-empt the Socialists, the B.L.D. group and other different partners and the Goa case has served as a notice given to the member there. Tomorrow if you challenge the Prime Minister that if you continue to be autocratic and dictatorial as happened in Goa, then he will say that you will not have a chance of forming the alternative government, you will not have the chance of choosing an alternative Prime Minister. You will sink along with him. He will say that all of you will either stand with the Prime Minister or sink with him. This is a trick for the Jansangh, the socialists and the B.L.D. groups to work together. So, my submission is this. I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the guide lines on which the President's Rule is imposed and is going to be imposed in future so that we may know that Will such guidelines be laid on the table of the House?

Secondly, in the States where the President's rule is imposed then the President or the Government acts on the advice of an advisory committee consisting of MPs from that area and other MPs. Now, you have said that union territories having assem-

(Shri Eduardo Faleiro.)

blies are equal to States and, therefore, there is no need to grant them state-hood. Will you now at least give example of a modicum of democratic spirit by constituting at the earliest an Advisory Committee where the Members of Parliament from different sections of the House including members from Goa are included.

Lastly, if you want to prove your bonafides will you lay on the Table of the House the report of the Lt. Governor?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I think the hon'ble Member is not aware of the fact that in the case of a union territory the position is very different from that of a State. (*Interruptions*)

It is clear. I read out earlier when I put the President's proclamation on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*). As regards guidelines, we have the guidelines. Those guidelines are there. I have already told you what it is. We are acting according to those guidelines

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What are the guidelines? Is it secret?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, they are secret.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Is it part of the RAW document?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not propose to answer my friend who seems to have seen many RAW documents undoubtedly. In fact, they do allow their imagination run riot. The hon'ble Member has said all manner of things as to why it was done and so on and so forth. I am afraid there is really no foundation for all the imaginary statements that he made. (*Interruptions*)

I have pointed out clearly the difference between the position in Maharashtra and Goa. There is no question of the majority. A bare majority was obtained with the support of the two parties not because those parties joined the government or prepared to join the government. They were merely willing to lend the support. The suggestion is that if that is not possible we should invite the party with the largest members knowing perfectly well that it has only ten members and it cannot possibly form the government. In fact, we have done precisely what is required in a democracy. The Mizoram precedent is there.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about Manipur?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Take the precedent I am mentioning. This was the one which immediately preceded. You would have seen that our assessment was right and the party from which there were defections has now won in fresh elections that we ordered. Those elections have been held and to say that we have other motives is not correct. (*Interruptions*).

I am afraid these hon'ble Member since too long had forgotten what democracy means. It is only now that they are gradually learning what democracy means and they keep continuously telling us what democracy means. We are glad. It is because of the recreation of the conditions which were necessary that enables you now to learn democracy. I am glad. It is always necessary to be warned continuously what we should do.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 370. The hon'ble Minister has referred to the opinion given by the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu. Rules 370 says:

> "If in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority..... he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of

document containing that opinion or advice. . . on the Table."

MR. SPEAKER: No, he did not quote from it. Nowhere he said that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Why is he not doing it?

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted that, but he did not say anything.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Why? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He referred to the Governor's Report. Let it be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think it arises now. Order please. Let us pass on to the next item.

Report of Committee—Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

## COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Sixth Report

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Statement by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

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## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 7th May, 1979 will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Constitution (Forty Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(b) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1979.

(c) The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1979.

(d) The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1979.

(3) Discussion regarding disclosure in the book entitled "A Dangerous Place" by Mr. Moynihan about payment of money by the American Government in connection with elections in India at 4 P. M. on Monday. the 7th May, 1979.

SOME HON. MEMBER. rose.

MR. SPEAKER: One by one. I will call one by one; I will call all; those who have given me notices.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say.. ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have ben absent for some days, I know.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE Point of order, only one minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice. Others have given notice. You must give notice.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: My point is very simple. It is this. The hon. Minister in his statement regarding Constitution' Amendment Bill said 'Forty-seventh' Amendment It should actually be 'Forty-Ninth' Amendment. If it 47th or 49th Amendment which we are goink to discuss?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it 47th or 49th?

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: 47th:

MR. SPEAKER: In the Circulated list (Bulletin-Part II-No. 1378) it is shown as 'Forty-ninth'. Anyway, I will look into it.

Now, Mr. Kamath.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): There is some confusion. Can he withhold it?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a typographical error in the Minister's Statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter. Now, Mr. Kamath, you wanted to say something.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say this—one more of my predications is about to come true...

MR. SPEAKER: Predictions? Every prediction of yours comes true!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: As I said, I am not happy about it. On the 26th April, on that earlier occasion, I said that the Lokpal Bill will not be passed in this session. I am sorry to say this—I am not happy about it at all. It is not yet sighted. And there is no mention of the Bill in the List of Business which the hon. Minister has read out.

Sir, as you know, next week is only a 'four-day week' and we have got only 4 days at our disposal...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, we have increased the number of hours. The Business Advisory Committee has recommended that you will not have lunch hour for the remaining days and you will sit till 7 O'clock.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Even so,...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): That has been changed. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It will come.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Even so, my point is this (*Interruptions*). I don't know. We have not adopted that report yet. But I would make a request to the hon. Minister that both need not be accepted, i.e. abolition of lunch hour and also sitting till 7 O'clock. You can have one or the other.

MR. SPEAKER: We will do both.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, unless the Session is extended, I see no possibility of the Lokpal Bill being passed in this session by both the Houses. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will respond today or a little later about the suggestion made regarding the extension of the session. We must decide in good time. I hope you will agree with me and the whole House—right, left and centre—will agree with me when I say that the Lokpal Bill must be passed in this Session by both the Houses and assented to by the President, so that, the First Lokpal could start functioning early next month—in June or July. That is what I would like to submit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): And Shri Kamath should be the first Lokpal.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We fully support it.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Ramji Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not responded to my suggestion.

■ डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मैं माननीय कामत साहब के विचार से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं और सरकार को यह दोष देता हूं कि अभी तक वह लोकपाल बिल के विषय में आलस्य कर रही है। इस आलस्य को छोड़ कर लोकपाल बिल और एंटी डिफैक्शन बिल अगर गवर्नमेंट नहीं लाती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह राजनीतिक बेईमानी होगी। इनको उसे रखना चाहिये।"

इस बार शिक्षा अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर बहस नहीं हो सकी है। साथ ही शिक्षा नीति पर बहस करना बहुत जरूरी है।

पंचायतों सम्बन्धी अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का हम लोगों के वास्ते

समय नहीं निकाला गया है। संजय गांधी की बुलागर्दी पर तीन घंटे समय दिया जा सकता है लेकिन राष्ट्र के निर्माण के कामों के लिए समय नहीं निकाल सकते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। एंटी डिफेक्शन बिल और लोकपाल बिल के विषय में आलस्य का परित्याग होना चाहिये। साथ ही अशोक मेहता समिति की रिपोर्ट और शिक्षा नीति के सम्बन्ध में भी बहस करने के लिए समय अवश्य निकाला जाना चाहिये।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of imposition of President's rule in Goa, Daman and Diu, now the budget of that territory has to be passed by Parliament. I would like to know whether it would be a full budget that would be discussed and passed here because some of the Demands had already been passed there. When will it be discussed? The Government should distribute the papers well in advance so that we can have a useful discussion. When is the Government going to do that?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Sir, in addition to what Shri Kamath and Dr. Ramji Singh have stated about the official business, too little time has been given to the Private Members' business. Today also, we have only one and a half hours for this.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): No, it is two and a half hours.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I would suggest that the House should not only sit till 7.00 P.M. in the evening, forgo lunch time, but there should be a second session, some time about the middle of June after this session is over so that we can dispose of some of the pending business and also take up for discussion one or two Private Members' Bills etc. If possible, the House may also sit on Saturdays for discussions on urgent business as was done in the last year. Whatever has been said by Shri Kamath and Dr. Ramji Singh should be given due consideration and something should be done by the Business Advisory Committee, so that more time is available for disposing of Government business as also for taking up the Private Members' business. This should be reviewed by the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order. Sir, you just now said that the Business Advisory Committee have taken certain decisions and you communicated that...

MR. SPEAKER: They are tentative; it will come before the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I know, they are tentative and you were good enough to communicate them in advance. Normally that report should have come yesterday so that wo could have discussed it today.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting also today at 2.30 P.M.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If it meets today and gives us the report on Monday, my point is, anticipating on the basis of what you have just now been good enough to say, if the House is to sit upto 18th May, and if with the concurrence of the House then lunch hour is to be cut off and the House will rise every day one hour late. .

MR. SPEAKER: It will depend on the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let the Minister in today's statement give us an assurance that the budget session will definitely end on 18th May, because we find it very difficult to change our public engagements, if only on 17th May he tells us—two days more or four days more! I am, therefore, requesting you to request him to tell us definitely that no more sittings after 18th!

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend from Hoshangabad said that his prediction has come true . . .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: About to come true, likely to come true.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am not quite sure, whether he said 'likely to come true', or he is now finding it more justifiable to say 'likely to come true'. I do not want to cross swords with him, the hon. and gallant knight.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: And you are Right Hon. Knight from Ranchi.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He is constantly reminding me of my constituency. I have a sort of feeling, that he is jealous of my constituency. (*Interruptions*) Perhaps he wants to qualify for residence in my constituency.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Fair exchange is not always possible....

MR. SPEAKER: You are wasting to utilise the time of the House. This is not the way. I am telling this for both.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please tell him also.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, you tell me; but you tell him off.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please pull him up.

MR. SPEAKER: There is more energy in the old age than in the youth.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend perhaps gave more evidence of a kind of quality which, in others, would be referred to as 'impatience' when he rushed in to say that his prophesy for prediction might turn out to be true. As was stated by me last week, the Lokpal Bill will certainly come up for discussion in this Session.

My hon. friend Dr. Ramji Singh said the same thing, but in a different language; and being an younger, more enthusiastic and ebullient hon. Member, he thought that unless he used such words as 'political dishonesty' and all that, he will not make an impact here or elsewhere.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: It is in the manifesto. We are ignoring all those things.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: But the answer to him is the same as the answer I gave to my hon. friend from Hoshangabad, *viz.*, that the Lokpal Bill will be taken up in this Session.

He referred to a number of other subjects. There are very many important subjects, undoubtedly, which this House must discuss. Provided we can find time, and provided the time is well used by everybody, we can discuss these subjects.

Mr. Purnanarayan Sinha raised two points. Perhaps he was under the impression that we were discussing the report of the Business Advisory Committee. This happens often. I have twins to take care of; one is the statement about Government business which I make every Friday, and the other is the report, that I move for adoption, of the BAC—which is presided over by you, and which is actually your baby, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have too many of them.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: His suggestion that more opportunities should be found for Private Members' Business is a general suggestion which has to be considered elsewhere, and not in the context of this statement on Government Business. His suggestion that the House should be summoned early in June, and that the conditions in Delhi then will be more conducive for cool deliberations, is a suggestion which can be considered while deciding on the Schedule of sittings.

My friend Mr. Faleiro has raised a very important question about the Budget of Goa. He is anxious to vote the Demands. I am sure, in this House. The present intention is to bring the appropriate Bill to ask for a Vote on Account; and a statement will be made on it in the course of the next 2 days

Prof Mavalankar wanted to be assured about his Railway booking or perhaps his Air booking, if he still travels by air. The present intention is that the House would adjourn on the 18th May; and there is no thought of extending the Session.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to Matters under Rule 377.

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**12.50 hrs.**

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

### (i) Reported appointment of an official of American Embassy on the Working Group on grant of Autonomy to the Films Division

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The Film Division is an important organisation of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, producing films on important subjects connected with the public sector and Defence. The other day, i.e. on 24th April, 1979, Shri L K. Advani, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, announced the decision of the Government for the formation of a working group on grant of autonomy to the Films Division and other related matters. However, it is a matter of great concern to note that full time staff member of the American Embassy has been nominated on this working group. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to furnish the name and the connections of this member as it is alleged that this person has CIA links. Whether this is true or not, the fact that an employee of the embassy should be appointed on the working group of the Government of India to work out important policy matters for media is itself a matter of serious concern and I should like the Minister to clarify the position and take suitable action in the matter.

### (ii) Reaction of the Government of India to Change of Government in Zimbabwe

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: (Hoshangabad): By your leave, Mr Speaker, under rule 377 I proceed to make the following statement on a matter of urgent public importance. Consequent upon the elections recently held in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) the white minority rule imposed thirteen years ago by the buccaneer Ian Smith has come to an end, black majority rule has been ushered in, and a new government with Bishop Abel Muzorewa as Prime Minister has been or is about to be set up. Although the internal settlement as a result of which the elections were held is not wholly satisfactory, yet the transition to democracy represented by the replacement of Mr. Ian Smith by Bishop Abel Muzorewa should not be ignored, the first step perhaps, feeble though it be, perhaps towards a full-fledged democratic order assented to by all political parties in Zimbabwe. Government should clarify its reaction to the change that has taken place in Zimbabwe and its attitude to the new government led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): We in the government do not recognise the so called, illegal, elections which have recently been concluded by the illegal regime in Rhodesia in disregard the relevant resolutions of the United Nations The United Nations had declared them as illegal, null and void before the elections were held and had said they

(Shri S. Kundu)

have no relevance to the bringing about of genuine decolonisation and majority rule in Zimbabwe. The United Nations Security Council recently in a resolution passed on 30 April has reaffirmed this position. On the contrary this deliberate manoeuvre which is in line with the earlier "internal settlement" is clearly intended to consolidate the domination of the white minority over the majority of the people of Zimbabwe, as is clear from the circumstances in which the so-called elections were held, and the continuing role of the white minority under the pretext of representational voting, to retain a strangle-hold on the administration of the territory. This is yet another measure to thwart the objectives for which the brave people of Zimbabwe have been struggling and have shed their blood for years. I am confident that their struggle will continue with even greater intensity. The colonial power in Southern Rhodesia cannot escape its obligations to the people of Zimbabew and the international community to ensure majority rule in Zimbabwe. We have stated earlier in this House that the responsibility of the colonial power in Rhodesia is to bring about genuine independence and majority rule. Also we have said that there is urgent need to enforce and tighten sanctions against the illegal regime of Rhodesia.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Name the colonial power. Which is it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is obvious.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: In conformity with the relevant UN resolutions member States of the UN are bound not to accord any kind of recognition or legitimacy to the results of the illegal elections held recently in Zimbabwe. There are already ominous signs that tend to indicate that some countries might use the pretext of the so-called elections to justify the lifting of the sanctions against Rhodesia. As I said earlier, it is our view that it is more important now than ever before that we should take urgent steps for the effective implementation and enforcement of the UN-mandated sanctions against the illegal regime in Rhodesia and also to widen them so as to bring about genuine independence and majority rule in Zimbabwe without delay.

(iii) REPORT OF JUDICIAL INQIRY INTO CLASHES BETWEEN CASTE HINEUS AND HARIJANS IN VILLIPRAM IN 1979

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNAIAH: (Tirupathi): Under Rule 377 I make a statement on the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Government is aware of the Villipuram incident in 1978 where there was a clash between Caste Hindus and Harijans in which 12 Harijans were brutally murdered. The Hon'ble Speaker was pleased to permit the Committee of S. C. & S. T. to visit the place and assess the situation on the spot and to suggest to the Central Government ways and means for taking necessary and appropriate action against the culprits. But the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu objected to the visiting of the Parliamentary Committee of S. C. & S. T. on the ground that he had appointed a Judicial Commission to inquire into the matter.

Now the Judicial Commission has already submitted its report and there are certain observations of the Commission which are adverse to the interests of the Harijans, describing the Harijans of Peria Colony of Villipuram as rowdies creating tension and the responsibility of maintaining law and order was fixed on the subordinate officials like R.D.O., D.R.O. and the Dy. S.P. and S.I. who are Harijans and the S.P. and the Collector were immuned. The report needs to be discused in the Parliament to assess the truth and save the innocent Harijans and the Harijan officials from unnecessary harassment.

I, therefore, request the Central Government through you to call for

the report of the Commission and for allowing a discussion on the report in the Parliament.

(iv) CELEBERATION OF 1000 YEARS OF INSTALATION OF STATUE OF BHAGWAN GOMATESHWAR IN KARNATAKA.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement of urgent public importance.

The famous statue of Bhagwan Gamateshwar at Shravanbelagola (Karnataka State) was installed in the year 981 A D It would complete its 1000 years of its installation in 1981. It is called one of the wonders of the world Its grandeur, magnanimity, beauty and sculptural art is beyond description.

In the year 1981 there is going to be big celebrations in the form of Sahastrabadi Pratisptapana Mahamastikubhishek at Shranbelagola. Millions of persons from all over India and thousands from the foreign countries are likely to visit the place on that occasion. State of Karnataka has formed one State level Committee. It would be in the fitness of things if the National level Committee is also formed by the Education Ministry.

13 hrs

MR SPEAKER: There are two statements left. Is it the pleasure of the House to finish these statements now?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes

(v) REPORTED DELAY AND CANCELLATION OF INDIAN AIRLINES FLIGHTS DUE TO NON-COOPERATION OF TECHNICIANS

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): There is something radically wrong with the maintenance of aircraft by the Indian Airlines. It is common knowledge that the IAC is hardpressed to maintain its services having been left with only two of its five prestigious airbuses in full working order. Airbus flight IC 403 which was to leave Delhi at 10 A.M. to Bangalore was delayed by four hours on 28-4-79.

Airbus flight IC 401 developed an engineering snag on May 1, 1979 and the boarded passengers had to be brought down. Another airbbus in the evening was hit by a bird causing extensive damage to it Last week Boeing 737 crash-landed in Madras. One Airbus has grounded for some time for extensive maintenance operation. The passengers are caught unawares by the sudden cancellation of flights and they are made to run to the airport four times a day and are compelled to spend Rs 150 on taxies, forgetting for the moment the hotel and food expenses.

In this environment of uncertainties of flights, on May 1, 1979 the aircraft technicians of Indian Airlines and Air India started their 'non-cooperation' as a consequence of which morning Delhi-Calcutta airbus flight was cancelled The Indian Aircraft Technicians Association, Delhi Region has recently empowered the Central Office to take any appropriate step including strike to expedite the settlement of charter of demands including allowances for children's education, tool kit, no work during break-time, no work on weekly-off days, no work except according to work schedules etc. The Labour Commissioner Bombay has been apprised of the demands of Aircraft technicians

This non-cooperation movement has led to inordinate delay of five to six hours in the running of flights. The next meeting of this Association has been fixed for May 23. If this condition is allowed to continue till then the IAC can better wind up its operations in the country. I request the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to make a detailed Statement on the floor of this House.

(vi) SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS TO BANGLADESH

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbbour): During the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai's recent visit to Dacca a commitment was made to supply Bangladesh 2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains.

There is widespread draught condition in Bangladesh and famine conditions are fast approaching there. It would be our moral duty and obligation that we do our best to help the people of Bangladesh in this crucial situation particularly when we have big buffer stock and the harvest had been very good. In fact in many places there is not enough place to keep the foodgrains harvested this year.

The President of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahaman has sent a fresh message to the Prime Minister to send foodgrains expeditiously to tide over the terrible shortage that they are facing. I also understand that the Bangladesh Food Minister Shri Abdul Momin Khan, who arrived here yesterday has handed over this message to the Prime Minister. He also intends to discuss and work out the follow up measures to be taken this context. The House would no doubt will join me in supporting that either we make a gift of the foodgrains or give it at a token price since the economic condition of Bangladesh due to various reasons is in turmoil and *per capita* income there is very low.

I also apprehend some invisible third hand are working to undo the good relations between us. Some western nations are working at it and trying to push in their foodgrains instead. If we fail to help them at this critical hour, it is not only that it will be highly improper, but we shall be doing a positive disservice to ourselves. I would urge upon the Government to accede to their request as best as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SPECIAL COURTS BILL—*contd.*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we go on with the consideration of the amendments to the Special Courts Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yesterday I was on my legs on a point of order (*Interruptions*). I raised a point of order under Articles 143 and 108 read with Rules 100, 101 and 102 of the Rules of Procedure. Now Sir, my sole objective in raising this point of order is to ensure not merely, not just the expeditious passage of this important and vital legislation, vital for democracy in our country but the most expeditious establishment of Special Courts well before the anniversary of that blackest day in free India's history, June 25, and it will be an act of divine justice or nemesis if the Special Courts are setup well before June 25, 1979, before the next month-end, and I am sure, those persons, young and not so young, who have been convicted who have been indicated by the Commission of Inquiry the Shah Commission and other Commissions, and who have got a guilty conscience of having committed excesses during the Emergency, now that they have gone on the rampage again in New Delhi, some parts of New Delhi. Into that I do not wish to go, I do not elaborate that, it was debated only yesterday I do not want to dilate on that point.

I waited till the Home Minister moved the motion for consideration. I had half a mind to raise the point of order earlier, but I thought I would wait for him to move the motion

because now I have got an inkling with regard to the Government's mind on these amendments which have been passed by the Rajya Sabha and now have been recommended for consideration by this House.

We have come so far. The Lok Sabha passed the Bill on the 9th March and sent it to the other place. They passed the Bill, I suppose before they adjourned for their recess, the summer recess. I do not know what you call it or the spring recess and then it has come back to us with certain amendments. Now, the question before the House is: where do we go from here, and how do we go?

I am afraid that if the amendments adopted by the Rajya Sabha and now moved for consideration by this House by the Home Minister yesterday, are adopted by the House *in toto*, then this House and Parliament will be giving on a platter a golden opportunity for those mischievous elements, anti-national, anti-democratic elements, to approach or move the Supreme Court once again, challenging the validity of this Bill as amended by the Rajya Sabha Why do I say so?

The Government had referred to the Supreme Court—I am quoting from the Advisory Opinion's text which I have got—special Reference No. 1 of 1978 under article 143, Clause (1), of the Consitution of India, regarding the Special Courts Bill. This was referred by the Government to the Supreme Court last year, and the Supreme Court gave its Advisory Opinion on December 1, 1978. I do not wish to tire the patience of the House by reading *in extenso* from the judgment, but the last page, the last paragraph of the advisory opinion is very relevant, very important and very appropriate to what I am going to make out shortly.

The Advisory Opinion, the last bit of it, reads as follows:

> "The classification provided in Clause 4, sub-clause (1) of the Bill "

—as it then was When the Bill came before the House, it became Clause 5 I am reading that Clause now as it came before the House, as it went before the Rajya Sabha also. It has been amended now by the Rajya Sabha.

Clause 5 (1) reads as follows·

> 'It the Central Government is of opinion that there is *Prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence alleged to have been committed during the period mentioned in the Preamble hereto. . .

--of this Bill—

> " . by a person who held high public office or political office in India, and that in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Preamble hereto, the said offence ought to be dealt with under this Act, the Central Government shall make a declaration to that effect in every case in which it is of the aforesaid opinion "

What did the Supreme Court say about this Clause? I quote.

> "The classification provided for in Clause 4 sub-clause (1) of the Bill is valid—mark the words – is valid—to the extent to which ."

—I am reading very slowly deliberately and purposely so that those who are interested may listen attentively—

> " the Central Government is empowered to make a declaration in respect of offences alleged to have been committed during the period of Emergency by persons who held high public or political offices in India.."

—Now comes the gist and the most important part of that opinion—

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

"... Persons who are alleged to have committed offences prior to the declaration of Emergency cannot. ."

—I repeat, cannot—

". . validly be grouped along with those who are alleged to have committed offences during the period of Emergency. It is, therefore, not competent for the Central Government to make a declaration under Clause 4 sub-clause (1) of the Bill in respect of persons who are alleged to have committed offences between February 27, 1975 and June, 1975."

Even the persons involved in the commission of offences during that short period, from February 27, 1975 to June 1975, as it was, as the period was as mentioned in my hon. friend and colleague's Shri Ram Jethmalani's Bill' even such persons could not be prosecuted under that Bill, under the Bill as it went to the Supreme Court and therefore, they said that persons involved in the commission of offences only during the period of Emergency, from June 1975 till as long as the proclamation of Emergency was in operation, those persons could be prosecuted.

Now, what has the Rajya Sabha done? Unfortunately for us, what has the Rajya Sabha done? Because of the peculiar composition of the Rajya Sabbha now we have to knowhow to the Rajya Sabha every time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What is peculiar?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I did not mean it in a derogatory sense. Being a young man, he jumped at the first word. I did not mean the propriety or constitutionality of it, but just a fact of life.

Because of that composition, you may remember, Sir, that last year this House kowtowed to the Rajya Sabha and passed that Constitution (Amendment) Bill, as it came from the Rajya Sabha. Now for the second time, we are faced with a similar situation. But I am afraid that if these amendments are adopted by this House, the Government will land itself in a serious contretemps or a legal quandary, because the opinion given by the Supreme Court is categorical, definite and there is no ambiguity about it I refer to the amendments particularly the two amendments. I am not bothered about the three amendments made by the Rajya Sabha out of the five that have been made, that is to say, Amendment No. 1 to the Preamble and the amendment No. 3.

How does the amendment no. 1 read?

"And whereas all powers being a trust, and holders of high public or political offices are accountable for the exercise of their powers in all cases where Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 or investigations conducted by Government through its agencies disclose offences committed by such holders"

I am not against the spirit of it. But a similar or the same question was raised in this House by some hon. members here that it should included in this Bill and the hon. Minister for Home Affairs then made the position of the Government clear by saying, "This is outside the scope of the Bill. We will bring forward another Bill. This cannot be included in the Bill. It is only for a specific purpose, for Emergency offences. We cannot include it in this Bill". This is what he said, if my memory serves me a right.

Now, the Government has accepted this amendment in the Rajya Sabha for reasons best known to them. After having made out clearly their position in the Lok Sabha, they accepted the amendment in the Rajya Sabha. You see the wording of the amendment. It is an all-time amendment. It does not use the past participle. It says, "disclose offences". The original Bill used the word "have disclosed offences". That means, "in the past". The amendment adopted by the Rajya Sabbha says "disclose offences". I do not know

whether it refers to the present or to the future, not to the past. It says, "disclose", not "have disclosed". It is vague to that extent. I do not know if it is a slip of the pen of the hon. member who moved that amendment. I do not know what exactly he means. The hon. Minister accepted the amendment in the Rajya Sabha. Let him clarify it.

I am not against the two amendments with regard to the nomination of the Special Court judges. That does not alter the Bill. There is, however, amendment No. 5 which is a more serious amendment and more destructive of the Bill. It says:

'That at page 2, line 34, the words "during the period mentioned in the Preamble hereto" be deleted'.

How does it read then? The whole thing becomes a jumble. If this is included in the Bill, the entire Bill becomes a jumble, an incoherent jumble because in the first paragraph of the Preamble, the Bill refers only to a particular period. That is unaffected. Then, suddenly, this has been smuggled in. There is an amendment to the Preamble, after the fourth paragraph of the Preamble, an omnibus amendment, with regard to the Commissions of Inquiry—past, present and future, perhaps. But the more serious amendment with which we should concern ourselves is the amendment to Clause 5. Clause 5, as it is, reads as follows:

> "If the Central Government is of opinion that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence alleged to have been committed during the period mentioned in the preambble hereto by a person..."

But the amendment says, the words "during the period mentioned in the Preamble hereto" be deleted. If this is adopted, where do we stand? The clause says, ".... by a person who held high public office". When, where and how. Nothing is mentioned. Any time, past, present and future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But the Preamble is still there.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But what do we do here? Is that also omitted there? That is not omitted. The Preamble stands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I say; the Preamble stands.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You are helping me, Sir. I am thankful to you for your intervention. The Preamble stands, restricting the action by Government to the period of Emergency. Is it not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By the removal of this sentence in Clause 5, does the Bill get affected? That is my question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes; because of the Supreme Court's advisory opinion, it is not competent. Some one else may—I do not say 'will' but 'may'—go to the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the new Bill. These two amendments impart a new composition, a new complexion, a new character, a new substance, to the Bill Therefore, it is a Bill essentially different from the Bill which was brought before this House. The Bill as amended by the Rajya Sabha is different from the Bill which was brought before the House....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The House was competent to pass that legislation.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Supreme Court held that the House was competent to pass that legislation.

My knowledge of the law and the Constitution is rather meagre. But, even so, I am afraid that, if this Bill goes to the Supreme Court—I do not say that they will but they may—they may hold it as invalid, and it will drag on for months and months with protracted proceedings.... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Sir, I would recommend to the Government and to this House—right, left and centre—I would urge them, to ponder over this issue.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Now, if we do not accept the amendments as adopted by the Rajya Sabha, where do we stand? Here rules 100, 101 and 102 come into operation ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these points, you can make when you speak on the Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: This must be decided first. Let the Government make it clear to the House whether they insist on the House accepting these amendments because, for some Members, for almost all of us, voting will depend on the Government's attitude.

Unlike a Constitution Amendment Bill, here, article 108 of the Constitution does not make it imperative or obligatory for the Lok Sabha to accept the amendments of the Rajya Sabha. In the case of the Constitution Amendment Bill, last year, we had to accept that willy-nilly, more nilly than willy. Otherwise, it would have fallen through—the Forty-Fourth Constitution Amendment Bill. The Law Minister is here; he also felt unhappy about it. But we had to accept it; there was no other go But here, in the case of an ordinary Bill, there is no such obligation. Here rules 100, 101 and 102 come into play, come into operation. Those rules provide that you may accept an amendment or amendments. Please read the rules...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already read them.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Both, singular and plural are used. Rule 100 reads:

> "(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.
>
> (2) An amendment relevant to the subject matter of an amendment made by the Council can be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the Council."

Rule 101 reads:

> "The House, if it agrees to the amendment made by the Council, shall send a message to the Council, to that effect, but if it disagrees with that amendment or proposes further amendment or an alternative amendment, the House shall return the Bill or the Bill as further amended to the Council with a message to that effect."

The last one is the most vital. Rule 102 reads:

> "If the Bill is returned to the House with a message that the Council insists on an amendment or amendments...."

Because, it is upto us to accept two of the amendments and not accept the other two amendments.

> "....With a message that the Council insists on an amendment or amendments to which the House has disagreed, the House shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendment or amendments."

At that stage Art. 108 comes into play. .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Joint session. But what is the point of order? You are only explaining the procedure which would have to be adopted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I want this to be made clear whether this Bill is a Bill different from the Bill adopted by the House. I want it to be made clear whether the Bill as brought before the House with the amendments from Rajya Sabha will be a Bill different from the one passed by this House in March. If that be so, will the government be averse to a joint sitting of the House to pass the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That comes later. That is only a matter of procedure.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We want to know whether this is an amended Bill or a new Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Joint session issue can be taken up later

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): The hon Member from Hoshangabad has invited the attention of the House to two amendments which have been passed in the other House so far as the present Bill is concerned—that is, amendment No. 1 and amendment No 3, one making a change in the Preamble and the other deleting a particular clause from clause 5, namely, during the period mentioned in the Preamble thereto, i e the period of emergency. The hon. Member has also cast some doubt that since the Supreme Court had said that the Bill as it was considered by the Supreme Court in its then form was all right and the seal of approval of the Supreme Court had been given to that Bill, it is a vital modification of that Bill and, therefore, the legality or the constitutionality of the Bill with the present amendments would be in doubt He also asked what is the attitude of the government in regard to these amendments.

So far as the attitude of the government is concerned, these two particular amendments have been accepted by the government in the other House. Therefore, consistent with the position which the Government has taken in the other House, it would not be possible for the government to take up a different position. Having taken up one position, the Government will adhere to that position and, therefore, would accept these amendments even in this House now and would not go to a joint session so far as these amendments are concerned.

So far as the doubts expressed by the hon. Member from Hoshangabad are concerned, I would say in a way there is an improvement in the Bill by this amendment in the sense that although the majority had upheld the classification, even of offenders holding high public offices into two subclauses namely, those who committed offences during the period of emergency and those holders of high offices who might have committed offences outside the period of emergency, but they had upheld the same because there are classes and classes. First of all, the first classification is among persons who occupy high offices and commit offences and then other persons who do not occupy high offices and commit offences So far as this classification is concerned the reasonableness of this classification has been upheld not only by the majority of the Supreme Court but also by Mr Justice Krishna Iyer. In fact, Mr Justice Krishna Iyer has gone and made some observations to the effect that this classification is not enough, namely, further sub-classification is doubtful as to whether it is constitutionally permissible because he has pointed out particularly on pages 7 and 8 of his opinion. He has said holders of high public offices can certainly constitute one class but what difference does it make whether they commit offences during the emergency or whether they commit offences without there being any emergency.... .(*Interruptions*) Once the class of people has been established—holders of high public offices, Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer was inclined to the view that this further sub-classification may not be quite desirable, proper and even constitutional, and he said it might verge on unconstitutionality. Therefore he opined that the same quick procedure of special courts should be permissible and should be applicable in respect of offences committed by holders of high public office whether they commit offences during the period of emergency or they commit offences even subsequent to the period of emergency But, yet, he said that even though he has doubts, on subsequent consideration etc. he felt that there could be justification even for the sub-classification and he would not that basis

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

It appears that those who moved this amendment in the other House picked up this cue from Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer's judgment and said 'well all right. Why not apply the same procedure for offences committed by the holders of public offices whether the offences are committed during the period of emergency or after the period of emergency if the offences are committed by the people in similar authority.' That was accepted. That was done by adding something to the amendment to the Preamble and then by deleting these words, limiting words, during the period referred to in the Preamble. The Government accepted this position and said 'all right, if you want to enlarge the ambit of this Bill on Special Courts, we have no objection. Having taken up that position in the other House, Government is not going back from that position and it has no objection. It is another matter that the interpretation of the addition, of this additional Preamble and the deletion of these words, would necessarily lead to that conclusion or, in substance, leave the Bill untouched. There may be a controversy in regard to that. If a view is taken, even after the deletion of the words from clause 5 and even after the addition of another Preamble substantially the old position remains. Such reference to that Preamble is still there. Emergency is referred to in the Preamble. So, even after the deletion of these words from Clause 5, the position still remains that this talks about the offences committed during the period of emergency. That may be the possible view. If that view is taken, then, substantially the original bill stands. On the other hand, if, after this amendment, a view is taken namely that this is not confined to offences committed during the period of emergency, so long as the offences are committed by the people in high authority, these will apply to offences which are committed even outside the period of emergency and so, the procedure of the Special Courts will still be applicable. No harm. But, so far as this classification is concerned.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What would you say to this? The Supreme Court has held a view that it is not quite competent—the Government is not competent.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: No, no. That is the language. But it does not mean that. It does not say that. Suppose the same procedure is applied by the Special Courts to offences committed by everybody. The Supreme Court could not have said that we could not do that. There will be no classification at all in that case and there would be no discrimination at all. Even outside the period, the offences committed by the ordinary people will go to the normal courts. But for the offences committed by the people in high authority, there is no justification for them not to go to the Special Courts because there is need for a quicker trial of those people in high authority. In that case, this classification has been upheld. It is another matter to say that the Supreme Court by a majority has further upheld the sub-classification, namely, 'All right, if you want to further classify and say that even among the holders of high offices, in respect of persons, who have committed offences during the period of emergency and the persons who have committed offences outside the period of emergency they were willing to uphold the classification also! But, the Constitution does not make it obligatory that you must classify that. You can treat in the same way various clauses and apply the same procedure. To that, there cannot be any objection. That is why Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer was inclined to find an objection to the sub-classification by saying 'what is the distinction of a person in high authority commits murder during the period of emergency and a person in high authority who commits it outside the period of emergency.' What is important is quicker trial in both

the cases. I do not think there is the slightest risk of the court's saying that since we have brought both these clauses in the same procedure, there is no discrimination or no unconstitutionality involved. Therefore, Government's position is that having accepted these amendments in the other House, government has accepted the amendments here too.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Having heard both Mr. Kamath and the Law Minister, I think, what Mr. Kamath really wanted to raise is only some clarification and not a point of order. I suppose that has been thoroughly clarified.

As I said earlier, in the Preamble, it starts off with the period of emergency and in clause 5, they have deleted those words. But the Preamble still has the 'emergency period.' Therefore, I think the Government will be governed by the Preamble. It cannot escape from the Preamble.

So, I do not think there is any substantial difference in the amendments; they have not altered the Bill in any form. So, we proceed with the Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: One clarification with regard to the Preamble. I have noted your observation, but if I remember aright, in Keshavanand Bharati's case, when the Preamble was mentioned in the Supreme Court the court held perhaps—subject to correction by the Law Minister—that the Preamable is not part and parcel of the statute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us leave it to the court. Now, I call Mr. P. Shiv Shanker.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER (Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must submit that this particular Bill is one of the most ill-drafted Bills that we have come across and the amendments seem to have made the position much worse.

The Law Minister submitted to the House just now that the intention of the movers of the amendments in the other House was that the period of offences should not be confined merely to the emergency but it must also take within its sweep offences of the period before that and this position the Government accepted. I take it that they have accepted it very fairly. If that be so, was it not proper for the government if the wording of the amendment was a little defective to substitute it by some other amendment or by some other words so that the intention could become clear. While the Law Minister very fairly explained that the intention was to bring in the offences not only during the emergency but even earlier and when it comes to the question of the wording. I must submit that there is room left for a lot of doubt and in my view it clearly appears as though the offences are again confined to the emergency period alone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I said the Preamble should have been amended.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: This is where I am submitting the government had been very much unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But those who wanted to amend in the other House they should not have done it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: That is a different issue. We are opposing the Bill.

Clause 5 by virtue of the amendment seeks the deletion of the expression "during the period mentioned in the Preamble hereto." Perhaps, it was thought that by deleting this particular expression as to the period the objective stands achieved. Now, I read the clause with the deletion and make my submission:

> "If the Central Government is of opinion that these is *prima facia* evidence of the commission of an offence alleged to have been committed by a person who held high public or political office in India

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

and that in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Preamble hereto . "

Thus it is obvious that again the reference is to "the guideline contained in the Preamble hereto;" only the said offence ought to be dealt with under this Act. Once you go to the guidelines as to the period, the very first guideline is only with reference to the emergency It is there. I am submitting that the government unfortunately have rather misled the Rajya Sabha and are also trying to mislead this House by saying that we are accepting the amendment. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, why should it be made more controversial? Is it not the duty of the House to make it clear—if it could be made clear? This is my submission so far as this amendment is concerned If you go through the Bill as amended it has added another confusion Though the Law Minister and the Home Minister have made their intentions clear that the amendment takes within its sweep the offences committed even before the emergency, those intentions are not at all made clear in this amended Bill. The whole Bill is to be rejected as bad The other amendment which is material is Clause (1) which deals with the amendment of the Preamble The second one connected is for deletion of words in Clause 5.

The other amendment which is material is with reference to Clause 3 of the Bill, which deals with the appointment of a sitting judge It opines that the Chief Justice of the High Court would nominate a judge of the High Court with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India, which judge would be a sitting judge. Here, I would invite the attention of the House to what Justice Shingal has said while rendering his opinion under Art. 143(1) of the Constitution with reference to the Special Courts Bill He said this and I quote:—

"It will not however be permissible or proper to appoint a 'sitting' Judge of a High Court to preside over a Special Court which is lesser or inferior to the High Court.

In all probability, 'sitting' judges of High Courts will refuse to serve as presiding judges of the Special Courts, and there is no provision in the Constitution under which they can be compelled, or ordered against their will, to serve there.

That eventuality will make the provisions of the Bill unworkable—even if it were assumed for the sake of argument that they are otherwise valid and constitutional.

At any rate, the possibility that the 'sitting' High Court Judge may not agree to serve as presiding Judges of the Special Courts is real, and their very refusal will embarrass the judicial administration and lower the prestige of the judiciary"

I read it out only to show that the Special Courts under the Bill are not to be equated with the High Courts, and it is in that context that while going into the constitutional set-up of the courts Mr. Justice Shingal had to make an observation with reference to the acceptance by 'sitting' judges to preside over the Special Courts. Now, in fact, I submit that if this is the state of affairs and if one or two or a few judges are persuaded to accept the position as Special Court Judges, unfortunately, what follows is, it does give an impression that has been apprehended by the Leader of the Opposition yesterday. I would not like to repeat those observations which he was compelled to make yesterday This definitely brings down the higher hierarchy of the judiciary. That impression unfortunately gains ground in regard to this clause. We are now laying down a procedure which procedure not only brings down the judges of high court to a different level but also gives the impression that appointment of judges to such posts is politically

motivated. I would have very much wished the Home Minister and the Law Minister, who are avid readers, to have read a book called 'Political Justice' by Mr. Kirchheimer. I have to only quote one small passage from Chapter VIII, entitled, 'Trial by fiat of a successor regime'

The author says

> "Such prosecution often takes place at the strategic juncture when the old regime has been replaced and the incoming one prepares to sit in judgement over it. As a result of such change, the whole court system might well be reorganised; at the very least, the regime will fashion its own system of juridical defence against its political force manning the strategic legal bastions with its own men of confidence."

This impression which gains ground was made clear yesterday by the leader of the Opposition. It came as an answer to a Minister, to the query put by him. At least let us not bring down the judicial system in our country which has had its own pristine glory. I would not like to go further into this aspect, but I would like to say only this much that these two amendments unfortunately create complications and they do give some room for apprehensions, that have already been expressed.

I will make my submission with reference to the Bill itself. Well, I am only sorry that the Government has chosen to bring this Bill for the purpose of the enactment giving very peculiar reasons to the public at large. The object of this Bill, as it has been stated, is first, to relieve the congestion of work in the courts. This in my submission, is a premium on delays which are taking place in the courts.

Secondly, what has been said is that there is an alteration of the precedure as a result of which quick justice will be achieved. The question is: would it be so? Now, if this is the two-fold objective of the Bill, then I regret to say that the Bill does not achieve these objectives at all. Why I am saying so is, that so far as the case of congestion of work is concerned, that cannot be the valid reason as to why the Special Courts have to be established If it is the case of a congestion of work, you could as well recruit a few more judges for the purpose of relieving the congestion of work in the courts I submit let us go into this Bill a little deeper for the purpose of understanding.

The position in law is, that the High Court has also the power to withdraw a criminal case and try itself the same Now, what would happen is that by virtue of the provisions namely, Clause 11, against all the orders and the judgement, appeals are provided on both questions of law and facts If this is the position no doubt the appeal is provided to the Supreme Court but that only means that supposing an interlocutory order is passed, the matter could be taken to the Supreme Court. The matter would then be delayed because the Supreme Court has to go into the question of facts. In the ordinary course, if the revisions are preferred against interlocutory orders, the same could even be dismissed at the admission stage itself which would not be so in the present case. I must say that this, in my view, provides a greater latitude for the purpose of disposal of the cases, perhaps more than necessary

The bane of this Bill is Clause 5 and I must submit that in the entire Anglo-Saxon Jurisprudence, there is no such Act with a provision like the one as under the clause. In the past various special court enactments have been brought on the anvil. I do not deny that. This is right from Anwar Ali Sarkar's case. But if you look to Clause 5, it gives a total discretion to the Central Government to form an

opinion whether declaration should be given in a particular case or not. It is this which is the bane of the whole thing; it is this about which it is legitimately said that it is a black law. If we were to say: look, here is an offence and if this offence is committed, it will be directly referred to the special court, then it is perfectly all right. But when the matter is left to the domain of the Central Government to decide and its opinion has got to be formed before a declaration is given, things become doubtful. Now, there may be two cases; in one case a minor offence might have been committed by a person holding high public and political office; in another case, a major offence might have been committed by another person in the same position. It is left to the Central Government to declare and to decide which case should be referred to the court. It may be that they may refer the case to the court where the minor offence has been committed and may not refer the case were the major offence has been committed. It is this which is the bane of the entire Bill. Thus, an impression is gaining ground that this is a case where political elimination of personalities is sought through the judicial process. It is this which has happened perhaps in Pakistan, and it is what is happening in Sri Lanka. This is the impression that is gaining ground here and it is there that I am submitting that it is a black law.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the changes made by Rajya Sabha in the Special Court Bill are most welcome.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why didn't you welcome them earlier here?

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: These changes are very important and at the same time, they are of far reaching consequence. The amendments have the effect of transferring the Bill from an ad hoc legislation to a permanent enactment. Even those who were labouring under the erroneous conception that this Bill might be an instrument of vendetta against any of the persons who were holding high office or against Shrimati Indira Gandhi must also welcome it. The scope of the Bill has been widened and now it is applicable to all those offences which were committed before Emergency or after Emergency.

My learned friend, who just spoke before me, said that the scope of the Bill has again been narrowed down in the form as it was passed by Lok Sabha. Even if it may be true, the purpose of the Bill remains unaffected. In spites of the opinion under Article 143 of the Constitution, nobody can stop any party from going to the Supreme Court. In either case, the purpose will be served.

The most important change that has been brought about in this Bill is the selection of the judge. Previously, also the selection was to be done by the Government of India, of course, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the High Court in which the case was to filed. Now the Special Court consists of that judge who is a sitting judge of the High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of a particular High Court with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India.

I thought that with these amendments, the possible objections would have been met, but I was simply shocked to hear the Leader of the Opposition yesterday—he is an eminent lawyer and an able parliamentarian; unfortunately he is not here in the House at the moment...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can deal with the Leader of the Opposition and take up that point on Monday when we resume further discussion on this Bill.

Now, we will take up Private Members' business.

Shri Vinodbhai B. Seth.

**15 hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

### THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1979."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved·

> "That this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1979"

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I want to speak on this Motion The Motion before the House is "That this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions." What is the kernel of this report? The main substance of the report is this. (*Interruptions*) I do not take the shell. I have got the 33rd report here It says:

> "The Committee note that 14 Bills of category 'A' are already pending in the House for consideration"

I had requested the Committee for categorizing my Bill, the Provisional Collection of Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1979. I will call it the Anti-Guillotine Bill, in brief, and I had requested the Committee to categorize it as Category 'A'. But the Committee .. (*Interruptions*) I was not pressurizing anybody. I am requesting the Committee I am trying to persuade. If the persuasion fails, I will be sorry. God help me. I had requested the Committee to consider categorization of my Bill as a bill in category 'A'. Why? Because the hon. Speaker, as well as the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Satish Agarwal had made observations during the debate on the Finance Bill and earlier, as the dreaded guillotine drew near, on this. I am quoting from the transcripts of the Lok Sabha debates. This battle against the guillotine started on the 8th March—the most vicious, pernicious guillotine which reduces the House to a fare So many Ministries have been guillotined. Those Ministers are happy, but we are not happy at all. The Speaker observed thus on the 8th March, when I raised this issue:

> "Unless there is an amendment to the Act.." viz. the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1939, as amended in 1964...
>
> "You cannot raise the period from 75 days to 90 days"

I have taken the cue from the light and guidance given by the hon. Speaker, and I gave notice of a Bill on 19th March, and introduced it in the House on 20th April—a few weeks ago. It is called the Provisional Collection of Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1979. (*Interruptions*) It is vital for the functioning of the House and the working of the Constitution. The House will otherwise fail to exercise its constitutional obligation under Article 113; and to that extent, the House will be guilty of a serious dereliction of duty. That is why I introduced that Bill. After I introduced the Bill, on the morrow of its introduction I wrote to the Committee, to you, Sir, to kindly place it in category 'A', because, after my having introduced the Bill, there was a debate in the House on the Finance Bill; and Shri Satish Agarwal, who was doing duty for the senior Deputy Prime Minister At that time, I said as follows:

> "The duration of the period between the introduction of the Finance Bill and the passing of the Finance Bill should be raised from 75 to 90 days, so as to provide for a fuller discussion in the House."

I do not want to read the rest of it. I said that it should be raised from 75 days, as at present, to 90 days. And

[Shri H. V. Kamath]

Shri Satish Agarwal said: "I agree with you." And on the earlier occasion, Shri Satish Agarwal had also said, "I do not dispute the right of the hon. Members to discuss other things." He made a very detailed observation. He said, "That is very much relevant because 75 days provision is there." That is why you have to guillotine the demands. "If it is not passed by that particular time, then the whole recovery of taxes becomes illegal. The hon. Member has moved a Private Member's Bill." He is referring to me. "He seeks to extend the period from 75 days to 90 days. But till it is passed, naturally the whole business has to be over within 75 days." Now my objective in introducing the Bill was, and is, to ensure that next year, at least—when half of the time of the Janata Government would be over,—this is the half time, the third year,—we should guillotine as few demands as possible. The demands of the major Ministries have been guillotined this year. The Committee, in its wisdom,—you were presiding over the committee—decided not to assign it to category 'A'. It was decided in the same meeting. I quote from the report of the committee. It says

> "The Committee note that 14 Bills of category 'A' are already pending for consideration. In view of that, the committee recommends that all the 4 Bills, mine and three more referred to in the appendix are placed under category 'B'."

Category 'B' means till doomsday the Bill would not come up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I tell you something about it? Category 'B' is an automatic thing. It does not mean that it will never be given 'A'.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It will come through the ballot.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For your information, category 'B' is given to all Bills that are introduced automatically. Once it is decided that category 'A' is not given, they automatically become category 'B'. But it does not prevent category 'B' Bills being reclassified as category 'A'.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The committee did rightly decide with regard to my hon. friend and colleague's Shri Yadvendra Dutt's Bill, which is a very important Bill, the Anti-espionage Bill. It was relegated to category 'B' earlier in the 16th Report. But during the last committee's sitting you assigned to it category 'A'. I would have been grateful and happy if at the same meeting when his Bill from category 'B' was promoted, upgraded to category 'A', if in the same meeting you had also asigned category 'A' to my Bill. But I earnestly hope and pray that in the next meeting of the committee, the next session, in the very first meeting, the committee will wisely decide to assign my Bill to category 'A'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you read the decision it will be very clear. It says: "The very first thing that the committee will do in the next session in the first meeting will be to recategorise them."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Reconsider in next session?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes; because the next meeting will have no meaning, because after that, there will be no discussion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I know about the next session. I said, next session. The Bill has to be passed by December, so that next year there will be no guillotine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There will be no guillotine, as far as Private Members' Bills are concerned.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Guillotine for the Ministries' demands next year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be done much before that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Otherwise there will be guillotine again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. There is still one more year, and much before that, it will come up

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Ours is the last meeting now Yours is a very important Bill, in any way, the value of which is immense in our mind, because you would not like to see that our demands are guillotined But you made a reference that one of the Bills was taken in category 'A' and we are weighing the importance of it. There are some Bills of national importance, and your Bill is more important from the financial point of view. So, I request you to give in writing to the Chairman for its reclassification and present it in the next meeting.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be done. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1979"

*The motion was adopted*

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15.10 hours

## JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS AND POWERS UNDER CERTAIN ECONOMIC LAWS BILL*

SHRI MANOHAR LAL (Kanpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for carrying out of judicial functions and exercise of judicial powers under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 by judicial tribunals

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for carrying out of judicial functions and exercise of judicial powers under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, Customs Act 1962, the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 by Judicial Tribunals"

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI MANOHAR LAL. I introduce the Bill.

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## STATE OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith"

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Sir, I introduced the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordiary, Part II, Section 2, dated 4-5-79.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

## CODE OF CVIIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

*(Amendment of order V)*

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER· The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908"

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी मैं विधेयक पुर - स्थापित करता हू ।

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## GOVERNMENT SERVICE (AGE LIMIT) AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE BILL*

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू कि सरकारी सेवा मे प्रवेश की वर्तमान आयु सीमा बढाने तथा बेरोजगारी भत्ते के सदाय का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for raising of the existing maximum age limit for entry into government service and for payment of unemployment allowance."

*The motion was adopted*

श्री राम विलास पासवान मैं विधेयक पुर स्थापित करता हू ।

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## PREVENTION OF VIOLENT BUNDHS, MORCHAS, STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS BILL*

PROF. R K. AMIN (Surendranagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention of violent Bundhs, Morchas, Strikes and Lok-outs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention of violent Bundhs, Morchas, Strikes and Lock-outs."

*The motion was adopted*

PROF R K. AMIN: I beg to introduce the Bill.

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## ANTI-HIJACKING BILL*

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for capital punishment to persons guilty of hijacking on land, in sky or on the sea and their summary trial."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER· The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for capital punishment to persons guilty of hijacking on land, in sky or on the sea and their summary trial"

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT· Sir, I introduce the Bill

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## CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

*(omission of sections 109 and 110)*

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : मै प्रस्ताव करता हू कि दण्ड क्रिया सहिता, 1973 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुन:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4-5-79.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : मैं विधेयक पुर: स्थापित करता हूं ।

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

*(Substitution of article 341)*

श्री राम विलास पासवान मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

*The motion was adopted*

श्री राम विलास पासवान मैं विधेयक पुर:स्थापित करता हूं ।

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## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

*(Substitution of article 335)*

श्री राम विलास पासवान मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

*The motion was adopted*

श्री राम विलास पासवान मैं विधेयक पुर:स्थापित करता हूं ।

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15 15 hrs

## ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Amendment of sections 2 and 5)—Contd*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G. M Banatwalla on the 6th April, 1979, namely —

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration"

SHRI NIRMAL CHAND JAIN (Seoni) I am on a point of order My point of order is that yesterday Aligarh Muslim University Bill has been considered and we have passed it The some objections were taken by Shri Banatwalla Many of these were old I read Rule 338—

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one or which the House has given a decision in the same session"

Because the decision has been given yesterday therefore, we cannot consider it now

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Banatwalla, have you to say anything on this?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) May I say something on the point of order that has been raised

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let him ray first

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Poonam) I will be very honest to my conviction Indeed, it is my reading of the Rule that the Bill now unfortunately attracts Rule 338 I am, of course, very much tempted to argue in order to see that the Bill proceeds but due to my conviction I have risen with a very heavy heart and I stand by the fact that as far as my humble reading of Rule 338 is concerned the Bill has attracted its mischief, I should say

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4-5-79

[Shri G. M. Banatwala]

Rule 338 says, I quote—

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

I accept that the most important question raised by my present non-official Bill is with respect to the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. There is, of course, one more clause. But this is the main thing that is asked for by my non-official Bill It is, therefore, with a very heavy heart that I have to agree with the point of order that has been raised However, I will be very happy if you in your wisdom, if the Minister for Law who wanted to intervene in his wisdom, if some hon. member of the House in his wisdom finds a way out to enable us to proceed with the Bill because the Bill, really speaking, reflects the strong sentiments and the aspirations of the Muslims

Since, yesterday the hope of crores of muslims has been shattered, however, I will not go much into that. I have only one or two points to make on the point that has been raised. At least I am happy that my non-official Bill has been of one great effect The official Bill to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act was introduced on the 12th May, 1978, a year ago. After it was introduced, the Bill was almost in cold storage Again and again I have been rising in this House when the Government used to announce its business asking that the official Bill should come up for discussion at an early stage. However, a year went on. Rajya Sabha passed the non-official Bill. I took it up and pursued it here and then my Bill was discussed on April 6. Then the discussion was resumed on April 20th. The Government realised that it must do something to save its face. With my non-official Bill at least the Government was stirred to expedite the official Bill so that discussion there could also take place. However, that much work has been done though the main demand has not been accepted.

As I said, I never rise in this House without conviction. I feel that rule 338 has been attracted. The Government has proceeded in a very dubious manner While the non-official Bill was under discussion, they brought an official Bill and then put my position within rule 338. Government did not accept our demand for the minority character when the official Bill was under discussion. I am an innocent victim of this dubious procedure that has been adopted in respect of a very important matter which is at the heart of crores of Muslims all over India When the official Bill was moved, I myself raised the question about the fate of my non-official Bill The Chair then ruled that the two Bills are not identical. It was on that basis that the matter proceeded. Leave my conviction aside and uphold the decision of the Chair. That is a request that I would certainly make to you It is very unfortunate that a non-official Bill should be treated in this manner. The discussion was going on on my non-official Bill In between the official Bill comes and the Chair rules that the two Bills are not identical. The official Bill goes through and the non-official Bill is now sought to be attacked Sir, you would realise very honestly that a very unhealthy precedent is being created. I, therefore, appeal to you to uphold what the Chair had already ruled at that particular juncture when we had raised this question. Otherwise, there is one more appeal I would make and conclude. In case today also I have to fall a victim to these political manipulations, then I seek one protection. I request you that in case you feel inclined to apply rule 338—I hope and I am sure you must have thought out a way to uphold the ruling of the Chair that has been given—but in case you feel inclined to apply rule 338, my only request to you would be to hold over the entire discussion for the next session and to rule that it should be given the top most priority that it

deserves in the next session. The Bill has been passed by Rajya Sabha. We cannot deal with this entire matter like this. It cannot be barred, there is no provision for barring it.

There is no provision that it attracted to remove the Bill totally from the register of Bills, because the matter concerning removal of Bills from the Register of Bills is governed by rules 112 and 113. None of the provisions in rules 112 and 113 is attracted here. Therefore, as I said, I am sure you must have thought out a way to up hold the ruling of the Chair already given but in case you feel inclined to apply rule 338, then my request is that rule 89 may be invoked wherein it is provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks it fit, postpone the consideration. So, the question may not be put and the consideration from the stage at which we had stopped may be continued in the next session I say so with this hope that perhaps wisdom will dawn upon the Government during the intervening period and they would also be more inclined to favour the Bill and the restoration of the minority character.

I am very sorry at such a dubious way in which the Government has proceeded. I hope, you will find some way. Sir, in case, you cannot find some way, my only request is to postpone the whole thing for the next session. There should be no bar on it. Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill. It is of utmost importance. And each and every Member who spoke while considering the Bill, has supported this particular Bill. This is another point that must be taken into consideration. I, therefore, hope that I will not be made a victim bleeding from these political manipulations.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not at this stage, on the merits of the Bill at all. But I would like to submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the House. As my friend, Mr. Banatwalla, has pointed out, Rule 338 is attracted in a way. But I would like to suggest that it does not get attracted for a two-fold reason.

I have got with me the proceedings of Monday, the 30th April. After a long procedural debate over a point of order on this, it was ruled by the Chairman that the two Bills are not identical and it is only on that basis that the discussion started.

Secondly, it is not fair for the Government to assert itself in such a way that the Private Members' rights which are in any case restricted and limited—one Friday, Private Members' Bill and an other Friday, resolutions—are further restricted by reviving its own Bill which was introduced long back, get it passed and then argue that now the Private Members' Bill cannot be taken up.

Yesterday throughout the discussion, Dr. Chunder, my good friend, went on pleading that the question of minority character does not come in the discussion at all. In fact, he was suggesting that the question of minority character was something different and it had no connection with that Bill at all. If that is so, how can these two Bills be identical?

In a democratic set up, the attempt of the Government should be to encourage Private Members, people like us, non-governmental members, to introduce Bills, get them discussed and if possible, get them passed and become a part of the Statute Book. It happens rarely but it should happen. Instead, here comes a Government which surreptitiously brings its own Bill after a long time, gets it passed and then says, Rule 338 comes into operation.

I am pleading with you on behalf of Private Members of this House to kindly give guidance in such a way that our rights which are already limited, are not further eroded by the kind of the hanging sword which has been brought on the floor by the point of order of Mr. Nirmal Chand Jain and I think by my good friend, Dr. Chunder. Even if it is technically right, will it not violate the spirit behind it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The very fact that the non-official Bill as Mr. Banatwalla put it, stirred the Government to bring an official Bill and get it passed, is, I think, quite a success for Mr. Banatwalla. So, if you look at it that way, I do not think, anything wrong has been done. Actually, it has helped the Private Member to force the Government to bring an official Bill. To that extent, this serves its purpose. But as far as Mr. Banatwalla's bill is concerned, I am really in a difficulty because, I think, after the rejection of Mr. Banatwalla's amendment yesterday and all that, the Bills could be identical and same, although not exactly the same, but in substance it can be the same. But, at the same time, I think Shri Banatwalla should not be deprived of his right to continue with the discussion. So, what I would prefer to do is to ask the House to agree to postpone the discussion to the next session. I think it would serve the purpose of not breaking the rule. If anybody can move a motion to that effect we can do it.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के अगले सेशन में जाने का सवाल नहीं है । एक बिल पास हो चुका है । अगर वह लाना चाहते हैं, तो एमेंडमेंट टु दैट बिल आ सकता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, that is not the position. The Bills are different. At the same time, the subject matter is the same. I think there is some confusion. So, I would prefer this procedure Is anybody moving this motion?

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : एकबिल पास हो चुका है । अगर इसबिल को पोस्टपोन कर के अगले सेशन में लें जायेंगें, तो इस बिल की शक्ल बदल जायेगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is also the observance from the Chair that it is not identical (*Interruptions*) I am sorry, I have taken that view

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : इस पाइंट पर कल हाउस में डिविजन हो चुका है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I am postponing it. Otherwise, I would have asked the Member to go ahead.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I move:

"That the further debate on the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be adjourned to the first day allotted to Private Members' Bill in the next session."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I want a clarification. If the discussion is adjourned to the next session, it should be given all the priority and it should be taken up on the very first day allotted for Private Members' Bills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is partly discussed. So, naturally it gets priority. I will put the motion to the vote.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: No, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing it? Then I shall give a Direction from the Chair under rule 89. I could do it and postpone the consideration of the Bill Still, I would request the House to adopt the motion. The question is:

"That the further debate on the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be adjourned to the first day allotted to Private Members' Bills in the next session."

*The motion was adopted.*

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: "Noes" have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who are against may raise their hands.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : डिवीजन का सवाल नहीं है । आई क्लेम डिविजन । आप घंटी बजा कर सब मेम्बरों को बुलाइये ।

**5.24 hrs.**

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Substitution of article 6)*

**श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव** (महरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं "कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये ।"

यह जो संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक मैं लाया हूं, उसका उद्देश्य स्पष्ट है । इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन में मैंने कहा है "वर्णाश्रम और द्विजवाद पर आधारित भारतीय समाज के वर्तमान गठन से आबादी की बहुसंख्यक तादाद मानसिक और शारीरिक तौर पर लुंज बन गई है । इसके फलस्वरूप आबादी के सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत समुदाय ने सरकारी, अर्द्धसरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं की 90 प्रतिशत जगहों पर एकाधिकार स्थापित कर लिया है । फलतः आये दिन कमजोर वर्गों पर हमला, कत्लेआम और आगजनी की घटना बढ़ती जा रही है । इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य उपरोक्त एकाधिकार का समाप्त करना और समाज तथा प्रशासन में व्याप्त असंतुलन को दूर करना है ।"

हमारा जो संविधान है, उसमें जो फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं उनको आप देखें और आर्टिकल 16 (4) को आप पढ़ें तो उसमें यह स्पष्ट है—

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State"

यह प्रावधान संविधान में पहले से है । लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि संविधान को लागू हुए 30-31 साल हो गए । इस 30-31 साल में जो सरकारी नौकरियां हैं उनमें जो एजुकेशनली और सोशली बैकवर्ड समाज है, उनकी स्थिति और बिगड़ी है । उनका रेप्रेजेन्टेशन सर्विसेज में इनएडीक्वेट को कौन कहे, जैसा कि संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि इनएडीक्वेट रेप्रेजन्टेशन है तो स्टेट को कानून बना कर उनका उनकी आबादी के अनुसार सरकारी नौकरियों में जगह देनी चाहिए, यह प्रावधान रहते हुए भी गत तीस सालों में स्थिति यह हो गई है कि इनएडीक्वेसी का कौन पूछे, इनका रेप्रेजन्टेशन बिल्कुल नगण्य हो गया है, कोई रेप्रेजन्टेशन ही नहीं है । अंग्रेजी हुकूमत में जितना था उससे भी घट गया है । इसका कारण है कि आजादी के बाद एक सिद्धान्त चलाया गया "इक्वलिटी आफ अपार्च्युनिटी" का, "समान अवसर का सिद्धांत" चलाया गया कि हर एक नागरिक को हर अपार्च्युनिटी समान रूप से मिलेगी और किसी के साथ जाति वगैरह का भेदभाव नहीं किया जायगा । यह एक सिद्धान्त गढ़ा गया । मैं आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हूं कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में इससे ज्यादा धोखाधड़ी का सिद्धान्त कोई दूसरा नहीं चलाया गया । फर्ज कीजिए कि आप एक साइकिल का रेस करवाना चाहते हैं । जब रेस शुरू होता है तो कुछ लोगों का दौड़ने देते हैं और 15 मिनट के बाद फिर एक जत्थे को कहते हैं कि दौड़ो और कहते हैं कि जो पन्द्रह मिनट पहले दौड़ा है उससे तुम कम्पीट करो, तो क्या यह कभी संभव है कि वह उसको कम्पीट कर सके ? यही तो भारतीय समाज का बहुसंख्यक वर्ग तीन हजार वर्ष पीछे छूट गया । कैसे बराबरी कर सकेगा ?

अभी हिन्दुस्तान के समाज की क्या स्थिति है ? समाज का अधिकांश समुदाय लुंज बन गया है । वह किसी काम का नहीं रहा और उसका सरकारी नौकरियों में कोई भी प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है । ऐसा इसलिए हुआ कि हमारे यहां हजारों वर्ष से यह सिद्धांत था, एक मनु भगवान की व्यवस्था थी वर्णाश्रम धर्म और द्विजवाद की कि फला जाति और फला वर्ग ही विद्या पढ़ सकता है । मनुस्मृति का आपने देखा होगा, उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि जो शूद्र है या जो वैश्य है, उसका विद्या पढ़ने का अधिकार नहीं है । यहां तक लिखा हुआ है कि यदि शूद्र के कान में वेद वाक्य चला जाय या ज्ञान की बात चली जाय तो उसके कान में गरम सीसा घोल कर डाल दिया जाय । यह है मनुस्मृति की व्यवस्था और उसके अनुसार लगभग तीन चार हजार वर्ष तक इस देश का शासन चला । इसी का नतीजा हुआ कि 90 प्रतिशत या 80 प्रतिशत लोग साक्षरी और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड हो गए, उनको पढ़ने की अपार्च्युनिटी नहीं दी गई, उनको ज्ञान की कोई बात नहीं सुनने दी गई । इसी का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि अधिकांश आबादी सरकारी नौकरियों से, इज्जत की जगह से महरूम कर दी गई है और मुट्ठी भर, दस प्रतिशत आबादी का हिस्सा जो द्विज है उसी का वर्चस्व हो गया, उसी की मोनोपोली हो गई । सरकारी नौकरी में, इज्जत की जगहों में और समाज के हर क्षेत्र में अन्य लोगों को पीछे धकेल कर वे अगुवा बन गये । जो संविधान बनाने वाले थे—चाहे अम्बेदकर साहब हों, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद हों या दूसरे लोग हों—उन्होंने इस असंतुलन का समझा और इसीलिए उन्होंने संविधान में अनुच्छेद 16(4) का प्रावधान किया ताकि इस असंतुलन को समाप्त किया जाए । लेकिन देश आजाद होने के बाद तीस साल तक कांग्रेस की हुकूमत चली फिर भी आज तक इस असंतुलन को खत्म करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई बल्कि इस अन्याय और असंतुलन को बरकरार रखने के लिये "समान अवसर" के सिद्धान्त को गढ़ लिया गया ।

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

जहां तक हरिजन आदिवासियों का सवाल है, आज भी उनकी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। उनके लिए 30-31 साल से रिजर्वेशन है लेकिन अभी तक वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। केवल 3-4 प्रतिशत लोग ही नौकरियों में आ सके हैं। इस संबंध में संविधान में अनुच्छेद 335 का प्रावधान है

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए संविधान में प्रावधान है इसलिए कानून बनाया गया कि सरकारी नौकरियों में इतनी जगहें उनको मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन पिछड़ी जाति के जो लोग हैं उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि सरकारी नौकरों में उनका रिप्रेजेन्टेशन उनकी आबादी के हिसाब से तो कहना ही क्या, एक प्रकार से उनका रिप्रजन्टेशन नगण्य है। विगत तीस साल में हरिजन आदिवासी की नौकरियों में बहाली की गई है लेकिन जो मुसलमान समुदाय है उसकी हरिजनों से भी बुरी हालत बना दी गई है। यदि वही व्यवस्था चलती रही तो मैं समझता हूं 5-10 साल के बाद इस देश में कोई भी मुसलमान दारोगा नहीं मिलेगा, कोई मुसलमान मजिस्ट्रेट नहीं मिलेगा-आई ए एस और आई पी एस की तो बात ही छोड़ दीजिए। इससे चलते मुसलमानों की हालत हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों से भी बुरी हो जाएगी।

उपरोक्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर मैंने मौजूदा संविधान(संशोधन) बिल प्रस्तुत किया है। चाहता हूं कि मौजूदा अनुच्छेद (16) कब बदल कर, दिया जाए। इसके द्वारा अभी जो जानकारी नौकरियों में असंतुलन है, जो अव्यवस्था है और जो अन्याय है वह समाप्त हो जाएगा तथा समूचे देश का विकास सम्भव होगा। जब तक प्रशासन में पूरे समाज का पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं होगा देश मजबूत नहीं होगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद (340) में है कि सोशरी, एजूकेशनली पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लिए एक कमीशन बनाया जाएगा और उसकी रिपोर्ट आने बाद उनके संरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। आप जानते हैं कि 1953-54 में काका कालेलकर कमीशन गठित किया गया था जिसने रिपोर्ट भी दी लेकिन आज तक उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, कोई विचार नहीं किया गया। अब एक कांट्रोवर्सी अलग से शुरू कर दी गई है कि पिछड़ी जाति का क्राइटीरिया क्या हो सकता है—आर्थिक क्राइटीरिया होगा या सामाजिक क्राइटीरिया होगा? जहां तक संविधान का सवाल है, उसमें स्पष्ट है कि जो सामाजिक रूप से, जाति के हिसाब से, शिक्षा के हिसाब से पिछड़े हुए हैं वही पिछड़ी जाति के समझे जायेंगे। लेकिन फिर भी एक कांट्रोवर्सी खड़ी कर दी गई। मैं समझता हूं मेरे इस बिल पर विचार करने और पास करने के बाद जो एनामली है, जो अन्याय फैला हुआ है वह समाप्त किया जा सकेगा। अभी सैकड़ों में दस प्रतिशत की आबादी वाले समुदाय ने 90 प्रतिशत जगहों पर दखल कर रखा है और जो 80 प्रतिशत आबादी है, उस को 5 परसेन्ट, और यहां तक कि 3 परसेन्ट भी जगहें न दी जाएं, तो यह समाज चल नहीं सकता है और यह देश टूट जाएगा यदि इस चीज को खत्म नहीं किया जाएगा। इसीलिए इस उद्देश्य से यह मौजूदा संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, आप के जरिये इस सदन के विचार के लिए मैंने प्रस्तुत किया है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर सदन अच्छी तरह से विचार करेगा फिर इस का पास करेगा

इतना कह कर मैं बैठता हूं।

श्री दीनेश भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : बुनियादी बात क्या है? what do you want?

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव: बुनियादी बात यह है कि जो बैकवर्ड कलासेज है, जो सोशली और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड डिफाइन्ड है आप के संविधान में, उन को जैसा संविधान में लिखा हुआ है, उस के अनुसार सरकारी नौकरियां दी जाएं। यदि कोई स्टेट यह समझती है कि किसी समुदाय का सरकारी नौकरियों में इनएडीकेट रेप्रजन्टेशन है तो इस के लिए कानून बना कर उन की आबादी के अनुसार उन्हें सरकारी नौकरियों में जगह दी जाए। यह संविधान में भी लिखा हुआ है लेकिन आज से 30-31 साल पहले संविधान में लिखे जाने पर भी इस बात को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए हमारे इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य यही है कि पवित्र संविधान में जो वाजिब चीज लिखी हुई है उस को करने के लिए अगर संविधान में कोई खामी है, तो उस को दूर करने की व्यवस्था की जाए और इस देश में जितने लोग हैं, उन को उन की आबादी के अनुसार उन का उचित हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए सरकारी नौकरियों में। जैसे आपको जमीन के बंटवारे की बात बहुत ज्यादा पसन्द होती है, उसी तरह से आप को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि यदि कुछ लोगों को जमीन के जरिये से जीविका मिलती है तो उसी तरह से कुछ लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों के जरिये से जीविका के साधन मिलने चाहिए। जैसे पेट भरने के लिए जमीन का बंटवारा आवश्यक है, उसी तरह से इस देश में कुर्सी का बटवारा जब तक आबादी के अनुपात में नहीं होगा, जब तक समानता का समाज कायम नहीं हो सकता है और आप चित्त बसु साहब समाज में समानता लाने के बहुत एडवोकेट हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे दर्द को भी आप समझें। सैकड़ों में 80 आदमी अगर कुर्सी से वंचन कर दिए जाएं,

तो समानता का समाज नहीं बन सकता चाहे वह बिहार हो, चाहे बंगाल हो और चाहे वह हरियाणा हो या काश्मीर हो। इस बात को आप समझिये। तभी समाज में समानता स्थापित होगी और हम यह समझते हैं कि जैसा हमारा भाषण हुआ, वैसे ही आप भी तर्कपूर्ण और जोशीला भाषण देंगे और इस में आप सब हमारा साथ देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना विधेयक पेश करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the entire Bill. I cannot agree with all the provisions of the Bill which have been slated down in it because some of the provisions would give rise to legal complications and controversies. My hon. friend has put forth his idea with a social objective in the statement of objects and reasons:

"The present Indian social structure based on Casteism and Brahminism has mentally and physically crippled a majority of our population."

Let us not attack any particular caste while discussing this Bill. We have to attack the whole caste system. There is no such thing as the domination of Brahmins or Rajputs or Jats or any one community. We must oppose the entire system of Casteism, wherever it prevails. Within the framework of the society that we have adopted in our Constitution, there should be a structural change, socio-economic change in our country in a democratic manner. A lot of changes are necessary. Although our Constitution envisages the social system, we have not yet achieved that goal. Our society has not developed as fast as we desire. That is where, the Members of Parliament, from this side as well as that side, are educating the people about their rights and privileges.

My hon. friend, the mover of the Bill, is from Bihar. I would say that Bihar is a caste-ridden State. In every State, the casteism is there. Casteism can be controlled provided it is controlled by a political will and political power. In addition to that, there is an economic power, the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few people. Therefore, the regrouping, the restructuring, of the society is very necessary. The constitutional changes alone will not be enough. It is very necessary to see that socio-economic changes are supported by the political will, the political power of the State.

It has been rightly said that there is a monopoly of political power or the tentacles of political power in the hands of a caste-ridden society or a group of caste people or a dominating economic class, like, Birlas and Tatas. Even though they are in a minority, even though Birla-Tata group of industrialists are in a minority, they have got the economic power; there is a concentration of economic power in the hands of a few people. They are controlling not only the economic growth of this country but they are also controlling the gainful employment.

Take, for example, the Birlas today. The Birla-group industrial houses start industries and they control the entire system of Government machinery through which they generate employment and through which they spread their own kith and kin. For instance, there is the Hindustan Motors. They alone employ more than 4000 people belonging to the Birla families. This is what is happening. It is so even in the case of ancillary units. I read an article in a newspaper where it was stated that 400 families belonging to the Birla group are controlling the raw material and the ancillaries around big industries. All appointments right from the lowest, the chaprasis, to the highest level have been given to their own families. Where is the guarantee under article 16 or under the provisions of the Constitution for any citizen of this country to get jobs?

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Today, an explosive situation of unemployment problem is there and it is mounting up. Last time, I brought forward a Bill on the Employment Guarantee Scheme in order to create confidence in the minds of the younger generation of people. But the reply given by the hon. Labour Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma, was that even the registers of Employment Exchanges did not give the correct number of unemployed people, literate or illiterate, skilled or unskilled, graduates or undergraduates, in this country. This is the situation prevailing in the country today.

Certain socio-economic changes are very necessary. I do not know whether the present Government is capable of bringing about any meaningful changes let alone how the democratic system has been set up. The other day, my hon. friend, the Industry Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, reeled out certain figures I do not know how the figures have been prepared. He said that there is 8 per cent growth in industry. He has also said that they are bringing meaningful employment and other changes by introducing small scale industries, development of khadi and all those things. But I do not see any changes in this country; I have not seen any changes in the country in the last two years. Why is my hon friend not asking the present Government to bring about these changes? I do not know to which unit of the Janata Party he belongs, whether Jana Sangh or Swatantra or any other unit. Will he bring political pressure and political compulsions on the entire Party and see that meaningful changes are brought about by the present Government? But I know that the Janata Government is not for any of these changes in the society; they are not for breaking the monopoly of the monopoly houses. They are only regrouping the industrialists. They are bringing the multi-nationals from West Germany and other countries and are regrouping them because they are milk-yielding cows for them, they grease their palms. Therefore, how can you expect any changes from the present Government? I want my hon. friend to revolt from the Party. I know, the Janata Party is not for making any of these social changes What has happened in the last two years? Have they brought any changes in the society? Have they brought any revolutionary methods to protect the backward communities and other weaker sections of the society and to make them feel secure? *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your philosophy?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is your philosophy, I want to know. Are you defending this Government? In Karnataka we have brought meaningful changes, we have implemented the 20-point programme, we have brought about many changes. We have created the consciousness among the backward classes to fight for their rights We have brought about revolutionary changes even in the social system Where a person has an annual income of Rs. 4,000 he will get not only land but also interest-free loans; and those people whose annual income is less than Rs. 4,000, they need not pay back to the money-lenders. We have done this to break the backbone of the money-lenders. We have also abolished the bonded-labour system. *(Interruptions)* What is your policy in West Bengal? Have the 'Communists', the 'Progressives', made any changes there? We have introduced land reforms in Karnataka. It may not be a hundred per cent.

But you have not even started? You have not done even one per cent. You only make slogans. You capture innocent people and parade them in the streets. Is it bringing socialism? You ask Mr. Saugata Roy. Was there any change in West Bengal? All those people who agitated for various changes were kept in the lock-up. And you are challenging Karnataka! We have done something in Karnataka. You better try to copy us. Ask Mr. Jyoti Basu to come to Karnataka and see. You must bring about the necessary changes in the society. It is

no use only criticising the vokkaligas or lingayats or any other community. But you must abolish casteism and you must bring in meaningful social reform measures.

16 hrs.

I welcome this but unfortunately the provisions have to be changed. I do not know how it will stand the legal test. However, the idea which is introduced in this is welcome. I want that the society should be changed also. Socio-economic changes are very necessary. Today, especially as far as the unemployment problem is concerned, the present Government has not been able to bring any changes in the last two years. We have been observing that. We know there are people on the other side who are conscious of the need of changes in the society and they believe in socio-economic changes. You must give guarantee of employment to the unemployed youth. Otherwise they will rise in revolt against the present government and if any member on that side would bring forward any measure with a meaningful change, we will all support it.

Sir, anyway, I welcome the Bill of the hon. Member.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव ने जो संशोधन विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उसकी भावना बहुत ही उदात्त है। सचमुच में भारतवर्ष और खास कर हिन्दू समाज का अगर सबसे बड़ा दोष है तो वह जाती व्यवस्था है। यह ठीक है कि जिस जाति व्यवस्था को हम इतना दोष देते हैं, उसके मूल में वर्ण व्यवस्था है और जैसा वेद में बताया गया है :—

ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखं आसीत्,
बाहू राजन्यः कृतः
तदुरुवैश्यं
पद्भ्यां शूद्रोअजायत ॥

वेद में जो वर्ण व्यवस्था कही गई है, उसमें जाति व्यवस्था कहीं नहीं है। इसलिये गीता में भी जब भगवान ने कहा है:—

चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्टं गुणकर्मविभागशः
तस्य कर्तारमपि मां विद्धि कर्तारं वयं।

हिन्दू समाज का जो तीसरा बड़ा ग्रन्थ है प्रामाणिक मनु स्मृति, उसमें भी जाति व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां भी क्षत्रिय के कर्म हैं, ब्राह्मण के कर्म हैं, तो कर्मणा जाति, लेकिन यहां तो जन्मना जाति है। इसलिये यह वर्ण व्यवस्था भारतवर्ष में नहीं है, अभी वर्ण अव्यवस्था है। इसलिये इस वर्ण अव्यवस्था को जितना शीघ्र हम समाप्त कर सकें, वह अच्छा होगा।

16.03 hrs

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair.*]

यह बात ठीक है कि आज हमें इसके सम्बन्ध में जब सोचना चाहिये कि कैसे समाज को उठा सकते हैं तो बाइबल की एक कहानी है:—

Upto the last.

जो पीछे है, उसको ऊपर आना चाहिये। गांधी जी ने भी अन्त्योदय से सर्वोदय की शुरुआत करने के लिये कहा। यह सही बात है कि भारत का जब संविधान बनने लगा था, तो हरिजन आदिवासियों को संरक्षण दिया गया था। लोग कहते हैं कुछ दिन बाद पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को भी संरक्षण देने की बात चली और करीब 9 प्रान्तों में तो उन्हें संरक्षण दिया गया है। लोग इससे उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह संरक्षण क्यों, क्या यह समाजवाद के खिलाफ नहीं है।

हमारे श्री जेठमलानी जी संविधान के ज्ञाता हैं, वह तुरन्त कह सकते हैं कि भारत के संविधान की धारा 14, जिसमें सब को समान अवसर है, इसके खिलाफ है, लेकिन मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि सचमुच में समाजवाद और समान अवसर किस के लिये? प्रो. हेरालड लास्की ने कहा था:—

"To talk of equality between unequals is unjust."

इस लिए समाज में जो असमान हैं, उनके लिए समान अवसर की बात करना गलत होगा। इस समाज पर, द्विज समाज पर, माननीय सदस्य, श्री यादव, का इतना आक्रोश है। मैं समझता हूं कि वह आक्रोश हमें सहना चाहिए।

आज रिजर्वेशन की बात चल रही है, लेकिन भारतवर्ष में पांच हजार वर्ष से रिजर्वेशन रहा है। यह अलग बात है कि वह रिजर्वेशन कुछ खास वर्गों के लिए था। भारत का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि ब्राह्मण मंत्री और क्षत्रिय राजा हुआ करता था। एक दो अपवादों को छोड़ कर—जैसे, चन्द्रगुप्त और छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज को छोड़ कर—यही व्यवस्था रही। आक्रोश करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। लोग कहते हैं कि अगर हम ऐसे पिछड़े हुए और अयोग्य लोगों को अधिकार दे देते हैं, तो शायद वे सब कुछ नष्ट कर देंगे। लेकिन चन्द्रगुप्त को अवसर मिला, और यह सिद्ध हो गया कि भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में इतना कुशल शासक कोई नहीं था। छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज को उनके राज्याभिषेक के अवसर पर आशीर्वाद देने के लिए कोई ब्राह्मण नहीं मिला। उन्हें समर्थ रामदास से आशीर्वाद मिला। इतिहास में उनका अपूर्व स्थान है।

जब ब्रिटिश वाइसराय ने डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर से पूछा कि आपको क्या चाहिए, आप क्यों नहीं छोटी मोटी नौकरियां लेते हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, जब आप हमारे लोगों को शीर्षस्थ स्थान देंगे, तो वे हमारे लोगों पर होने वाले अन्याय को रोक सकेंगे। इसी लिए डा. अम्बेडकर जिस स्थान पर थे, अगर वह

[ डा० रामजी सिंह ]

वहां पर न रहते, तो शायद हरिजन और आदिवासी उतना न बढ़ सकते, जितना कि वे बढ़ सके हैं ।

जहां तक आरक्षण का सम्बन्ध है, अगर हम आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करें, तो अन्त्योदय से ही सर्वोदय का प्रारम्भ होता है । अभी मैंने बाइबल का वचन बताया है अनटु दि लास्ट । अगर हम समाजवाद के दृष्टिकोण से विचार करते है, तो हमें इस बात को मानना चाहिए कि दि टाक आफ इक्वेलिटी बिटवीन अनईक्वल इज अनजस्ट । इसी लिए डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने स्पष्ट कहा था कि जो समाज मे दबे हुए और पिछडे हुए लोग है, उनके लिए विशेष अवसर का सिद्धान्त होना चाहिए ।

हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओ ने संविधान में यह व्यवस्था की कि जो सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछडे हुए है, जो सोशली एड एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड है, उनको रिजर्वेशन दिया जाये, और इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि कौन लोग सोशली एड एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड है । इस के फलस्वरूप काका कालेलकर की अध्यक्षता में बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन बना था । जब बिहार मे फारवर्ड और बैकवर्ड की अग्नि-शिखा जली, तो मैंने उनसे मिल कर पूछा कि बिहार अग्नि मे जल रहा है उसके बारे में आप क्या कहते हैं । उन्होने बडे दर्द से कहा कि मैंने बीस वर्ष पहले जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसको आप लोगो ने कार्यान्वित नही किया, अगर उसका कार्यान्वियन कर लिया होता, तो इन बातो की आवश्यकता न पडती, लेकिन मै किस को दोष दूं किसको न दू ?

उस बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर ससद मे शायद बहस हुई, लेकिन उसकी किसी भी सिफारिश का कार्यान्वयन नही हुआ । इसलिए पिछडे हुए और दबे हुए लोगो के दिलो मे जो भावना है कि उन्हें न्याय नही दिया गया है, वह सही भावना है ।

आज हम केवल नौकरियो में रिजर्वेशन की बात करते है । नौकरी कितने परसेंट लोगो को मिलती है ? काका साहब कालेलकर ने दो वर्षों की कडी मेहनत के बाद अपनी रीकमेंडेशन्ज दी थी । उन्होने कहा था कि हमें देखना चाहिए कि जो दबी, उत्पीड़ित, पद-दलित मानवता है, हम उसको हर एक क्षेत्र मे—सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक क्षेत्र मे—कैसे उठा सकें । लेकिन हम लोगो ने कोई ध्यान नही दिया और आज केवल सर्विसेज की बात होती है । सर्विसेज के बाद में उन्होने समीक्षात्मक रूप से भी विचार किया था और कहा था कि यह सिद्धांत गलत है ।

"I am definitely against reservation in government services for any community for the simple reason that the services are not meant for the servants but they are meant for the service of the society as a whole. Administration must have the service of the best men available in the land and these must be found in all communities. Reservation of posts for certain backward communities would be as strange as reservation of patients for particular doctors. The patients are not meant to supply adequate or proportionate clientele to all the doctors whatever their qualifications."

लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उन्होने भारी अनुशसा की है और कहा है कि 49 प्रतिशत तक हो सकता है । केवल नौकरियो की ही बात नही है हम तो केवल एक पक्ष लेते है । उन्होने जब यह कहा कि कौन बैकवर्ड और कौन फारवर्ड है, इस का क्राइटीरिया क्या है, तो उस के उन्होने 15 मापदण्ड बनाए है । लोग कह देंगे कि यह तो बैकवर्ड क्लास की बात है । वैज्ञानिक ढग से उन्होने दिया है कि पिछडा कौन है ? सचमुच मे आज शैडयूल्ड कास्ट मे और बैकवर्ड क्लास में कोई अगर बडा समृद्ध शिक्षा और अर्थ मे हो गया है और वह अगर सरक्षण मागता है तो समाजवाद के सारे सिद्धात का वह हनन करता है । ये पन्द्रह मापदण्ड उन्होने बनाए हैं —बैकवर्ड कौन है—वीमेन, औरत बैकवर्ड है और पुरुष फारवर्ड है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो है वह बैकवर्ड और शहरी क्षेत्र में जो है वह फारवर्ड । अपने हाथ से काम करने वाले बैकवर्ड और केवल सुपरवाइज करने वाले जो हैं वह हैं फारवर्ड ।

Those labouring under the sun and the open air are backward

मैं सारा नही पढूंगा । इस तरह से 15 क्राइटीरिया उन्होने बताए है । ये पन्द्रह जो मापदण्ड हैं इनको कसौटी पर डाल कर के उन्होने निर्णय लिया था । इसीलिए उन के सिद्धात को, उन की अनुशसाओ को अगर हमारी पिछली सरकार ने नहीं माना है तो यह बड़ा दोष है । सचमुच में कोई सनातन काल के लिए इस सरक्षण की माग नही की गई थी । यानी जो दबे हुए है, उन को थोडी दूर तक हम सहारा दे कर उठा देते है ताकि सब के बराबर आ जाय, तब आर्टिकिल 14 जो ईक्वल अपार्च्युनिटी का सिद्धात है वह चलेगा । जब तक वह दबे हुए है तब तक विशेष अवसर प्रेफरेंशियल ट्रीटमेंट देना, यही समाजवाद का और जनतत्र का लक्ष्य है । यही कारण है कि उस समय जब यह शुरू हुआ था तो दक्षिण मे तमिलनाडु मे, केरल मे, कर्नाटक में, आन्ध्र मे और महाराष्ट्र मे भी यह सब रिजर्वेशन उसी समय से है । हमारा एक लडका है दीनेश भट्टाचार्य जी की पार्टी में । नम्बूद्रीपाद जी जब बिहार में आए थे तो उस ने कहा कि रिजर्वेशन के पक्ष में आप लोग कुछ बोलते क्यो नही है ? तो उन्होने कहा कि यह जो रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ हल्ला हो रहा है

This is a mass hysteria. Neither you can check it nor can I. Therefore, I did it in Kerala 20 years ago but

this hardly solves 1 per cent of the unemployment problem.

और इसीलिए आज मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह रिजर्वेशन की बात हम आज करते हैं, लेकिन जिस देश में 70 प्रतिशत आदमी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है और 13 करोड़ आदमी जहां बेकार है वहां आज डिमाड होनी चाहिए राइट टू वर्क की और तब इस तरह की बात होगी तो यह भी बात हो जायगी। बिहार की सरकार चार हजार नौकरियां माल में देगी, उस से चार हजार लोग आगे आ जाएंगे। हमें तो यह पागलपन लगता है क्योंकि सचमुच में आज अगर जो फारवर्ड है वह यह समझते हैं कि पांच हजार वर्षों की हमारी सम्पत्ति खत्म हो रही है और बैकवर्ड समझते हैं कि कुबेर का सारा खजाना और लक्ष्मी और विष्णु का सारा वैभव हमें मिलने वाला है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। सचमुच में मांग करना हो तो यह तो ठीक है समाजवाद के दृष्टिकोण से और जनतंत्र के दृष्टिकोण से कि पिछड़े लोगों को विशेष अवसर मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके नीचे यह मांग होनी चाहिए कि हमको राइट टू वर्क दिया जाए ताकि गरीबी और बेरोजगारी मिट सके।

जहां तक कुछ लोगों को नौकरी दे देने की बात है, उस दिन जब सारी बात हो रही थी तो अटलजी ने जो कहा था कविता के रूप में वह बड़ा मार्मिक लगा—उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा ड्राइवर सेक्रेटरी पिछड़ी जाति का है तीन हजार रुपए कमाता है उसके लड़के को तो रिजर्वेशन मिल जाएगा लेकिन मेरा चपरासी जोकि ब्राह्मण है उसके लड़के को रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) डा राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने चपरासी के लड़के के पैर छुए थे और दक्षिणा भी दी थी (व्यवधान)

डा० रामजी सिंह यही कारण है कि महाराष्ट्र में श्री एस एम. जोशी के बात करने के बाद महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आर्थिक क्राइटीरिया रखा। इस देश में तथाकथित पिछड़ी जाति के कहलाने वालों में भी सुखी, सम्पन्न और समृद्ध लोग भी हैं और दूसरी ओर दबे, कुचले और गरीब लोग भी हैं जोकि इससे वंचित रह जायेंगे। (व्यवधान)

इसलिए हमें इस बात पर काफी शांति से विचार करना चाहिए। हम अपनी सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि जहां काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लोगों ने रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक कर दिलों को दुखी किया था, आपने नया बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन का गठन किया क्योंकि संविधान में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि कुछ वर्षों के बाद इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए की स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है, क्या बदलाव आया है। यह जांच कमीशन जांच करके जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि जो कमीशन बनाया गया है वह काका कालेलकर कमीशन की मेहनत का लाभ उठाएगा और बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में लोगों की जो आपत्तियां और कठिनाइयां हैं उन पर भी ध्यान देगा।

अभी बिहार में जो रिजर्वेशन की बात हुई, एक नए विचार से कुछ हुआ, वहां के मुख्य मंत्री अब तो मुख्य मंत्री नहीं रहे, वहां पर लोगों ने बड़ा आक्रोश किया। मैं समझता हूं सबसे ज्यादा रैशनेल ढंग से बिहार में किया गया, अनेक्चर तन और अनेक्चर टू में भेद किया गया है, जो बढ़े हुए हैं उनको थोड़ा रुकना चाहिए और जो ज्यादा दबे हुए हैं उनको सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। 12 परसेंट अनेक्चर टू के लिए है और 8 परसेंट अनेक्चर वन के लिए है। इसके साथ ही जो तथाकथित उच्च जाति के लोग हैं, उनमें जो वीकर सेक्शन्स हैं, उनको भी 3 परसेंट है और महिलाओं के लिए भी है। जहां तक समाजवाद की बात है और किसी के लिए कुछ कहा जा सकता है लेकिन डा लोहिया के समाजवाद की सच्चाई पर कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। डा लोहिया ने 60 और 40 परसेंट की बात कही थी जिसमें उन्होंने हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़ी जाति, गरीब मुसलमान, सभी का रखा था। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि आप 60 परसेंट दे रहे हैं तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि देना तो चाहिए 90 परसेंट, अभी तो मैं 60 परसेंट की बात कर रहा हूं। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव की भावना के बिल्कुल साथ हूं और मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी प्रकाशित हो कर आए और उस नये वैज्ञानिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में, नई जानकारी के आलोक में हम एक सिफारिश दें और केवल एक सिफारिश ही न दें, बल्कि उस को हम कार्यान्वित करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to take part in the discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill introduced by Shri Yadav which seeks to amend article 16 of the Constitution In this connection, I would like to say that while discussing the Bill we have to discuss the social and political situations that are prevailing in the country, as without it the discussion would be meaningless. If we look to the rural areas, we will find that ownership of land is concentrated in a few hands in the sphere of industries, only a few monopoly

*The orignal speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri K. C. Halder]

houses run by a few families are having a strangehold over the means of industrial production and we are made to live in a society which is fragmented in different classes. And because of these, different sio-economic problems are growing. In the present economic set up nearly 60 to 70 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line, the income disparity between one class of people and another is growing and the disparity in income is also growing side by side. Needless to say, Sir, the total cumulative effect of all these disparities has contributed to the ever increasing number of unemployed people in our country. We all know that provisions for reservation of posts in the services have been made for the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people in our Constitution. But the prevalence of the capitalist economy not only in India but all over the world has created such disparities that problems of the people who are at the lower strata of the society have multiplied manyfold and it is but natural that the minority muslims today are voicing their grievance to say aloud that they are not being given a fair deal. Similarly the Christians too are saying that justice is not being done to them. Demands are being made for prescribing suitable reservation for the different classes. It is a problem which has to be dealt with urgently but while trying to do so we have to go into the root of the problem and should try to eradicate it from its roots as otherwise any piece meal, ad hoc or superficial approach cannot bring about any permanent solution of the problem. Sir, the Janata Party has given a promise to the nation that through Khadi Gram Udyog, Cottage industries and small scale industries which we support, they would be able to eradicate unemployment from this country within the next 10 years. But as long as the capitalist structure of the society is retained, and as long as the class character of the society is retained by the vested interest the people in the villages and cities will continue to be oppressed and victimed and mere pious wishes of the Janata Party will be of no help to the millions of the exploited and oppressed masses of our country. What is really needed is a structural change of our society unless this is done we can never be near to our goal and as I had said in the last Lok Sabha even during this Lok Sabha and as has been suggested by Dr. Ramji Singh, it is necessary to give to every youth of our country a right to work. Every young man who wants to work should be given work and this can be done only by amending the Constitution and making right to work a fundamental right Unless this is done, the problem will grow and become complex and still more complex day by day More and more demands will be made from the different sections of the society and if it is not tackled in a major way, then I am afraid the integration and unity of the nation will be in jeopardy. Therefore I will caution the House and appeal to the members, and particularly the Government that they should not wait any longer. Dr. Ramji Singh may recommend a total revolution but as long as the capitalistic structures of the society continues as long a few capitalist will continue to control the means of production as long as the foreign money continue to have a lion's share of our economy and their profits are repatriated to foreign countries we would never be able to eradicate the evil that the present Bill seeks to do. Therefore, I would like to suggest that in order to achieve our goal we should immediately address ourselves to the task of replacing the present capitalistic economic structure of the society and restructure on a national basis where the welfare of the masses and the exploited millions will have a priority over the welfare and wellbeing of a wealthy few. Secondly, I will suggest that the means of production should be socialised. This by itself will eliminate the formation fo pri-

vate capital and the exploitation by a few and depriving the millions. Thirdly, it is absolutely necessary that the concept of personal profit should be done away with. Once it is done, then the all that will be produced will belong to the society and its people. All the profits will be invested not for the welfare and wellbeing of a few wealthy families and classes but will be shared equally by the poor who produce the wealth today but have not proper share of the profit. As soon as socialisation of the means of production is done, the profit will be invested for the developmental work, and it will generate more cottage and small scale and other industries will thus help us to eradicate the bane of unemployment from our country. Thus we have to strike at the root of the evil and unless we are bold enough or courageous enough to do it, we will go round and round the vicious circle without knowing how to come out of it. I also feel that a piece meal approach to the problem will not yield any result either Let me make it very clear Sir that my party the CPI (M) supports and will continue to support all justiable demands of the oppressed and exploited sections of the society, the demands of the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people, the demands of the Muslims, Christians and other minority communities of our country but I will tell them all that we should not approach the problem from a narrow communal angle. If we commit that folly we would never be able to solve the problem. Therefore, I would give a call to one and all to all those who are interested in the welfare of the country, and say gentleman let us unite—let us put an end to total exploitation that is now rampant in our capitalist society, let us work together to unite and consolidate all those who are lagging far behind in the race of social and economic progress, and let us all together give rise to a society which will be free from exploitation and oppression. Ours is an agricultural country and the development of agriculture will naturally form the core of any plan that will seek to help the poor . A proper development of agriculture will depend on a proper distribution of land to the landless and liquidating the present concentration of land in a few hands. We have therefore to legislate and implement a proper land reform procedure which will bring an end to feudal exploitation in the rural areas. This will further enhance the purchasing capacity of the poor, will give birth to more and more industries, both cottage and small, and will provide more employment to the people. If we are able to do this we would be able to create a new society—so very different from the present one—where exploitation will be a forgotten word, where one class will not be pampered at the cost of the other, where the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will not be treated worse than animals and where the Muslims and the Christians will not suffer from agonising feeling of being given the treatment of a second class citizen We have to initiate a class struggle through which we would be able to generate an atmosphere of total revolution and proceeding through this path we would no doubt be able to bring about a revolutionary change in our society which will not patronise exploitation, will generate wealth through socialisation of the means of production, will usher in an era of happiness and prosperity for all It would be society where education and medical facilities will be catered to all free of cost and which will guarantee job to the job seeker. This we can do only by a united and unified approach, by eschewing narrow communal feeling and by organising the exploited and the havenots. If we are able to do it, we would be one of the strongest and the mightiest nation of the world. I thank you Sir, for giving me the opportunity to express my views on this matter.

**चौधरी अब्दुल लतीफ** (ठोरिया रपुर) : रिजर्वेशन का बड़ा नाजुक मामला है । रिजर्वेशन से जिन लोगों ने फायदा उठाया है वे उस फायदे के मुस्तहिक

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

नही थे। आज उन लोगों को रिजर्वेशन से फायदा पहुंच रहा है जिनकी हालत अच्छी है, वा खुद आई०ए०एस० में हैं। उनके बेटे अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे है। उनके पास पूरे पैसे हैं और हर किस्म की उनकी सुविधायें मिली हुई है। इससे मैं समझता हू कि संरक्षण का रिजर्वेशन का जो मकसद था वह मारे का सारा खत्म हो जाता है और हो गया है। सरक्षण उनको मिलना चाहिये जिनके पास साधन नही है, जो सामाजिक तौर पर पिछड़े हुए है, पढ़ाई लिखाई के मामले मे पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो आर्थिक तौर पर पिछडे हुए है। जो अच्छे-अच्छे पदो पर बैठे हुए है उनका आरक्षण का लाभ क्यों मिले ? फायदा इसका उनको पहुचना चाहिये जो इसके मुस्तहिक है, जिनको इसकी जरूरत है जिनका समाज मे मकाम ठीक नही है। जिनके लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा गया था उनको इससे फायदा नही पहुच रहा है। वे बेचारे उसी तरह से बैठे हुए है। कई वक्त था जब समाज मे उनका कम्पटीशन करने का मौका नही मिलता था, उनको हक नही था कि वे या आगे पढ़ लिख सकें, समाज मे बहुत से लोग थे जिनका वेद पढ़ने का अधिकार नही था। स्वामी दयानन्द ने और आर्य समाज ने इसके बारे में बहुत बडा काम किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हर आदमी का हक है कि वह बढ सके, उसे कोई रुकावट नही आनी चाहिये। महाभारत का किस्सा आपके सामने है। एकलव्य जब द्रौणाचार्य के पास जाता है और कहता है कि मुझे शिक्षा दो, तो उन्होंने कहा कि आपका शिक्षा का अधिकार नही है, आपको शस्त्र और अस्त्र विद्या सीखने का अधिकार नही है, क्योंकि आप उस जाति से है जिनको मैं पढा नही सकता हू। तो उस समय समाज मे एक व्यवस्था थी, कुछ लोगो के लिये वादिश थी, वह समाज में कुछ लोगो के मुकाबले मे नही आ सकते थे। आज जरूरत है इस बात की कि जिनके पास साधन नही हैं उन्हे सुविधाए दी जाये।

एक गाव में गरीब आदमी काम करता है, चाहे वह हरिजन है या किसान है। उसके पास साधन नही है। जब लडका स्कूल से घर आता है तो घर पर मा-बाप कहते है कि बैल ले आओ, उन्हे पानी पिला लाओ और इनके लिये घास काट कर ले आओ। दूसरी तरफ जब हरिजन का बच्चा आता है तो उसके घर वाले उस बच्चे को अपने साथ काम के लिये ले जाते है। दूसरी तरफ वे लोग हैं जो खुद पढ़े हुए हैं, घर मे बीवी पढ़ी हुई है और उनका बच्चा भी अच्छे कान्वेंट स्कूल मे पढने के लिये जाता है। जब वह बच्चा घर आता है तो उसे हर किस्म की सुविधाए और साधन मिलते हैं। तो इन अच्छे साधन-सुलभ बच्चो के मुकाबले मे वह बच्चे नही आ सकते है, जिनके पास कोई सुविधा या साधन उपलब्ध नही है। उन लोगो के लिये आज जरूरत है कि हम उनके लिये कोई आरक्षण दें। हम उन लोगों के लिये इस किस्म की सहूलियते दें कि वह उनके मुकाबले मे आ सकें जिनको सारी सहूलियतें मिली हुई हैं। उनका, वह बच्चे किसी भी जगह मुकाबला कर सके। लकिन आज इसके उलट बात होती है। आज जिनके लिये हमने यह रिजर्वेशन रखी है, उनको तो फायदा नही पहुंचता। अब एक क्लास पैदा हो गई है, चाहे वह हरिजन है या बैकवर्ड क्लास है या दूसरी आदिवासी जाति के हैं, वह एक क्लास है और सिर्फ उस क्लास के लोगो को फायदा है, उन्हीं को फायदा पहुच रहा है। इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम यह देखें कि जिन को साधन नहीं मिले है, समाज मे लगातार पिछडे रहे है, जिनका शोषण किया गया है उनको मदद दे। नौकरियों वगैरा की बात खत्म हो जाती है, अगर हम हर हाथ को काम दें।

जो विधेयक इन्होने पेश किया है, वह एक महदूद दायरे मे है। अगर हम हर हाथ को काम दे, तो उसके लिये रेज्यूलूशन लाना चाहिये, अपने विधान में सशोधन करें कि हर आदमी को काम मिले और उसमें इतनी ज्यादा डिस्पैरिटी न हो। हम कम-से-कम और ज्यादा-से- ज्यादा जहा तक हो मुकर्रर कर दें कि इतना मिलेगा। आज जो नौकरियो के लिये दौड़ है उसकी वजह यह है कि एक तरफ तो डेढ़ सौ और 200 रुपये मिलते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हजारो और लाखो रुपये मिल रहे है। तो इस डिस्पैरिटी के कारण भी लडाई है।

बाहर के देशो मे जो जाने वाले है, वह जानते है कि वहा जो हाथ से मेहनत का काम करते है, उन्हें ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। जो व्हाइट कालर लोग है, उनको वहा कम पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन जो भट्टी के आगे खडे होकर काम करते है, उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। जो दफ्तर में एयर कंडीशन्ड मे जाकर बठते हैं कागज का काम करते हैं, उन्हे कम मिलता है और जो बाहर काम करते हैं उनको ज्यादा मिलता है। आज जो पूजीपति देश है, वहा दूसरी व्यवस्था है। वहा हाथ से मेहनत करने वाले की इज्जत है, लेकिन यहा हाथ से मेहनत करने वाले की इज्जत नही है। जो सफाई का काम करता है, उसे पैसा भी कम है, समाज म सम्मान भी कम है। जो आदमी कोई काम नही करता, दफ्तर में पखे के नीचे बैठा कागज देखता रहता है, उसे यहा ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है और मान भी ज्यादा है। जैसा डा० रामजी सिह ने कहा है, आज सारे समाज के ढाचे को बदलने की जरूरत है। हमें ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि काम करने वाले और मेहनत करने वाले के लिए समाज में इज्जत हो, उसको पेट भर रोटी और पहनने के लिए कपड़ा मिल सके। हर एक आदमी को काम मिले, और अगर सरकार किसी का भी काम न दे सके, तो उसे बेकारी एलाउंस दिया जाये। जिन देशो को पूजीवादी देश कहा जाता है, अगर वहां पर हिन्दुस्तान से गये किसी आदमी को इमीग्रेशन का पर्चा मिल जाये और वहां ठहरने का हक मिल जाये, और अगर वह आदमी, जिसका वहा की धरती और वहा के समाज से कोई ताल्लुक नही है, जिसका रग और नस्ल वहां के लोगो से अलग है, वहा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज मे अपना नाम लिखाता है, तो 48 घटों में कोई काम न मिलने पर सरकार उसे बेकारी एलाउंस देती है। जिस आदमी का उस देश से कोई ताल्लुक नही है, जो उस देश का ही नहीं है, लेकिन अगर उसे एक पर्चा मिल जाये कि वह देश में ठहर सकता है, तो उसे काम करने का हक मिल जाता है।

अगर हमारे देश में भी हर हाथ को काम मिले, तो यह रिजर्वेशन वगैरह का सब चक्कर खत्म हो जाता है। जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो में भी हमने कहा था कि हम हर हाथ को काम देंगे।

इस देश की धरती में हर एक चीज मौजूद है। यहां पानी है, जमीन अच्छी है, हर किस्म का मौसम है, हर चीज पैदा होती है। जब यहां पर काम करने वाले हाथ हैं, काम करने वाले दिमाग मौजूद हैं और दौलत देने वाले धरती है, तो फिर हमारे देश में कमी क्या है? —कमी है सिर्फ आर्गेनाइजेशन की, तरतीब की और हमारे संकल्प की। अगर हमारा संकल्प हो, तो हम हर आदमी को काम दे सकते हैं और आदमी को उसकी जरूरत के मुताबिक दे सकते हैं। इस तरह हमारा हर आदमी देश की तामीर में जुट जायेगा।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का सवाल है, बहुत से लोगों को उसकी वजह से बिला-वजह फायदा हो रहा है। सरकार यह तय कर दे कि जिन लोगों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक—इकानामिक सोशल और एजूकेशनल—हालात अच्छे हो चुके हैं वे लोग इससे फायदा न उठा सकें और जिन लोगों के पास ये सब सुविधायें नहीं हैं, उनको इस से फायदा मिल सके। अगर ऐसा इन्तजाम हो जाये, तो हमारा समाज आगे बढ़ सकेगा, देश तरक्की कर सकेगा।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) सभापति महोदय, मैं एक कहानी से अपना भाषण शुरू करता हूं। हमारे धर्म-ग्रन्थों में कथा है कि जब देवताओं और दानवों का युद्ध हुआ था, तब समुद्र-मन्थन किया गया था। उसके लिये पहाड़ को मथानी और नाग को रस्सी बनाया गया था। सवाल यह उठा कि नाग का मुंह कौन पकड़े—देवता पकड़ें या दानव पकड़ें। देवताओं ने कहा कि हम लोग नाग का मुंह पकड़ने वाले नहीं हैं, हम तो उसकी पूंछ पकड़ेंगे। तब दानवों ने नाग का मुंह पकड़ा और समुद्र-मन्थन हुआ। समुद्र में से हीरे, जवाहरात और नव रत्न निकले, और एक अमृत का घड़ा भी निकला। तब यह विवाद होने लगा कि अमृत कौन पियेगा। दानवों ने कहा कि कमाने वाला खायेगा, हम लोगों ने नाग का मुंह पकड़ा है, अमृत का घड़ा हमें मिलना चाहिये। देवता यह नहीं चाहते थे, लेकिन वे यह बात सीधे कैसे कह? तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसके लिये पंच-निर्णय कराया जाये। भगवान विष्णु ने मोहिनी, सुन्दरी, का रूप धारण किया, और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं जो बात कहूंगी, वह सब को माननी पड़ेगी। दानवों और देवताओं ने कहा कि ठीक है। मोहिनी मुस्कराती तो थी दानवों की तरफ देख कर, मगर अमृत का घड़ा बढ़ाती थी देवताओं की तरफ। घड़ा इस तरह बढ़ते बढ़ते जब देवताओं की तरफ चला जा रहा था तो उस में एक दानव होशियार था—राहु। राहु ने देखा कि यह तो सब घड़ा उधर ही बढ़ जायेगा तो उस ने क्या किया कि भेष बदल कर और देवता का रूप धारण कर देवताओं की श्रेणी में जा कर वह बैठ गया। जब वहां जा कर बैठ गया तो उस को भी अमृत मिल गया। जब उसने अमृत पी लिया तो वह तो अमर हो गया। देवताओं ने देखा कि एक दानव ने अमृत पी लिया है तो उन्हों ने विष्णु भगवान से कहा कि यह तो दानव है, इस ने अमृत पी लिया। तब विष्णु भगवान अपने असली रूप में आ गए चक्र लिए हुए और चक्र से उस दानव की गर्दन उन्होंने काट दी। तो उस के दो हिस्से हो गए जो राहु और केतु के नाम से आज तक चले आ रहे हैं। तो आज भी हम लोग राहु और केतु के नाम से विख्यात हैं। आज पांच हजार वर्षों से और पिछले तीस वर्षों की कांग्रेस हुकूमत में यही स्थिति रही कि मोहिनी रूपी सरकार मुस्कराती तो है गरीबों की तरफ देख कर और उस का अमृत का घड़ा खुला हुआ बड़े बड़े लोगों के लिए, टाटा बिरला के लिए। यह बात अभी भी हम लोगों के दिमाग में न आये, हमारी समझ में न आये तो आश्चर्य की बात है।

हमारे नेता बलबीर सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं। वह जानते हैं, हम लोग जिस स्कूल के विद्यार्थी हैं उस में हमेशा हमें यही पढ़ाया गया है कि ससोपा ने बांधी गांठ, पिछड़े पावें सौ में साठ।

इसके पहले रूप नाथ सिंह जी यादव का थिम्बल आफ सोशल डिसएबिलिटीज का बिल आया था। उन्होंने तो हूबहू उसी लाइन पर अपना बिल रखा है कि 60 प्रतिशत स्थान पिछड़े लोगों के लिये आप सुरक्षित कीजिये। मैं आपको संविधान की तरफ अब ले चलता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी पाटिल साहब स्वयं विद्वान और एक बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, वह जानते हैं, इस में कहीं इसके मार्ग में कोई रुकावट नहीं है। आप देखिये कान्स्टीच्यूशन के आर्टिकल 15(4) को, उस में लिखा हुआ है—

15(4) "Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizen or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes"

फिर आप आर्टिकल 16(4) को देखिए, उस में लिखा हुआ है—

16(4) "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट रूप से उस में दिया है। इसलिये यह जो तर्क दिया जाता है कि यह नहीं हो सकता, यह ठीक नहीं है। इस में दो चीजें सामने आती हैं। अभी काका कालेलकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की बात की गई। डाक्टर साहब ने उस के बारे में कहा। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं, मुझ को कभी कभी बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि जानवर के दो मुंह होते हैं या सांप को दो जीभ होती हैं लेकिन आदमी की भी दो जीभ हो जाय, यह पहली बार इस सदन में आने के बाद देख रहा हूं। भूतपूर्व

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हरिजनों के लिए रोज आंसू बहाती हैं लेकिन बिहार में जब कर्पूरी ठाकुर की सरकार ने कहा कि हम हरिजनों को हथियार देंगे, यह बेमेल लड़ाई नहीं चलने वाली है कि एक तरफ राइफल और बन्दूक हो और दूसरी तरफ निहत्थे हरिजन हों, यह हम नहीं चलने देंगे और बेमेल लड़ाई नहीं होगी, या तो दोनों को हथियार मिलेगा और नहीं तो दोनों के हथियार छीन लिये जायेंगे, तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का दूसरे दिन अखबारों में बयान आ गया कि हरिजनों को हथियार देना गलत है—श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी।

**श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य** (सीरमपुर) : दो मह से बोलती हैं न।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : दो जीभ से।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। 1953 में 21 जनवरी को डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी जो उस समय के राष्ट्रपति थे उन्होंने काका कालेलकर की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग की स्थापना की। 1955 में काका कालेलकर आयोग ने एक अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया और 1979 में हम लोग उस पर विचार करने के लिये बैठे हुए हैं। 55 में रिपोर्ट दी गई और 24 वर्ष बाद हम लोग फिर बैठे हैं उस पर विचार करने के लिये। और फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि हम दूसरा आयोग गठित करते हैं। अब दूसरे आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं श्री विन्धेश्वरी प्रसाद मंडल। 24 वर्ष तक इन का कार्यकाल चलेगा। दो वर्ष बाद यह रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देंगे और उस रिपोर्ट को खटाई में डाल दिया जायेगा। 24 वर्ष बाद तीसरे प्रधान मंत्री आयेंगे, वह कह देंगे कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था में बहुत परिवर्तन आ गया है, इसलिए हम एक तीसरा आयोग गठित करते हैं। तो आप कमीशन के ऊपर पैसा खर्च कीजिये, और चीजों पर खर्च कीजिये, लेकिन आप की नीयत कहीं साफ नहीं है।

इसलिये मैंने कहा कि जब तक नीति और नीयत—दोनों साफ नहीं होगी शासक की तब तक देश का भला नहीं होगा। डाक्टर साहब ने जो बात कही वह ठीक कही। जब जब इस देश का राजा उच्च जाति का रहा, मंत्री ब्राह्मण रहा तो वह स्वर्ण काल नहीं कहलाया। स्वर्ण काल तभी कहलाया जब चन्द्रगुप्त राजा हुए। छत्रपति शिवाजी का शासन सब से अच्छा माना गया। इसलिये यह कहना कि चूंकि यह पिछड़े लोग हैं, इन को कोई [वास्ट देंगे तो सम्भव नहीं पायेंगे—यह बिल्कुल गलत है। वर्तमान शासन की नीयत बिल्कुल साफ है इसलिये वह अपनी नीति को भी स्पष्ट कर दे।

यहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का हवाला दिया जाता है। मैं जनता पार्टी के मनीफेस्टो का हवाला देना चाहता हूं। दो साल से अधिक हो गए हैं, अगर यह सम्भव नहीं था तो आप ने जनता के बीच में क्यों इस को प्रचारित किया? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक रिजर्वेशन में विश्वास रखने की बात है, अभी श्री मधु लिमये जी हैं, राज नारायण जी हैं, भाला बालेश्वर दयाल हैं, श्यामनन्दन जी मिश्र हैं, जंटसलामी जी हैं—इस मामले में कहीं दो राय नहीं हैं। इस देश का सौभाग्य रहा है कि पिछड़े लोगों की लड़ाई को ऊंचे कुल के लोगों ने ही लड़ी है। यहां पर काका कालेलकर की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है, वे पंडित थे, ब्राह्मण थे लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट बड़े स्पष्ट रूप में पेश की थी।

जनता पार्टी ने अपने मनीफेस्टो में लिखा है :

"जनता पार्टी का मत है कि समाज के इन पिछड़े वर्गों तथा शिक्षा और सम्पन्नता की दृष्टि से उन्नत वर्गों के बीच जो खाई है उसको शीघ्रता से तभी पाटा जा सकता है जब कि पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये विशेष व्यवहार की नीति अपनाई जाये। अतएव पार्टी इन वर्गों की शिक्षा और रोजगार के विशेष सुयोग देगी। कालेलकर आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सरकारी नौकरियों में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये 25 से लेकर 33 प्रतिशत तक नौकरियां सुरक्षित की जायेंगी। हरिजनों को मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन दी जायेगी।"

अब सवाल उठता है क्या सरकार को यह पावर है कि वह 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक आरक्षण कर सके? मैं संविधान का विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूं लेकिन जैसा मैंने संविधान को पढ़ा और समझा है, उसके मुताबिक संविधानिक दृष्टिकोण से इस पर कोई रोक नहीं है। आप देखें कि 1971 की एक रूलिंग है सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आन्ध्र प्रदेश के संबंध में, ए आई आर, पेज 1710 पर आप देखें.

"That in adjusting the claim of both the weaker and the stronger elements, the reservation for the former should be ordinarily less than 50 per cent although no flexible percentage could be fixed and the actual reservation must depend upon the relevant prevailing circumstances in each case."

इसमें भी कहीं रोक नहीं लगी है कि आप 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैंने दो बातें कही हैं। आज इस देश से ऐसा मौका आ गया है जब कि आप पिछड़े लोगों को बहुत दिनों तक दबाए नहीं रख सकते हैं। पिछड़े लोगों का एक बवण्डर पूरे देश में जो चला है उसको सम्भालने के दो ही रास्ते हैं। आज हरिजनों को कत्ल करने की बातें सामने आती हैं, हरिजनों पर एट्रोसिटिज होती हैं—इसको आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। कल तक हमारे बाप दादा को कोई लप्पड़ मार देता था तो हमारे बाप दादा उसको सह लेते थे लेकिन आज हम इस पोजीशन में हैं कि अगर कोई भी हमको आंख दिखलायेगा तो हम भी उसकी आंखें बाहर निकाल लेंगे। तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में संघर्ष होना ही और इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है।

जहां तक मनु स्मृति की बात है—मैंने तो उसे देखा नहीं है और न पढ़ा है—लेकिन यह आम किंवदन्ती है कि अगर कोई अछूत खटिया पर बैठ जाए तो उसके चूतर काट लो, अगर किसी के कान में वेद का उच्चारण

हो जाए तो उसके कान में सीसा डाल दो, कोई वेद का उच्चारण कर दे तो उसकी जीभ काट लो। इस तरह की भावना पहले से बनी हुई है। आज मैं भी अपने से नीचे वाले को देखता हूं तो मुझे खुशी होती है, मैं समझता हूं मैं ऊंची जाति का हूं। इसी तरह से विनायक बाबू जब मुझे देखते हैं तो उनको भी खुशी होती है लेकिन जब उसके ऊपर किसी ठाकुर की लात पड़ती है तो उनको भी गुस्सा आता है। इस तरह की जो भावना है उसको दबाने के दो ही तरीके हैं। जमीन के गर्भ में तो गरम पत्थर है वह धीरे धीरे निकल जायें वरना ज्वालामुखी फूटेंगे और बवण्डर आयेंगे।

तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह का ज्वालामुखी नहीं फूटेगा और इसके लिए मैं अपनी सरकार से और जनता पार्टी की जो हकूमत है उससे, और अपने मंत्री श्री पाटिल साहब से आग्रह करूंगा कि पाटिल साहब आज इस बात को कबूल कीजिए कि समाज में जो जनरल रूल है उसके अपवाद में श्री जगजीवन राम हैं। जगजीवन राम जी सच नहीं है और पिछड़ी जातियों में सब लोग ही एजूकेशनली और सोशली आगे नहीं है, उनमें बहुत से लोग इस मामले में बहुत बैकवर्ड हैं।

इन्होंने डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की बात कही। डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जब राष्ट्रपति थे तब उनको अपने चपरासी के पांव छूने पड़े क्योंकि वह ब्राह्मण थे। जगजीवन राम की आप बात करते हैं। वाराणसी में उनके साथ क्या हुआ? श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने जिस मूर्ति का अनावरण किया उसको धोया गया। तो कैसे इस बात को हम नजरान्दाज कर सकते हैं। समाज में जो ऐसी बातें होती हैं, उनको हम नजरान्दाज न करें और इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूं और पहले भी मैंने कहा था कि 'एक व्यक्ति एक रोजगार'। एक परिवार में एक रोजगार आप कर दें लेकिन, आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि एक परिवार है, उसमें एक भाई कल कारखाने का मालिक है, दूसरा भाई चार हजार बीघा जमीन का मालिक है, तीसरा भाई आई० ए० एस० बनने के बाद सेक्रेटरी होकर राज्य चलाएगा और चौथा भाई राजनीति में मंत्री बनकर राज्य चलाएगा यानी एक परिवार का चारों तरफ वर्चस्व है। उसको हम खत्म नहीं करते हैं। अभी इस हाऊस में एक बिल आया था, यमुना प्रसाद जी का एक बिल आया था कि राइट टू जौब होना चाहिए, जिसको सरकार ने नहीं माना। सरकार जब राइट टू जौब नहीं मान सकती है, सरकार जब एम्प्लायमेंट गलाऊन्स नहीं दे सकती है, तो हमने भी एक बिल उम्र की सीमा के बारे में यहां पर मूव किया है कि 25 साल की बजाय 50 साल नौकरी के लिए उम्र की सीमा हो और उस उम्र में जब नौकरी मिलेगी, तो दो, तीन साल नौकरी में रहेंगे। जब आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते, तो शोषित पीड़ित लोगों के मन में आक्रोश का होना स्वाभाविक है और मैं समझता हूं कि मौजूदा परिस्थितियों में श्री विनायक प्रसाद जी का जो विधेयक है, वह सही है। पहले यह नारा लगाया जाता है "सत्तोपा ने बांधी गांठ" —अब जनता पार्टी बन गई है, तो यह नारा लगाना चाहिए "जनता पार्टी ने बांधी गांठ", "पिछड़ा पावे सौ में साठ"। जो तमाम पिछड़ा वर्ग है, दलित और पीड़ित लोग हैं।

**सभापति महोदय** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं। यह बात नहीं है कि जो हमारा रिजर्वेशन है इससे हमारी आर्थिक समस्या का निदान हो जाएगा। यह बात नहीं है कि इससे हमारी समस्या का निदान होने वाला नहीं है। यदि सरकारी अफसर ईमानदारी पूर्वक रहें, तो मरने के समय उनके पास एक पैसा भी नहीं रहता है। यह भी आप देखिये कि यदि एक गरीब घर का लड़का है या हरिजन का लड़का है और वह करोड़पति है, तो उसको भी सलामी करनी पड़ती है जातिगत व्यवस्था के आधार पर लेकिन उसी हरिजन का लड़का अगर डी० एम० पी० या एस० पी० बन जाता है तो कोई भी जाति के लोग हों, कुर्सी के डर से उनको उनकी सलामी करनी पड़ती है। इसमें सामाजिक न्याय की बात है और इसमें और कुछ नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इस बिल को सहज स्वीकार कर लें जिससे कम से कम आगे आने वाला इतिहास, आगे आने वाला समय यह बतला सके कि जनता पार्टी की जब हकूमत थी तो उसने पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए कुछ काम किया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** (बुलन्दशहर) सभापति महोदय, वास्तव में यह जो आज विधेयक आया है, इसकी भावना का तो मैं आदर करता हूं परन्तु यह विधेयक अपनी सीमाओं को लांघ गया है। इसलिए मुझे खेद के साथ इसका विरोध करना पड़ रहा है।

मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में तो नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन इसके पहले एक शब्द पर ही मुझे आपत्ति है। इसमें 'वर्ण' शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि कि 'वर्ण' और 'जाति' में अन्तर होता है। वर्ण व्यवस्था के आधार जन्म नहीं, गुण, कर्म और स्वभाव है। दुर्भाग्यवश, यह आधार समाप्त हो गया है और जन्म ने उसका रूप ले लिया है अन्यथा गुण, कर्म और स्वभाव के आधार पर कोई भी योग्यता प्राप्त करके ब्राह्मण बन सकता है, क्षत्रिय बन सकता है और वैश्य बन सकता है और कर्म से वह ऐसा हो सकता है। तो यह जो व्यवस्था है इसने जन्म का रूप ले लिया है, जो कि एक विकृत रूप है और जिसके खिलाफ रेवोलूशन होना चाहिए। चाहिए तो यह था कि वर्तमान जन्मगत जातियों को तोड़ने के लिए आज एक विधेयक आता और कोई रेवोलूशन होता। अढ़ैया जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने इसी सामाजिक रेवोलूशन की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया था और समग्र क्रान्ति का यही अर्थ था कि जन्म पर आधारित भौतापोली, को तोड़ा जाए। आप ने आरक्षण की बात कही है। नौकरियों में आरक्षण, मैं समझता हूं, संसार के किसी भी देश में, जहां पर प्रजातन्त्र के आधार पर शासन चलता है, आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। लेकिन

[ श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी ]

यहां हमारे संविधान के बनाने वालों ने इस देश की परिस्थितियों का ध्यान रखते हुए आरक्षण लागू किया। क्योंकि शताब्दियों से कुछ वर्गों को जानवरों से भी बुरी हालत में फेंक दिया गया था। उन्हें कुओं पर चढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता, घरों में आने नहीं दिया जाता था। उन्हें मंदिरों में घुसने नहीं दिया जाता था। उन्हें एक प्रकार से नगरों से दूर फेंक दिया गया। ऐसी स्थिति में वे हर दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े गये। इसीलिये आजादी के बाद हमारे देश के नेताओं ने उन्हें संरक्षण देना आवश्यक समझा। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने यह बुद्धिमानी का काम किया। अगर वे यह नहीं करते तो वे इस देश के प्रति भी अन्याय करते और इन वर्गों के प्रति भी अन्याय करते। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो हमारे देश का सामाजिक आर्थिक ढांचा सभी कुछ लड़खड़ा जाता। उन्होंने यह किया इस के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं।

**17 hrs**

लेकिन उन्होंने इस के लिये आधार बनाया कि जो देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं और विशेष रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं उन को विशेष सुविधायें दी जायें। उन्होंने प्रारम्भ में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के वर्गों को इस में रखा जो कि सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन इस पर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो विशेष कानून बनाया गया वह केवल आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ों के लिये नहीं था बल्कि जो सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से भी पिछड़े हुए थे उन के लिये था। उस समय के कानून बनाने वालों ने इसलिए यह भी कानून बनाया कि अगर कोई हरिजन या अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति धर्म परिवर्तन कर के किसी और धर्म में जिसे कि सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं माना जाता है चला जाता है तो उसे मिलने वाली सुविधायें समाप्त कर दी जाएं। इस बात की व्यवस्था हमारे संविधान में है।

सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से जो लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं और जिनको अभी आरक्षण के लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं उनका अधिकार है कि वे आरक्षण की सुविधाओं का लाभ प्राप्त करें। लेकिन इस मामले में मैं यह समझता हूं कि जो लोग सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से उन्नत हो गये हैं और जो अभी अनुसूचित जातियों की कोटि में हैं उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट को अपनी पालिसी से परिवर्तन करना चाहिए और उनको आरक्षण से प्राप्त होने वाली सुविधाएं बन्द कर देनी चाहिए। आज से आरक्षण का लाभ और सुविधाएं उनको ही मिलनी चाहिए जो कि अभी सामाजिक, आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं। दुर्भाग्यवश हो यह रहा है कि जो सामाजिक-आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण दोनों से उन्नत बन गये हैं और जिन्होंने इन सुविधाओं का लाभ प्राप्त कर लिया है वे ही इन सुविधाओं का अधिकतम लाभ उठा रहे हैं। वास्तव में इन सुविधाओं का लाभ और आरक्षण का लाभ अब उन लोगों को मिलना चाहिए जिन तक यह लाभ अब तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को अपनी पालिसी में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए ताकि वास्तव में जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं, वे उठ कर खड़े हो जाएं और उन्नत समाज का अंग बन जाएं। जब तक वे यह नहीं बन पाते हैं तब तक उनके लिए आरक्षण चालू रखना चाहिए।

इस संविधान विधेयक में कहा गया है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को भी आरक्षण दें। इस बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़ा वर्ग आखिर कौन है? पिछड़े वर्ग का आधार क्या है? दुर्भाग्यवश इस देश में पहली सरकार द्वारा और इस सरकार द्वारा भी एक बहुत भारी भूल की जाती रही है जिसका कि अगर सुधार नहीं किया गया तो इस देश में संकीर्ण साम्प्रदायिकता जातिवाद और वर्गभेद कभी समाप्त नहीं होगा अब प्रश्न उठता है कि पिछड़ा वर्ग कौन है अल्पसंख्यक कौन है बहुसंख्यक कौन है? क्या जन्म के आधार पर जो इस वर्ग में आता है क्या उन सभी को देश के हित के दृष्टिकोण से संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए? क्या अपने धर्म और संस्कृति का पालन करने के लिए संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए? परन्तु सरकार का संरक्षण धर्म या जन्म के आधार पर नहीं देना चाहिये। आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उन लोगों को सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। ऐसे लोग जो शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको भी विशेष संरक्षण मिलना चाहिये। मेरी दृष्टि से सरकार को उनको संरक्षण इस रूप में प्रदान करना चाहिये कि उनके बच्चों की स्कूलों में फीस माफ हो और चाहे जहां तक पढ़ना चाहें, पढ़ सकें बिना फीस के पूरा उनका स्कालरशिप मिले उनको बाहर जाने के लिए स्कालरशिप मिले उनके लिए एज की कोई लिमिट न हो। कम्पीटीशन में जो बैठना चाहें उनके लिए विशेष क्लासिस लगाई जाएं ताकि वे योग्यता प्राप्त कर सकें और कम्पीटीशन में आ सकें।

वर्तमान सूची जो पिछड़े वर्गों की है उसको आप देखें। मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूं क्योंकि ऐसा करने से किसी की भावना को ठेस पहुंच सकती है। मैं अपने गांव में देखता हूं। वहां पर कुछ लोगों ने बाकायदा प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त कर ली है। उनके पास चार पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन है बड़े बड़े महल हैं। कल परसों में हरियाणा गया हुआ था। कुम्हार जो पिछड़े वर्ग की सूची में शामिल है, मैं देख कर हैरान हो गया कि उसका एक बहुत बड़ा महल बना हुआ था। चूंकि किसी ने पिछड़े वर्ग में जन्म लिया है इस लिए वह आर्थिक सुविधा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार बन जाता है इसके बारे में सरकार को फिर से सोचना होगा विशेष सुविधा कहां आप दें, कहां न दें इसको आपको देखना होगा। आर्थिदृष्टिकोण से जो पिछड़े लोग हैं उनको आप विशेष सुविधायें दें। जब आप लाइसेंस परमिट, परमिट दें आप उनको दें। फैक्ट्रियों के लिए बिजिनेस के लिए बैंकों से सहायता आप उनको दिलाएं। जो आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको पहले सहायता मिलनी चाहिये, वहां

परमिट मिलने चाहियें। दिल्ली में ही आप देख लें। पूरी मार्किट में आपको पिछड़े वर्ग के आदमी की कोई दुकान नहीं मिलेगी, किसी भी हरिजन की दुकान नहीं मिलेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि शहर के अन्दर दुकानें बनाई जायें तो उनको दुकानें बीच में दी जाएं उन दुकानों के और परमिट लाइसेंस ट्रेनिंग आदि दे कर उनको आप बिजिनैस और फैक्ट्रियों में प्रवेश दें, उनका आप उन में प्रवेश कराएं।

मैं ईस्ट अफ्रीका में गया था। वहां की सरकार ने पिछड़े लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की चेष्टा की है। केनिया की सरकार ने एक कानून बनाया कि जो जंगली लोग हैं अफ्रीकी लोग हैं उनको जब तक किसी भी कंसर्न में पार्टनर नहीं बना लिया जाता है, एक्टिव पार्टनर नहीं बना लिया जाता है और बिना उसकी पूंजी के उसको पार्टनर नहीं बना लिया जाता है तब तक किसी भी कंसर्न को और लाइसेंस नहीं मिलेगा, उसको स्वीकृति नहीं मिलेगी। तीस साल हो गए हैं, अगर हमारे देश में ऐसा काम किया गया होता और इस प्रकार का कानून बना दिया गया होता तो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हमारे बराबर आ कर खड़े हो सकते थे, सम्मानित जीवन व्यतीत कर सकते थे। लेकिन कानून बनाने वाले और शासन करने वाले ऐसे लोग थे जो इस प्रकार की बात नहीं चाहते थे। आप सीलिंग को ही लें। देश में भूमि पर सीलिंग का कानून बनाया गया। यह कहा गया कि इससे भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिलेगी। लेकिन कोई भी भूमि इस कानून से आपको नहीं मिली। आप ने कानून तो बना दिया लेकिन कुत्ता, बिल्ली, बेल तक के नामों पर भूमि करा करा कर इस सीलिंग के कानून से लोग बच निकले और एक भी एकड़ भूमि आपको इस सीलिंग के कानून से नहीं मिल सकी। जो भूमिहीन थे वे ज्यों के त्यों भूमिहीन बने हुए हैं। कानूनों का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन जिन के हाथ में था उनके ही दिल में बेईमानी थी, उनके ही दिल में इन लोगों के प्रति सहानुभूति नहीं थी और यह सब उसका नतीजा है। विशेष रूप से आरक्षण के लिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि मैं उसका पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के लिए और औरों के लिए भी जिन को इसकी आवश्यकता है। लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में जन्म और धर्म के आधार पर आरक्षण नौकरियों में नहीं होना चाहिये। केवल आर्थिक दशा सुधारने ही नहीं अपितु पूरे देश का शासन उन लोगों के हाथ में होगा जो नौकरियों में आएंगे। वे इंजीनियर डाक्टर बनेंगे और देश के कर्णधार बनेंगे। नौकरियों में समझता हूं योग्यता के आधार पर ही आनी चाहिये और जन्म और धर्म के नाम पर किसी को नौकरी में आरक्षण देना सिद्धान्ततः मैं गलत समझता हूं। जितनी बात स्वीकार की हुई है गवर्नमेंट ने उसको मैं इसलिए मानता हूं क्योंकि उनको शताब्दियों तक दबा करके रखा गया है और इस वास्ते उनके संरक्षण को हम टच न करें। लेकिन आगे जो नस्की है और दूसरे वर्ग जो आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं उनका भी ख्याल किया जाए। उन्नत वर्ग के ऊपर लगाम लगाई जाए और पिछड़े वर्ग को ऊपर उठाया जाए और ऊपर इस ढंग से उठाया जाए कि देश के प्रशासनिक ढांचे में कोई फर्क न पड़ने पाए। अगर बाड़ ही जिस को हमने संरक्षण के लिए बनाया है वह खेत को खाने लगेगी तो बात गड़बड़ा जाएगी। इसलिए मुझे माफ कीजिये, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हूं। मैं इसका सिद्धान्ततः विरोध करता हूं। यह विधेयक, अच्छी भावना होते हुए भी देश के लिये हितकर नहीं है।

**श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव** (प्रतापगढ़) : समाजवाद कैसे आयेगा? आप विरोध कर रहे हैं।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : समाजवाद, आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से लड़ाई लड़ेंगे तब आयेगा। धर्म और जन्म के नाम पर लड़कर न कभी समाजवाद आया है और न आ सकेगा।

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव के बिल के संदर्भ में मैं यह कहूंगा कि उनकी भावना वस्तुतः सही है क्योंकि आजादी को 32 साल हो चुके हैं लेकिन इतने दिनों के बाद भी हम तरह की भावना जोर पकड़ रही है कि नौकरियों में आरक्षण होना चाहिये।

कल ही हमने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-विद्यालय के विषय पर जब विचार चल रहा था तो यही सुना कि अल्प संख्यकों का चरित्र उसका होना चाहिये, माइनोरिटी करैक्टर होना चाहिये। यह सब बातें हो रही हैं और इतने वर्षों से हरिजन ये आदिवासी अलग अलग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 से 16 के अन्दर यह बताया गया था कि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की निरन्तर उन्नति की जायगी, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया जायगा, उपर उठाया जायगा। उनका सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण से इतना विकास किया जायगा कि वह समानता के लैवल पर आ सकें। संविधान की प्रस्तावना में भी समानता, स्वतंत्रता और भाई चारे की भावना आदि सारी बातें हैं लेकिन बराबर यह आवाज दी जाती रही है कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था लायेंगे। कभी अन्त्योदय और कभी सर्वोदय और नाना प्रकार की बातें होती रही हैं। इस के बावजूद भी स्थिति यह है कि कमजोर वर्ग दौड़ तो रहा है, इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं, उनकी स्थिति बदली तो है लेकिन अपेक्षाकृत यह बहुत कम हुआ है। इसलिये चारों तरफ एक तरह से वर्ग संघर्ष की स्थिति सारे देश में पैदा हो गई है। अगर संविधान में दी गई भावनाओं और प्रावधानों का अनुसरण ठीक से किया गया होता, केवल किताबों में ही जानकारी पड़ी नहीं रहती तो आज यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती। इसलिये जितनी भावनाएं या प्रावधान थे, उनका मनसा वाचा कर्मणा के हिसाब से हमारे प्रतिनिधियों का, सरकार चलाने वालों को काम करना चाहिये था लेकिन उनकी कथनी और करनी में कोई सामंजस्य

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

नही था। उसी का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आज 32 वर्ष के बाद भी इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं जब कि संविधान मे 20 वर्ष के आरक्षण की बात थी। लेकिन इस अवधि को 32 वर्षों तक चलाया गया है और आगे भी बढाया जा रहा है और फिर बैकवर्ड का कमीशन बनाया जा रहा है। आज इसकी जरूरत क्यो है, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण से समाज का उत्तरोत्तर विकास हो जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन यह साफ जाहिर करता है कि हमारे पीछे की जितनी सरकारें बनी हैं सब की नियत साफ नही थी। भाषण न कहते रहे कि सामाजवादी व्यवस्था लायेंगे समाज वाद मे लगता है कि व्यक्तिवाद पहले और समाजवाद बाद में इंडिविजुआलिज्म फर्स्ट और सोशलिज्म बाद मे। जितने नेता हुए हैं उनके भाषण सुन्दर और अच्छ होते हैं लेकिन जब उनकी बातो को कार्यान्वित करने की बात आती है तो वह बिल्कुल कुछ नही हो पाता है। यही कारण है कि समाज में बहुत गहरी खाई बनाई हुई है। अगर यह संशोधन भी हो जाता है तब भी उस खाई को मिटाया नही जा सकता है। जब तक व्यक्ति मे राष्ट्रीयता की भावना नही आती है जब तक देश और समाज की प्रति सहानुभूति दिल मे नही होती है तब तक कोई भी संशोधन का कानून जमीन पर नही उतर सकता है और इस लिए हरिजन आदिवासियो बैकवर्ड क्लासिज समाज वर्गों का विकास सम्भव नही है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की भावना वस्तुत जमीन पर है।

बिहार मे आरक्षण के नाम पर सरकार गिरी और बनी। यू० पी० मे भी वही स्थिति हुई और यह प्रवृत्ति देश के प्राय हर एक प्रान्त मे बढ रही है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि समाज का सर्वांगीण विकास होना चाहिए इस लिए आज लोग अन्तोदय की चर्चा कर रहे है। लेकिन अन्तोदय किस का? केवल भाषणो से अन्तोदय नही हो सकता है। प्रश्न यह है कि नीचे के लोगो को ऊपर उठाने के लिए क्या काम किया गया है, उनका कितना विकास किया गया है और उनका स्तर कितना ऊपर उठा है। अगर भावनाओ को कार्य रूप मे परिणत नही किया जाता है, अगर हमारे विचार केवल किताबो और सिद्धान्तो तक ही सीमित रह जाते हैं तो समाज का हित कभी भी नही हो सकता। 32 वर्ष हो गये है पचास वर्ष के बाद भी समाज जहा का तहा रह जायगा। जो लोग बढ रहे हैं वे वातावरण के प्रभाव से बढ रहे हैं। बहुत से उच्च विचार और भावनायें व्यक्त की जाती है, लेकिन उन्हें जमीन पर नही उतारा जाता है।

यह सही है कि जनता सरकार के आने बाद सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति या सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति का एक वातावरण बहुत जोरो से बना है, और समाज के पद दलित वर्ग से ले कर उच्चतम वर्ग तक मे एक भाव अकुरित हो उठा है कि वे किस तरह आगे बढें बीसवी सदी की वैज्ञानिक चकाचौंध में वे पीछे न रह जायें। आज इसके पीछे नये आयोग, नये विचार और नई जागृतियां काम कर रही हैं। 1977 से आज तक जनता की सरकार है। लोग अपने विचार व्यक्त करते रहे हैं चाहे वे सरकार के पक्ष मे हो या विरोध में।

जब बिहार में हरिजनो पर जुल्म हुआ तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी हाथी पर सवार हो कर—और हाथी की तरह ऊची भावना लेकर—वहां गई लेकिन जब बिहार सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि हरिजनो को आत्म रक्षा के लिये हथियार दिये जायें, तो उन्होने उसके विरोध मे विचार व्यक्त किये। हाथी के दांत खाने के और होते हैं और दिखाने के और होते हैं। उस तरह की भावना से देश का कल्याण नही हो सकता है। अगर समाज का कल्याण करना है, तो उसका शैक्षिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से विकास होना चाहिए। लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण भी महत्वपूर्ण है।

आज ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय और अन्य जातिया मे भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग है जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के समतुल्य हैं। उनकी भी एक लिस्ट बनाई जानी चाहिए। अगर किसी परिवार का एक आदमी किसी क्लास वन क्लास टू, गजटिड या नान गजटिड पोस्ट आई० ए० एस० आई० एफ० एस० या आई० पी० एम० मे नियुक्त हो जाता है, तो उस परिवार का बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की लिस्ट से डिलीट कर देना चाहिए और उसे फार्वर्ड की सूची में जोड देना चाहिए चाहे वह परिवार किसी भी वर्ग का हो। अगर किसी हरिजन परिवार का कोई व्यक्ति रिजर्वेशन से लाभान्वित हो जाता है, तो उसका भी बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की लिस्ट से निकाल देना चाहिए और फार्वर्ड क्लासिज की लिस्ट में जोड देना चाहिए। और फिर दूसरे लोगो का जो उसी बैकवर्ड हरिजन और आदिवासी में से बच जाय उन को दूसरी लिस्ट मे रख कर निश्चित रूप से उन को स्थान दे। जो एक बार बढ जाय वह उस लाइन मे आगे बढ सकते है।

इसी तरह जो उच्च वर्ग के लोग है उन मे भी जो गरीब तबके के हैं जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है उनकी भी लिस्ट बननी चाहिए, इसके द्वारा ही इनका भी उत्थान हो सकता है। यह सरकार का विचार केवल विचार रह जाये तो यह ठीक नही है और यही कारण है कि इतने वर्षों के बाद जितनी नौकरिया हैं उनमें कुछ ही वर्गों के लोगो के लिए आवाज आती है कि उच्च वर्ग के लोगो की सख्या देश मे 15 प्रतिशत है और नौकरियो में इस वर्ग के लोग 90 प्रतिशत हैं तथा पिछडे, हरिजन और आदिवासियो की सख्या 85 प्रतिशत है लेकिन नौकरियों मे ये लोग 15 प्रतिशत हैं। तो उचित नहीं है। हम समझते है कि हर वर्ग के अदर गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं चाहे वह ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय या वैश्य कोई भी हो, उनको न्यायोचित ढंग से लिस्ट बनाकर स्थान मिलना चाहिए और जिस परिवार मे जिस किसी को भी नौकरी मिल जाय उन का डिलीट करके दूसरे लोग जो बच जाय उन की लिस्ट बनाकर उनको स्थान दिया जाय ताकि समाज के जो पिछडे

वर्ग के लोग हैं उनको उचित स्थान मिल सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की भावनाओं का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call Mr. Mahilal. That is the last name. There are two other speakers also with me.

As per time schedule, 2 hours will be over by 5.33 p.m. Moreover, there are certain other items also—Bills to be introduced. I do not know what to do. Hon Members do not give their names earlier so that a proper estimate can be framed. What happens is that at the start of the discussions of the Bill, there were only two names So the first speaker was given a longer time. Now it will be difficult and it will be against the interests of the hon. Members who are waiting here to move their Bills I think the House should co-operate

PROF. P. G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Members get ideas only after listening to some of the speeches!

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव सभापति महोदय यह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट बिल है और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य का जो है वह भी महत्वपूर्ण है तो उस को भी मूव करवा दिया जाय और इसको कन्टीन्यू रखें।

सभापति महोदय ऐसा विधान के अनुसार नहीं हो सकता।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव तो इस को चलने दिया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be done only for some members who come late and want to speak. I think it is not a good precedent and it will not be fair also. If the members are serious, they should give their names early so that a proper planning can be done as to how much time can be allotted to each member.

Now, Mr. Mahilal—you will take only 5 minutes.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I have a Bill. My Bill is a very important one affecting lakhs and lakhs of Bidi workers who are the most exploited in the country. And it seems that all these people are the least concerned about these exploited workers.

MR CHAIRMAN: I am afraid now it cannot be finished today.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. Anyway you are not interested in the interests of the Bidi workers

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody is interested, but how can we help it?

I am told the hon Speaker has been kind enough to permit you.

Mr. Mahilal

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) सभापति महोदय, आरक्षण की मांग सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता के उदर से पैदा हुई है। सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता से केवल अनुसूचित जातियां, अनुसूचित जन जातियां और पिछड़ी जातियां ही पीड़ित और दुखी हों, ऐसा नहीं है। अभी मुझे एक दो दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले से एक सूचना मिली है। वैश्य परिवार में पैदा होने वाले एक सुपरिटेंडिंग इंजीनियर का नाम शेर सिंह था। बलिया जिले में मान्यता है कि सिंह पर केवल क्षत्रियों के नाम हो सकते हैं। वैश्य परिवार में पैदा होने वाले व्यक्ति का नाम सिंह पर नहीं हो सकता। तो शेर सिंह साहब सुपरिटेंडिंग इंजीनियर को केवल इस लिए पीटा गया है उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले में कि वैश्य परिवार में पैदा होते हुए उन्होंने अपना नाम शेरसिंह क्यों रखा। इस उदाहरण से आपको अनुमान हो जायगा कि हमारा पूरा समाज सामाजिक विषमता का शिकार है, कोई कम और कोई ज्यादा। वैश्य परिवार के लोग भी सिंह का नाम होने के कारण पिट सकते हैं, जाकि सम्पन्न हैं, सुपरिटेंडिंग इंजीनियर हैं। चूंकि उनका नाम शेर सिंह था इसलिए उनको पीटा गया और वह भी एक कलक्टर के बंगले पर। (व्यवधान) इस बात का मुझे पता नहीं है कि कलक्टर हरिजन था या नहीं। तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आरक्षण की मांग सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता के पेट से पैदा हुई है। अब एक सामाजिक जागृति आई है इसलिए आप इस मांग को रोक नहीं सकते हैं जब तक कि सामाजिक आर्थिक विषमता समाप्त नहीं हो जाती।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahi Lal, just a minute May I know the House how much time is required for this

[Mr. Chairman]

Bill? The hon. Minister has to reply and then the mover has also to reply to this. How much time more does the House want to give to this Bill—not to-day—for the next time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS. Another half-an-hour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please do not take away my time.

SHRI R. L. KUREEL (Mohanlalganj): One hour may be given next time.

PROF. P G MAVALANKAR: You said that initially there were only two members who had given their names.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You have indicated to us that you have got two more names. And then the Minister has to reply. The mover has also reply. Two hours only were allotted for this Bill. In this way you go on adding the names in the list as and when the Members give their names. I say that there should be not more than half-an-hour's time given to this bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time should be extended by half-an-hour?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

PROF P. G MAVALANKAR: No more names should be added to the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Mahi Lal, you may finish your speech next time. Next time the hon. Minister and the mover only will reply Now, the Speaker has permitted Shri Saugata Roy to introduce his Bill Mr Saugata Roy.

**17.28 hrs.**

## COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

*(Substitution of Sections 275, 276, etc.)*

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956"

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr Ram Jethmalani. Mr Speaker has permitted him.

## EMERGENCY COURTS BILL

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay-North West): I move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for establishment of Emergency Courts for the trial of a certain class of offences.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, it is dangerous to do so. You black-mailed this Parliament Now he is withdrawing the Bill on establishment of Emergency Courts I charge you have conspired and showed vindictiveness for the establishment of special court and have blackmailed the Parliament by now withdrawing your Bill

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri Ram Jethmalani to withdraw the Bill to provide for establishment of Emergency Courts for the trial of a certain class of offences".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I withdraw the Bill.

**17.30 hrs**

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

### VIOLATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS ACT BY PARLE GROUP OF COMPANIES

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Lakkappa

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 14th March, 1979 to Unstarred Question 3438 regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by Parle Group of companies. Sir, in this matter three Ministries are involved. They are—Finance Ministry, Health Ministry and the Industries Ministry. I would like to quote the relevant record. In answer to starred question No. 129 dated 28-2-1979 regarding sale of Coca Cola at the rate of Rs 2/- per bottle. I put the specific question whether the Industries Minister is aware that the Parle group of people are manipulating and bringing this essence and using it stealthily. Then the Minister of Industries replied that he will take action if any specific proof is given to him about the foreign connections of Parle Group of Industries in Bombay. That is why I am emphasising that the three Ministries have to reply otherwise the three Ministries will be in trouble.

I would like to quote answer to Q No. 3438 dated 16th March, 1979 in connection with the violation of FERA regulations indulged in by the Parle Group of companies; the Minister of Finance stated that some searches and seizures were made in the premises of Bisleri India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, a company within the Parle Group and show-cause notices have been issued to Bisleri India Pvt Ltd, Bombay and its Directors Mr. Ramesh Chauhan and Mr. H. M. Golewala on 2-3-1978. Again a show-cause notice was issued to Mr. Ramesh Chauhan on 14-4-1978 for acknowledging the debt of Rs. 2 lakhs thereby creating the contingent right in favour of Dr. C. Rossi to receive the payment—violation of Section 5(2)(f) of FERA In the same vein the Minister stated that the charge against Mr Ramesh Chauhan was dropped in regard to the show-cause notice issued on 14-4-78. It is not known for what reason action against Mr. Ramesh Chauhan has been dropped. The penalty imposed on Mr. Ramesh Chauhan and Mr Golewala is so meagre as compared to the seriousness of the crime committed. May I know from the Minister if it is true that Dr. Rossi who is closely connected with Mr. Kanti Desai in the Italian Aircraft deal has brought pressure to drop cases against Mr. Ramesh Chauhan It is very unfortunate that the Janata Government should indulge in corrupt activities endangering the very economy of the nation

In this connection I would like to refer to the discussion in the Parliament on S.Q. No 129 dated 20-2-79 when the hon'ble Industries Minister stated that the Parle Group of companies manufacturing soft drinks have no foreign collaboration. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister a photostat copy of a secret agreement dated 24-9-69 entered into between the Felice Bisleri and company S. P. A. Milano and Mr. Ramesh Chauhan of the Parle Group I am narrating some of the clauses of the Agreement to prove how the Parle Bottling company has been misusing foreign brand name Clause 12 on page 6 of the agreement says "that the Parle Bottling Company Pvt. Ltd. shall be the owner of the name Bisleri in India and shall not sell the said name to any other party

If this is not enough proof for the Minister what more proof is required by him?

Under this agreement dated 24th September, 1969 Mr. Ramesh Chauhan Managing Director of Parle Exports Pvt. Ltd., then named Parle

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd. took over 980 Equity Shares (at par value of Rs. 500/- per share. . . . at Re. 1/- per share, on behalf of Parle Bottling Company Private Limited. Reference Schedule A of the agreement.

He also took over the liability for loan of Rs. 22,37,720 due to Indian Bank and Foreigners Reference Schedule B of the agreement.

As per clause 3 of the agreement Rs. 3,15,424 were to be written off out of Rs. 6,20,000 loan by Felice Bisleri and Co. SPA Milane, a foreign company registered in Italy.

Instead of writing off the said amount Rs 6,00,000 were remitted to the foreign company over the next 3 years. This includes illegal remittance of Rs. 3,15,424 not reflected in the foreign company's books, but diverted.

This can be traced as follows:—

(1) Firstly, the original secret agreement dated the 24th September 1969—Para 3—indicates the amount to be written off.

(2) The balance-sheets of the Indian Company from the year 1969 to 1974 will indicate that the amount was not written off but remitted.

(3) Remittances through Indian Bank to Italian Bank will indicate that the remittances of the value of Rs. 3,15,424/- have not been made to the Italian Company but diverted elsewhere.

(4) Italian Revenue Authorities will confirm that this amount has been written off by the Italian company.

(5) Incidentally, it can be proved that by not writing off the loan liability of Rs. 3,15,424 the Indian Company has cheated the Government by claiming the said amount as carried-forward loss. At the time of take-over the Indian Company had an accumulated loss of Rs. 14,51,450. If the said amount of Rs. 3,15,424 had been written off, the Indian Company would not have been able to claim carried forward loss of the similar amount.

In 1969-70 Parle Exports were manufacturing and selling 'Gold Spot' in Kuwait in some local party's benami name. You can make a reference You can verify whether they have got any subsidiary company directly or indirectly, whether they have such links in Kuwait, in Italy and in South East Asia and elsewhere. I think you can also verify these things. The party in Kuwait had received a credit of 20 lakhs guaranteed by one Dr. C. Rossi, an Italian National, a non-resident

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SETH (Jamnagar): It is not 20 lakhs but 2 lakhs. . .

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Are you appearing for Parle company?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, don't waste your time. Please go on

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But he is taking my time. You may kindly pull him up There is the letter from J. M. Chauhan, the father of Mr Ramesh Chauhan. Mr. J. M. Chauhan was then the Chairman of Parle Exports Private Limited. For the above mentioned facts, I am placing* before you photostat copy of the 1969 agreement. You please bear with me, Sir. You can go through the record. It should be taken on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you take them on record? No, no. without previous notice I cannot allow

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

you. Now you please conclude. Your time is up

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I only wish to raise some series of questions on this issue. Today, the Government of India is manufacturing 77. But today your Government is not encouraging 77. Why? Why are you not encouraging it? Why are you helping these private people both directly and also indirectly? Why should have this sort of soft corner for these people? Is it not a fact that Mr. Kanti Desai, who is in league with this Rossi and company, is bringing pressure not only in your ministry, not only in the Industries Ministry, but also in the Health Ministry, because they have violated many things. In proof of misuse of foreign brand name which they have done, I would like to state this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to be brief. 10 minutes are almost over

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Health Ministry advised the Information and Broadcasting Ministry after coming to the conclusion that this advertisement is in violation of the rules. On the same basis the Health Ministry should have asked them to desist from advertising their products in news paper as 'Refreshing Cola'. To do so would be against our Health Regulation Act. The Ministry of information and Broadcasting have issued instructions to TV and Radio that there should not be any commercial advertisement of this drink. That is why this Ministry is also involved. Thus, four Ministries are answerable in this. This company have has violated all the rules and regulations in an organised and big way. The Finance Ministry as also the Industry Ministry have got links with this multi-national company, directly and indirectly. Consequently, the economy of this country is getting affected. On the other hand, you are not encouraging the drink '77'. It is nowhere in the picture today. There are no advertisement of '77'. This country is being governed today by the Janata Government who are in connivance with the multi-nationals. Your Finance Ministry and Kanti Desai are destroying the edifice of this country I know, Mr. Minister, you are a dynamic Minister; do not deal with this question in this fashion. I have no grouse against any individual Will you kindly assure that suitable action under the rules will be taken against the defaulters so that this kind of thing does not continue. The Industry Minister has also made a false statement on the floor of this House that they have no connection with this foreign company. I have mentioned about this 1969 agreement and the subsequent transactions and developments which indicate that what they stated was not correct I would like to know what action you are going to take. Will you also kindly take action to request the Health Ministry to take suitable action as the company has violated the rules and are indulging in food adulteration. I want a comprehensive probe and enquiry conducted into the whole affair and after the process of enquiry is over, come to the Parliament and tell us what you have done in this matter. All these points need to be fully answered.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon Shri Lakkappa gave a notice to the Secretary, Lok Sabha which reads:

> "Under Rule 55(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I give notice of my intention to raise discussion on the following points arising out of the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3438 on 16th March, 1979.
>
> (i) The answers given are not satisfactory.
>
> (ii) Answers to parts (b) and (c) are vague and incomplete.

I request that permission may be given to raise the discussion. . . . An

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

explanatory note stating reasons for raising the discussion is attached herewith."

Now, what was the original question. For the information of the hon. Members, I would like to read the question raised and my answer thereto before saying something on the points that the hon. Member has raised The question was:—

"(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Parle Group of Companies (Bombay) have violated the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and if so, details thereof;

(b) if answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the consideration which weighed with the Government for granting foreign exchange to Parle Group for opening an office in U.S.A.; and

(c) action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in regard to violation of FERA by Parle Group?"

My answer to this question was:—

"(a) and (c). Consequent upon searches conducted at the premises of M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Ltd., a company within the Parle Group and some other connected premises on 15-11-1977, the Enforcement Directorate initiated investigations against the said company and its directors under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and as a result of which the following Show Cause Notices were issued:—

(i) To M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Ltd., Bombay and its Directors, S/Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H. M. Golwalla on 2-3-1978 for having utilised foreign exchange amounting to 14,336/- for a purpose other than the one for which it was acquired—violation of Section 4(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(ii) To Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan on 14-4-1978 for acknowledging a debt of Rs. 2 lakhs thereby creating a contingent right in favour of Dr. C. Rossi to receive a payment—violation of Section 5(1) (f) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(iii) To Shrimati Meenaxi Jasdanwala on 15-12-77 for acquiring foreign exchange amounting to U.A.E. Dirhams 500 without the permission of Reserve Bank of India in violation of Section 8(1) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

These cases have been adjudicated on 25-9-78 and 20-10-78 by the Directorate of Enforcement as a result of which penalty of Rs. 1,50,000 has been imposed on the company and Rs. 15000 each on its Directors S/Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H. M. Golwalla, in case of show cause notice at (i) above. The charge against Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan was dropped, in case of show cause notice (ii) above. Smt. Meenaxi Jasdanwala is understood to have died in an air crash on 1-1-1978. The proceedings against her, therefore, abate.

(b) Information is being collected from the RBI and will be laid on the Table of the House."

This information has been laid later on the table of the House. Now, what is the ambiguity and what is the incompleteness, so far as the answer is concerned?. My hon. friend has raised various issues with regard to this particular company. Here, I am required to reply to the incompleteness or to the veguenes of the answers that I gave to this Unstarred Question, to which the hon. Member had no opportunity to ask supplementaries, because it was an Unstarred Question. So, whatever information the hon. Member required with regard to the foreign exchange violations, the issue of show-cause

notices and the adjudication proceedings, I clearly started them in my reply to the Unstarred Question.

So, so far as the new points are concerned, I would say this: *e.g.* about the point that the Government is *not* encouraging '77' how does it arise from this question? How can I answer that question? (*Interruptions*) Even in a Starred Question, the hon. Member would not got that much time which he is going to have here, when the answer is complete If it had been a Starred Question, the hon Member could have got hardly 10 minutes, and what more information could he have asked for from me? After all, the searches were conducted . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is not for information. Information you could have collected from an officer I am asking the Minister to take action against all such violations

I can assure that in this particular case .

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What can I answer with regard to non-encouragement to '77'? What can I answer with regard to adulteration? What can I answer with regard to the letter from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting? (*Interruptions*) How can I answer these questions? The question here is with regard to the foreign exchange violations, to the issue of show-cause notices and to the adjudication proceedings

Under the law, it is quasi-judicial proceedings The Director has adjudicated the case. He has imposed a penalty of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and Rs. 15,000 on each Director, apart from the company: and in a particular case, the lady has died. Therefore, naturally the proceedings have abated. Mr. Banatwalla knows it very well. So, in one particular case, the proceedings have been dropped. In another case, penalties have been imposed. Now the case is still under investigation. The proceedings are still there. Some show-cause notices which are found to be there, shall be issued to the respective parties.

As far as this Government is concerned, I can assure you that not even in a single case I directed any one single officer in this country in my department, saying "You issue a notice, or you don't issue a notice. You adjudicate it this way, or you adjudicate it that way." The officers have complete freedom as far as that is concerned, but if there is some injustice, if there is some *mala fide* action, some collusion somewhere, then, if it comes to my notice, I am there to take action, which will be evidenced from the fact that during the last 2 years, we have suspended 38 officials including CBI officials and including my own Customs officials who were involved in smuggling. We are prosecuting them and 8 persons have been put under COFEPOSA This one particular factor is in evidence of the fact that we are not there to safeguard or to protect any particular officer. But so far as the *main* question is concerned, all these issues do not arise out it.

I can assure the hon Member that in this particular case—I have got all the details with me—the searches were conducted somewhere in November 1977; and large number of files were recovered Thousands of documents are there Incriminating letters have been recovered. Statements have been recorded On the basis of that, some show-cause notices were issued. Cases were adjudicated. Penalties were imposed. Parties have gone in appeal before the Foreign Exchange Appellate Board They are pending there. I cannot say anything with regard to them: and hereafter also, whenever more violations come to the notice of the Department, I can assure the hon. Member that necessary show-cause notices will be issued to the parties concerned, and cases adjudicated, penalties imposed—whatever they are, according to law, by the officers concerned. It is not for me to dictate whether this penalty is less, or that

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

that penalty is more. Suppose for a violation involving Rs. 2 lakhs, a penalty of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been imposed and a penalty of Rs. 15,000 on each director has been imposed. This Government takes it that these are quasi-judicial functions: and we take them to be just like judicial functions. We do not want to interfere in that particular process. You will kindly appreciate that so far as the main question is concerned, I replied to it to the best of my ability, and to the best of the information available with me. Whatever additional information the hon. Member wants, I am the last person to hide anything from this hon. House. Whatever information is here with me, I am prepared to part with it.

I am not going to take political advantage out of it. Now you have brought politics into it; he says Dr. Rosi is under the pressure of Mr. Kanti Desai; Kanti Desai pressurised the department. I can assure you that I would prefer to quit rather than conduct the affairs of this department under pressure.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not that you have done; I have said: you probe the matter whether there are such links.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not want to have any political angle in this case. Prof. Mavalankar would be interested to know that some incriminating material came to the notice of the government and in this particular case a letter was recovered; it was written in Italian; it was got translated and then Dr. Rosi's statement was recorded. Perhaps you may not be interested to know, but if you are interested to know, I can tell you that there were allegations of certain alleged pay offs for the import of certain articles against very highly placed *VIPs; I have not made political capital out of it... (Interruptions)*. You want me to disclose?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The House is entitled to have full information.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I say that had a political angle; the department thought it fit to bring it to the notice of the CBI; that political angle is not covered under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, whether there was a deal, what was the intention behind it, whether the deal materialised or not, payment was made or not, alleged pay offs by way of commission for allowing certain importations in the month of March 1977 prior to the elections. We have referred it to the CBI for a thorough investigation and they are investigating into that matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): It is not including the period 77 to 79. You have left it out when referring the matter to CBI?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I am not allowing this questions; there is a procedure if you want to put questions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not making a speech; please be guided by the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Interruptions are allowed.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You want to shut it out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who have given notice, whose names are there, they can ask a question.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not making a speech. You do not want to hear me? In his reply the Minister says he has referred the allegations covering some period, whether he is covering the period from 1977 to 1979 also for a probe by CBI—that is what I am asking.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: When matters are referred to CBI they are on specific material that comes to the notice of the department. In this

particular case, some letters were written, they were in Italian, they were translated and statements were recorded That particular material is a specific case and it has been referred to the CBI for investigation If the hon Member puts a question to me on the scope of it, I will be too happy to reply to that I do not want to make political capital out of it But the period so far as this case is concerned relates to imports prior to March 1977 when this party came to power this deal could not materialise though everything was settled that is the whole question That particular aspect of alleged pay-offs by these companies to certain VIPs or very high dignitaries in the Government of India are being looked into by CBI No more details at this particular moment need be disclosed so far as this question is concerned I am not one who is going to take political advantage or hit back on political considerations So far as the main question is concerned, there was no incompleteness and no vagueness There was full answer Regarding the additional information the hon member will give me, I can assure him that so far as my department is concerned and action at my level is concerned I am not going to spare anybody We shall have a thorough enquiry and a thorough probe into any malpractices or irregularities committed by this group so far as my department is concerned

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) May I know whether the Government has asked the CBI to investigate into the foreign exchange violations of this company and what is the connection between Dr Rosi and Mr Chauhan? Secondly, may I know whether Mr Kanti Desai is involved in it or not?

SHRI VINODHBHAI B SHETH The matter has already been adjudicated upon by the Government and a heavy penalty has been imposed Whenever search and seizure and raid take place in connection with income-tax or central excise or custom, it is relentless and nothing is spared Mr Lakkappa is not interested in facts and figures as to how many documents have been seized, etc I want to know from the Minister, have you found out any further material beyond what you had found out, after the matter has been adjudicated

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) It is very painful that this vindictive Janata Government and Finance Ministry revealed to this august House on 16th March, 1979 that there was violation of section 4(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1947 The Minister himself committed in this august House that section 4(3) has been violated May I know from the Minister as to what he means by foreign exchange and how it is earned? Through what media is foreign exchange earned? It means that the Parle group of companies have got some business or other in a fraudulent way through which foreign exchange is being earned Then violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act comes into the picture As it has been committed by the Minister, on what basis the foreign exchange has been earned because it is a fraudulent company in collaboration with foreign companies Whether Dr Rossi and others are involved, etc Mr Lakkappa has given a lot of material I need not go into it

**18 hrs**

There is one product by name Thums Up They are making a false advertisement saying that the extract of Cola has been used though it has not been used they say it is a Cola That is how they have evaded tax of the Finance Ministry I do not know to what extent

MR CHAIRMAN I am sorry you are not putting a question

SHRI MALLIKARJUN I am telling you how the foreign exchange is earned (*Interruptions*) So far as the foreign exchange is concerned, the question before you

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already 6 o'clock. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by another 4 to 5 minutes to finish this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The relevant question is how the violation of section 4(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act came into the picture. It has been held ...

MR. CHAIRMAN. No reason need be given.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN. The next question is. ..

MR. CHAIRMAN. You can put only one question.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN· He has stated in the House that in 1977 raids were conducted and incriminating documents were seized So, on that basis, he has proceeded with the investigation. He is still saying the case is not dropped against Shri Ramesh Chavan and Shri Gorwalla Why? Is there any underhand dealing between Shri Ramesh Chavan and the Janata Government' It is the false propaganda of Thums Up...

MR. CHAIRMAN· It will not go on record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: * * *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it. I am not allowing him to ask any further question. It is not going on record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN· * * *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Member to co-operate with the Chair. Why are you repeating the same question again and again?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: * * *

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, on a point of order. Have you extended the time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is supporting to whom?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. Mr Shankaranand, if I am to answer who is supporting whom, a lot will have to be said... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not interested in the debate, I will adjourn the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Naidu raised a question whether this reference to CBI includes the violation of foreign exchange. I may submit that so far as the violations of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are concerned they are adjudicated by the Directorate under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. So, there is no question of reference to the CBI so far as the foreign exchange violations are concerned. It is only the other angle, the involvement of other officers or the question of alleged pay-offs which has been referred to the CBI for investigations. So far as the foreign exchange violations are concerned, under the law the machinery under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is quite competent to deal with all those violations. So far as your question whether Mr. Kanti Desai is involved in this case is concerned, I say, my answer is categorically 'No'.

So far as the question raised by Mr. Vinodbhai Sheth is concerned, on whether further material after adjudication has come to the notice of the Government, during the raids conducted practically 35 files were recovered running into 4000 pages. hundreds of documents, letters and all that. They are all being inquired into and investigated into, in some cases show-cause notices were issued, some cases had been adjudicated and the other cases are still pending. The material is still being scrutinised and some show-cause notices are likely to be issued in the near future. No favour to any party.

***Not recorded.

So far as the points raised by the hon. Member, my esteemed friend, Mr. Mallikarjun, are concerned on how the foreign exchange is earned, I would say that so far as the earning of foreign exchange is concerned, or the violation is concerned you under-invoice certain exports, then you get some compensatory payments there—something like that. (*Interruptions*). You know it very well. In this case, there was a mention that there was some...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal). Mr Chairman, Sir, he says he knows it very well. By implication the hon. Minister involves him in this. (*Interruptions*).

MR CHAIRMAN: Don't you know that? I think everybody knows that

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah is, after all, an hon. Member and there is no question of my being against him, he is my friend. I am not against anybody whatsoever.

MR CHAIRMAN: Everybody knows it

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL. Everybody knows how it is done by compensatory payments, by under-invoicing, by over-invoicing etc. These are the methods. In this particular case it was brought to the notice of the Department that there was some adjustment of a loan in Italy against some payments to be made there So, those cases are to be inquired into. Now, so far as the dropping of the case is concerned Mr. Ramesh J Chauhan has also been penalised under other offences, but when the show-cause notices were issued, they were issued under various sections. So, under a particular Section if the offence is not proved or if the violation is not proved. then that case is dropped. But under another show-cause notice, Mr. Ramesh J. Chauhan has also been penalised along with the Company. So, it is not a case of complete acquittal that way. But notices had to be issued under various Sections, cases are adjudicated and if under that particular Section he is not found to have violated the law, then the case is dropped, but under another Section he is penalised.

So far as the case of Thums Up is concerned, I am not sure whether this Parle Group is dealing with that, but so far as the question of advertisement of Thums Up as Coca Cola having a Coca Cola content is concerned, I had already brought this matter, when the question was raised during the last Session, to the notice of the Delhi Administration saying that "they are advertising like this and so you must take some action. They are trying to cheat the customers that way" But so far as my province is concerned, I cannot take any action on that false advertisement. I can assure the hon House that so far as the violations are concerned, so far as the offences are concerned, there is no interference from any political side, and at least you can rest assured that I will be the last person to interfere in the proper adjudication of cases The law will take its own course if they have violated the law. Whether it is X or Y or Z, they may be related to anybody, they may have association with anybody, the law will take its own course and my officers are free to take any course according to law.

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**18.70 1/2 hrs**

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

**18.11 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday May 7, 1979/Vaisakha 17, 1901 (Saka).*

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